10 1960

Civil Rights Bill, 1960

The New York Times 4

After nearly two months of mountainous labor on civil rights the Senate is bringing forth something more than a mouse. It isn't a bill that will cause any sudden revolution in voting patterns in the South, but it is a bill that does open the way to a greater Negro participation at the ballot box than ever before. Since the right to vote is the heart of democracy—just as respect for the individual is its soul—any measure that insures an extension of the franchise is a forward step.

This the civil rights bill does by empowering Federal judges to appoint referees to register Negro voters in areas where local officials are obstructing the voting process. This is about all it does do, except to make interference with Federal court orders a Federal crime and also to tighten up the law in bombing cases. Efforts to include even the mildest school-integration provisions have failed, so that as the bill goes back to the House for what is expected to be speedy acceptance in its present form, it is a modest measure but not a valueless one, owing what substance it has largely to the efforts of Attorney General Rogers and Majority Leader Johnson. 4-8-60

However, it is difficult to understand how the President can be "happy" with this bill, as Senator Dirksen reported him to be this week. Acceptable, yes; but it represents less than the Administration originally proposed and less than the Administration might have obtained had the President been willing to fight a little for it, or to express himself more vigorously on the moral questions of civil equality. While moderation on these issues is proper and necessary, avoidance of the issues can never solve them.

Johnson's Leadership

His Civil Rights Action Seen Having Mixed Effect on Presidential Goal

The New York Times

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 9—The final voting stage attained by the Civil Rights Bill of 1960, and the form in which it was adopted by the Senate, again revealed Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas not only as the leader of the Democratic Senate majority, but as the leader of the Senate bi-partisan majority whenever controversy over legislation divides the party memberships. The shape of the bill that now seems final is the work of many hands. But as a product of leadership it is the work of Johnson. Sun. 4-10-60

The legislation marks a great step forward in the establishment of the constitutional principles of equality of citizenship among Americans of different racial origins. High in this category is protection of the right of all qualified persons to participate equally in the choice of candidates for office. And for the first time since Reconstruction, after eight decades in which Congress failed to act on comparable measures, extraordinary powers of the Federal Government to assure this protection are about to be granted by the nation's legislative body.

Majority for Moderation

The 1960 bill is too moderate in the view of one group in Congress, grossly inadequate in the estimate of another and, in the analysis of a third, a ruthless abridgement of the constitutional rights of the states in general and the white people of the South in particular. But in every voting test in both branches of Congress a majority was registered against amendments reflecting any of these extreme positions. This consistently bore out Johnson's judgment that the majority did not want a bill dealing with the South as, in his words, "a conquered province." But it required supreme tactical skill as

Associated Press

Speaker Rayburn, leading supporter of Senator Johnson.

well to prevent any equal rights bill from hopeless entanglement in the rules of the Senate that give minorities every opportunity to talk legislation to death. In both respects his leadership was distinguished.

The identity of Johnson with the will of the majority was conceded by Senator Javits of New York in a speech March 24. Speaking as one of those who favored a broader and more stringent measure, he said: "We * * * are sufficiently adult to understand that if a majority * * * votes against what some of us prefer, that * * * is a decision by the Senate. It has now been made very clear that * * * it wishes to have a bill which basically will be confined to voting rights * * * in addition to the parts * * * of the Administration package which survive. Certainly the reaching of that decision signifies progress."

But there is a new factor involved in this latest proof that both a Democratic and a Senate majority are responsive to Johnson's ideas of what the direction of leadership and the limitations of deeply-opposed legislation should be. This new factor is his aspiration to be the Democratic nominee for President in the same year in which this proof was furnished in the matter of equal rights legislation. Therefore, whether this ambition was helped or injured was a question high in the mind of the political community while the bill was being debated.

At this stage opinion is mixed. There is general agreement that if an equal rights bill had not been a Congressional issue this year Johnson's enthusiastic convention support by all Southern and many non-Southern delegates would have been a certainty. His supporters have not changed their claim that the Texas Senator will come to Los Angeles with the largest number of delegates committed or strongly inclined toward his nomination. And Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts, who several months ago estimated that Johnson was his strongest contender, has not changed his opinion.

The New York Times

More Opposition

There is no evidence that politicians in some of the non-Southern states who are favorable to Johnson's nomination have altered their preference. But, though his major responsibility for the form of the equal rights bill appears not to have reduced his support in the several Western, Northern and Central states where Johnson has this, some observers in other and more populous areas report stiffening opposition to his candidacy. Sun. 4-10-60

These are the states, with large blocs of delegates, from which most of the demands have come for drastic provisions in the measure. The demands were for sections the Senate eliminated from the Dirksen, Administration and other drafts that would have expanded strong Federal enforcement to court desegregation orders; also the power of the Attorney General to proceed against every form of segregation. And the delegates from these states, if totally or substantially organized to prevent Johnson's nomination, would have the votes to do this in a deadlock among the other candidates.

Balance of Power

In all these states spokesmen for the groups who expressed bitter disapproval of the limitations of the bill about to be enacted, and attribute their defeat to Johnson, make claims of controlling an electoral balance of power that politicians take very seriously. If the Democratic leaders from their states are convinced these groups would support a Republican nominee against Johnson, or by division or staying home from the polls would sharply reduce their usual turnout for Democratic candidates, the chances are great that the survivor of a Los Angeles deadlock would not be the Senator from Texas. The beneficiary, in the event of the inability of Kennedy or Senator Humphrey of Minnesota to get a convention majority on several ballots, would be Senator Symington of Missouri or Adlai E. Stevenson.

But pre-convention thunder and lightning too often has moved on and been replaced by favoring breezes to warrant a firm belief that, in his triumph as the proved leader of the Congressional majority, the infallible judge of its wishes, and the indispensible agent of a great step toward equal rights, —Johnson has gone to defeat in the larger arena where the fate of Presidential ambitions is decided. Some of the remaining state preference primaries may contribute solid evidence one way or the other. As of now, it is lacking.

Appointment also in danger—

40 major civil rights cases shelved pending budget vote

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN AND PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON, May 31—Atty. Gen. William Rogers has quietly sidetracked a sweeping new Justice Department legal drive that was ready to get under way against alleged voting rights violations in the South.

The government's chief legal officer has ordered the shelving of 40 major cases that the department's Civil Rights Division sent him for immediate prosecution.

Instead of filing the complaints in Federal Court, Rogers sent the cases back to Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., acting head of the Civil Rights Division, with strict instructions to concentrate on the four actions that his attorneys already have under way in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.

ROGERS

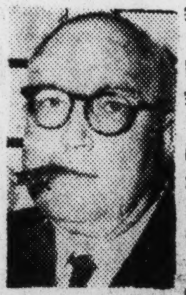
Rogers took this unannounced action after Senate Republican leaders warned him that any mass filing of civil rights cases before Congress adjourns would endanger the Justice Department's budget.

IN THEIR PRIVATE talks with the attorney general, these GOP legislators pointed out that his budget, which carries a $568,000 request for the Civil Rights Division, has become one of the principal targets of Southern senators and that if he didn't want it riddled he should hold his fire. Rogers agreed reluctantly.

The $280 million budget, already approved by the House, is now pending before the Senate Appropriations Committee on which 12 Southern senators sit. Already, these senators have won postponement of the budget hearing until mid-June, when Rogers will be called as the first witness.

The Senate GOP leaders also warned Rogers that a civil rights crusade now would kill any chance of getting the Senate to confirm Harold R. Tyler, the 39-year-old New Yorker that Vice President Nixon hand-picked to head up the Civil Rights Division.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORT of these legislators, Sen. James Eastland (D., Miss.) chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who has successfully blocked Tyler's confirmation for four months, has agreed to let the nomination come to a vote if the attorney general holds up the filing of the forty cases. Rogers also agreed reluctantly to this.



EASTLAND

Tyler, under whose direction the new cases were prepared, is now serving in the Department as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

He has told aids that Rogers shelved the cases over his vigorous protest that they should be filed regardless of what happened to his nomination or the Division's budget.

Tyler's nomination has been pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee since January 26. With the new understanding with Rogers, Chairman Eastland is expected to announce a date for Tyler's confirmation hearing early in June.

Expense fund

THAT RECENT HIKE in the cost of living isn't going to bother House Minority Leaders Charles Halleck.

HALLECK

The Indiana Republican, who is vigorously opposing pay increases for government and postal workers has just succeeded in lobbying through the House a $2000 taxfree expense fund for himself.

Since it is very seldom that the Senate objects to what the House does in the matter of allowances for its members, the expense fund is as good as money in the bank.

The $2000 fund is the first of its kind ever voted by Congress for any minority leader in the House. In the past, such allowances were provided only for the House majority leader.

The fund was included in the Legislative Appropriation bill by Rep. John Taber (R., N. Y.) ranking GOP member of the House Appropriations Committee. After this was arranged by Halleck, he personally went to the House Democratic leaders and won their approval.

No mention of the fund was made during the hour-long debate on the legislative Appropriations bill last week.

Priest Says New Rights Act Fails To Meet Need

FAIRFIELD, Conn. — The recently enacted Federal civil rights act is "pallid and emaciated" because it fails to meet the real needs of Negroes, according to a Jesuit law professor.

Father William J. Kenealy, S. J., accused many northerners of hypocrisy on the racial question in a lecture at Fairsegregation in housing is worse in Chicago than it is in New Orleans."

Father Kenealy is a visiting professor of law at Loyola University, Chicago, and former acting dean of the law school at Loyola University, New Orleans. He spoke on the race qquestion in a lecture at Fairfield university.

"Segregation is a modern, 20th-century evil, not something that can be traced back to the Civil War," he stated. He traced the original impetus given segregation laws to an 1896 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, that upheld the principle of "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes and whites.

"Before 1900, only Georgia segregated streetcars," he said. "Schools in Louisiana were not segregated until 1898. Parks in Georgia were not segregated until 1905."

Citing the service of all races in the armed forces during World War II, he said: "Fifteen years after all races died for the preservation of our nation, we are still debating the question of equal rights."

Besides condemning the hypocrisy of Northerners, the Jesuit law professor also scored Southern politicians who act as moderates away from home but support racism in the own states.

The race problem "is fundamentally a moral question, South determines to obey the and it will be settled when the Supreme Court," he said. "Even then they do, it will still remain to be solved in the hearts of men."

10 1960

Georgia White Students Conduct Rights Protest

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
11-19-60
p. 10

ATLANTA — History was made here last week when 12 Emory university students staged the first all - white demonstration for civil rights in the deep South.

The students were acting as individuals. Their non-violent protest was in response to the nation-wide election day demonstration called for by the Student Non - Violent Coordinating Committee.

A SPOKESMAN FOR the group said, "We are demonstrating our deep concern that segregation and discrimination in voting and registration still exist in the South."

The four women and eight men, most of whom were Southerners, began their picket walk in front of Ponce De Leon school, a major precinct for DeKalb County. They carried signs saying: "All Have the Rights to Vote," "Support Civil Rights Legislation," "The Right to the Future — the Right to Vote." others.

DEKALB COUNTY is the site of the recent trial and imprisonment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The action of the white students received full support of Atlanta colored students, who felt they should not participate in the demonstration while negotiations for lunch counter desegregation in Atlanta are in process.

10 1960

Fooling Voters On Civil Rights

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Oct 15 1960

The votes in the House of Representatives on Federal Aid to Education showed how the Republican leaders in Congress play fast and loose with both education and civil rights.

We need more funds for education because the school population is growing and more young people stay in school and college longer than before, making a greater number of classrooms a necessity. Also, we need higher pay for teachers to attract and keep good minds in that profession. All this puts a heavy strain on local school districts, and even on states, to finance the needed additional educational expenditures. Many school districts with the largest proportion of children have a low taxable capacity for one reason or other. "The kids are where the cash ain't," as one homespun sociologist put it.

But reactionaries on economic issues are opposed to Federal Aid to Education because the Federal tax system lays stress on income taxes and corporation profits taxes which are paid, on the whole, by people with the largest income and who therefore are best able to pay. State and school district revenues on the other hand come largely from real estate taxes, which bear most heavily on tenants and small home owners, and from sales taxes. Sales taxes, too, bear most heavily on people with small incomes. Expenditures for domestic service, for trips abroad, and for investment, all of which are expenditures made much less by people with small incomes than by people of wealth, escape the sales taxes. That is why reactionaries oppose social welfare expenditures by the Federal Government, since the wealthy would pay a heavy proportion of the cost, and argue instead for state and local expenditures for social welfare purposes such as education, since then the poor will pay most of the cost.

When the bill for Federal Aid to Education comes up in Congress the Powell Amendment is offered to prohibit any school district which fails to desegregate its schools from getting Federal funds.

Congressman Halleck of Indiana, the Republican floor leader, and many other Republicans seem to think they can deceive Negro voters by voting for the Powell Amendment, but they really want want to defeat the bill by insuring that the Southern Congressmen and Southern Senators, when the bill comes before the Senate, will vote against the bill. The amendment was adopted and added to the bill, with the help of Congressman Halleck and other Republicans.

It should be clear that the only way any Congressman can be honestly for the Powell Amendment is to vote for a Federal Aid to Education bill with the amendment as part of it. When the bill came to a vote in the House with the Powell Amendment included, Representative Halleck, the Republican floor leader, and 75 other Republicans who had voted for the amendment, voted against the bill with the amendment as part of it. In accord with the alliance between the reactionary Republicans and the reactionary Southern Democrats, 97 Democrats, nearly all from the South, also voted against the bill. But this time the reactionary coalition failed in the House. 192 Democrats plus 44 Republicans voted for it, and the bill and the Powell amendment were passed.

Of course the bill may still be defeated in the Senate, or passed after conference with the Senate without the Powell amendment. But wise voters will remember how the Republican leaders and a majority of the Republican congressmen tried to fool them.

Civil Rights in August

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Aug 8 60

After all the battling over civil-rights planks at both national conventions, Washington dispatches say there is little prospect for major action in the short session of Congress opening today. Both New York senators and other advocates of efforts to overcome discrimination through federal laws are introducing extensive legislative proposals.

This has been described as a Republican attempt to write the Democratic plank into law. But Democrats regard it simply as an effort to embarrass and split them. They contend that it is not a bona fide move to advance civil rights and will divert attention from completing other needed legislation. This argument has some basis, for the nature of the proposed legislation makes it extremely difficult to deal with quickly. In the spring Congress required two months to enact a much less drastic and complex civil-rights measure.

But it can also be argued that the hearings and debate then devoted to the subject should have clarified most problems—provided there is a real purpose to make good on the parties' promises freshly inscribed in platforms. This contention also has validity, for it is the resolve to act which is mainly lacking in Congress.

Which party gains the more from these arguments is not clear. For both have made civil rights platform pledges they have reason to believe cannot be enacted in Congress, much less put into effect against southern resistance—either in this short session or any long sessions within the next four years. But the Democrats are the more vulnerable to voter resentment over unfulfilled pledges. For they are more divided and they do control Congress.

JOHN M. CUMMINGS

Civil Rights Record Keeps Johnson Out

THE distinguished-looking man you saw in Philadelphia last Wednesday was Henry Cabot Lodge, the former U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations. He was here in his present public capacity, that of Republican nominee for Vice President.

It was his first visit to Philadelphia as the running mate of Vice President Nixon, who heads the Republican ticket for President. Three of the four major national candidates have now campaigned in this city and in the surrounding territory.

HENRY CABOT LODGE

Mr. Nixon has been here. So has his Democratic opponent, Senator John F. Kennedy, who, by the way, is to be in the area Saturday and Monday night, will speak at the $100 dinner of the Democratic organization in Convention Hall.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has not projected his interesting personality on the people of Mayor Dilworth's Democratic town. He will not be among guests at Bill Green's $100 per plate feeding.

* * *

THE Democratic high command has not invited Senator Johnson to Philadelphia. As a Democratic Senator from Texas his record on civil rights is not of the sort likely to stir enthusiasm in the large number of Negro voters in the city.

Flashback:

In the campaign of 1952 Senator John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, was the Democratic candidate for Vice President. He was the running mate of Adlai Stevenson.

A Southerner, Senator Sparkman's record on civil rights was not of a character likely to cause Negro voters to hail him as an apostle of equality as defined in the Constitution. Nevertheless, he was invited to come to Philadelphia to deliver the principal address at a dinner-rally in the Bellevue-Stratford.

For a half hour or so before mess call was sounded we stood at the bar of the Variety Club (on the same floor as the ballroom) discussing the campaign with those able discussers, Mayor Dilworth and Raymond Pace Alexander, since become a Common Pleas Judge. Judge Alexander was and still is high among the Negro citizens and leaders of the city.

* * *

MR. DILWORTH and Mr. Alexander agreed it was a mistake to bring Senator Sparkman to the city to address a Democratic meeting. Coming from the Democratic South, where Negroes were valiantly striving for a measure of equality, they concluded his presence would, perhaps, cost the party Negro votes.

Later in the evening, in the ballroom, when Senator Sparkman was introduced, Judge Alexander rose in great dignity and ostentatiously departed. This was his way of impressing on the Democratic leadership his disapproval of Sparkman's presence.

Determined not to repeat the error of eight years ago, the Democratic leadership offered no encouragement to Senator Johnson to come to this year's pre-election feeding of the faithful. It was probably just as well.

For the last few days the newspapers had been carrying stories and pictures of the handcuffed Negro, symbol of the fight for equality as he was carted off to jail for a four-month sentence on a Georgia chain gang for a traffic law violation complicated by a lunch-counter sitdown. With Rev. Martin Luther King in jail—he has since been released—Philadelphia was no place for Sen. Johnson.

Row Splits Rights Plan Proponents

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Mon 2-15-60

Sniping Breaks Out Within Senate Ranks On Eve Of Battle

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sniping within the ranks of civil rights advocates broke out Sunday on the eve of the start of an election-year Senate battle over the issue.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) criticized Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) for not calling the Rules Committee together last week to act on a voting rights bill.

Hennings, the committee chairman, worked, meanwhile, on a new measure that he pictured as superior to the proposals of either the Eisenhower administration or the Civil Rights Commission.

These developments pointed up the inability so far of civil rights proponents to unite behind a bill to prevent any racial discrimination in voting.

UNWORKABLE IDEA

The Civil Rights Commission has recommended the use of federal registrars appointed by the President; Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers called that idea unworkable and proposed instead a system of court-appointed referees.

The Rules Committee completed hearings on the subject Feb. 5, but Hennings said at the time the committee would be unable to meet until Feb. 17 to act on a bill because too many members would be away.

This foreclosed any chance of committee action before the Senate takes up the issue Monday in accordance with a time schedule pledged by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex).

Keating contended in a television program taped for New York stations that the Rules Committee, of which he is a member, could have met any time last week to report out a bill.

"For reasons about which I can only speculate, however," he said, "the chairman of the committee failed to call the committee together for this purpose."

RIGHTS MEASURE

Keating added that as a result efforts now will have to be made to tack civil rights measures on to some other unrelated legislation as amendments.

Southern senators opposed to civil rights measures already have stressed that the Senate is going to be called on to act without any committee-approved bill before it.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), leader of the Dixie forces, said they will use every means at their command "to compel orderly procedure."

The administration's seven-point program has been introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) and 22 other Republican senators. Dirksen, the Senate GOP leader, plans to offer it as an amendment to "whatever bill is called up."

VOTING REFEREES

In addition to the proposal for court-appointed voting referees, it provides for other steps to protect Negro voting rights and to reinforce the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision declaring racially segregated schools unconstitutional.

Hennings has not given any details of his new bill but he said he will present it to the Rules Committee Wednesday.

It could prove to be a rallying point for Northern Democratic senators who have shown no enthusiasm for endorsing the Eisenhower administration's plan.

Keating, one of the sponsors of the administration bill, said it constitutes "a good program as far as it goes" but that he will offer an additional package of civil rights through injunction suits and for "a discretionary death penalty in lynching cases."

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) made public without comment, meanwhile an analysis of the voting referee and registrar plans by Prof. Paul A. Freund of the Harvard Law School.

Freund found some advantages and disadvantages in each proposal, but he said he regarded as most significant the diference in placing responsibility for protecting voting rights.

He said the commission's plan brought the President into the process, while the administration's plan "seems designed to shield the President from any such participation."

Not only that, Freund said, but Rogers' proposal also would impose still further responsibilities on the federal courts.

"There is reason to believe," he said, "that the federal judges have been shouldering more than their fair share of responsibility in this general area and that in all fairness the executive branch should lend its weight to the discharge of this national responsibility."

Civil Righters Carry First Skirmishes

B'ham Post-Herald, B'ham, Ala. Thurs. 2-11-60

Senate Coup Is Being Talked For Next Week

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The first 30 days of the new Congress saw liberals practically sweep the field in civil rights skirmishes.

In only two instances this year have civil rights advocates been thwarted.

An attempt to shake a four-point civil rights bill out of the House Rules Committee by a discharge petition has failed so far. The petition needed 219 signatures and got fewer than 200.

The other setback occurred in the Senate Rules Committee.

It had hoped to vote out a Federal registrar bill by Feb. 15. It now will be Feb. 17 before that can happen, according to the chairman.

But elsewhere, the civil rights proponents are on the march.

In the Senate—

Bills to set up Federal registrars have been introduced and hearings completed on them.

The Senate, by 70-18, passed a proposed constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax.

Republican Leader Everett Dirksen (R., Ill.) introduced a seven-point civil rights bill containing a proposal for Federal voting referees.

Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson D., Tex.) has promised passage of a meaningful civil rights bill.

In the House—

Rules Committee agreed, after much delay, to hold hearings on four-point civil rights bill which pased Judiciary Committee last year.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) said he will offer an amendment to it setting up Federal voting referees.

Rep. Charles Halleck (R., Ind.), minority leader, predicted passage of civil rights by an overwhelming majority. This was his first prediction on the measure this year after charges that GOP was aiding Southerners in stopping or delaying the measures.

Civil Righters now plan to go into action in the Senate next week, offering civil rights amendments to some still to be selected House-passed bill. Such action would bypass Senate committees.

Once debate begins in the Senate, a Southern filibuster is expected.

Eighteen Southerners will carry the load.

Civil rights backers will let them talk as long as they wish, confident that the filibuster will run out of gas long before the planned adjournment date about July 1.

Duration of the filibuster is expected to depend on the lung capacity and physical stamina of these 18 men:

Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, Alabama; Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge, Georgia; James Eastland and John Stennis, Mississippi; Russell Long and Allen Ellender, Louisiana; Harry Byrd and A. W. Robertson, Virginia; John McClellan and J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas; Sam J. Ervin and Everett B. Jordan, North Carolina; Strom Thurmond and Olin Johnston, South Carolina, and Spessard Holland and George Smathers, Florida.

Doubled Negro Vote Pushed by Javits

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Wed 1-20-60

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Javits (R-NY) said Tuesday use of federal voting registrars could enable three million Southern Negroes to vote this year—more than double the number now registered.

Javits defended the proposal, advanced by the civil rights commission, in testimony before the Senate rules committee. Under the plan, federal officials would take over whenever local officials refused to register qualified voters for federal elections.

Across the street from the old Senate office building where Javits testified, the civil rights commission was accused of unconstitutional practices in a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana charged the commission attempted to hold "star chamber" proceedings in his state in investigating allegations of Negro voting rights denials.

He said the commission would not identify those who complained against the registrars involved, most of whom, he said, were "ladies and loyal citizens of Louisiana. Nor, he said, did its rules provide a chance for the registrars "to prepare a defense" and cross-examine their accusers.

The government has appealed to the high court two lower federal court decisions which, in effect, blocked the commission's further operations in the South.

The lower courts held it was unconstitutional for the commission not to identify the complainants in the Louisiana cases and to deny the right of cross-examination.

U.S. Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh told the Court the commission kept secret the identities of the accusers "to protect the reputations of independent persons from reckless charges."

He said the registrars had a right under the law to a copy of hearing testimony against them and could be present at closed-door hearings if they chose. He said the policy of not identifying complainants ended when either public or closed hearings began.

The commission's Louisiana hearings were never held because the registrars and citizens subpoenaed as witnesses brought suit to have them stopped.

US Atty. Gen. Has Plan To Protect Negroes Vote Rights

By Alice A. Dunnigan

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)- Attorney General William Rogers has proposed a new civil rights bill which accelerate the elimination of discriminatory practices in voting.

This bill which has the blessing of the President, will substitute for the federal registrar proposals now being considered by the Senate Rules Committee.

AUTHORIZES "VOTING REFERES"

The new Administration bill would authorize the federal courts in voting rights cases to appoint a "voting referee" to certify whether applicants are qualified to register and vote.

This proposal was officially announced by the Attorney General at a press conference held Tuesday at the Justice Department.

Procedures would be established under the new proposal whereby referees could attend elections and make a report to the courts if a person entitled to vote under the decree was denied this right or if his votes were not counted. If those rights are denied, contempt proceedings could be followed against those named in the decree.

DIFFERS WITH "REGISTRAR BILL"

Outlining the differences between the Administration bill and the Registrars bills introduced by several members of the Senate, Rogers said that under the pending bills, complaints of voting violations must be reported to the Civil Rights Commission. At least nine complaints must be made against a single registrar before an investigation is started.

If the Commission investigates the conditions in a certain area and finds that the registration applicant has been denied his rights to vote because of race, the Commission will report this to the President. The President must then appoint a Federal employee to serve as a registrar in that location.

Under the Rogers proposal, the person whose voting rights have been violated must report this to the Federal Government. He might do this by carrying his complaint to the office of the United States Attorney, the FBI, or write directly to the Justice Department. The government will then bring action to the court.

COURT WILL INVESTIGATE

The court will investigate, and if it finds that a violation is present, it will appoint a referee, authorizing him to determine if the complainant is qualified to vote. If so the referee will give him a certificate of eligibility. He will also notify state officials that this person is qualified to register. The referee might also attend the registration to see that the applicant's certification is recognized. If the applicant is still denied the right to register, the refree will go to court with a contempt charge against the registrar.

10 1960

Rights Rush Needless, House GOP Declares

By ANTHONY LEWIS

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON—A House Republican leader said Sunday that he saw no need for extraordinary tactics to get a civil right bill to the floor of the House.

Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Republican policy committee,. said he was "confident that there will be civil rights legislation this session." He argued that there was no reason to rush into special tactics.

Last week the Democratic leaders virtually invited members to take an unusual step to bypass the rules committee, where a civil rights measure is now stalled. The device was a discharge petition.

Some Republican signatures would be necessary to reach the required total of 219 names on the petition. Democrats have said that there are few Republicans among the approximately 140 signers so far.

Byrnes said that he had never signed a discharge petition because he did not believe in sidestepping House rules. He added that he had no intention of signing this one.

"I don't see why we have to get this excited in the first week of the session anyway," he said. "Why start right off by trying to bypass the rules committee? Why not give them a chance to meet once or twice and see what happens?

SURE OF BILL

"One or two or three weeks at this stage of the game won't make any difference in any case. I'm sure the bill will come out in good time."

The Senate is expected to take up the civil rights issue in mid-February. Some strategists there hope the House will have passed a bill by then, so that it can be routed directly to the Senate floor without committee consideration. That technique was used successfully in 1957.

The chairman of the Rules Committee, Rep. Howard W. Smith, (D-Va), is an implacable and skillful opponent of all civil rights measures. But there is some belief that, if the discharge petition nears success, he may let a bill out "voluntarily" rather than let the petition prevail.

Byrnes said favorable rules committee action on civil rights was "distinctly possible."

Primary skirmishing on civil rights is likely to hold the spotlight in both houses this week. No important business has been scheduled as yet for floor action.

On the substance of civil rights legislation, the big issue emerging is the civil rights commission proposal for federal voting registrars. They would be appointed in any southern areas where state officials refused to register Negroes.

Sen. Javits (R-NY), is expected to introduce a group of civil rights measures Monday including one to carry out the registrar proposal.

ROGERS COOL?

Democrats are trying to feel out the Administration's position on the registrar idea. All indications so far are that Attorney General Rogers is cool, but he will be asked to give his views formally.

Rogers is scheduled to argue a Negro rights issue before the Supreme Court this week. The question is the constitutionality of the provisions of the 1957 civil rights act which let the Justice department sue on behalf of Negro voters.

A federal district judge in Georgia hel dthe voting provisions beyond the constitutional power of the federal government. Rogers, making his first Supreme Court argument, will seek to have that ruling overturned.

Rights Controversy In Congress Likely

Federal Registrar Plan Is Touchy Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. —(UPI)—Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen predicted Sunday that the proposed appointment of Federal registrars to assure voting rights will become one of the "controversial" issues in Congress this year.

Dirksen's prediction came as Senator Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.) announced that such a measure will be included in a package of five new civil right bills he plans to introduce Monday.

Javits said his registrar bill will be keyed to a recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission. Also included in his package will be an anti-lynching bill and a measure to allow the attorney general to take part in civil rights suits.

Representative John Dingell (D., Mich.) said he also will seek legislation setting up a Federal commission to enforce voting rights. He said he will offer the proposal as an amendment to a civil rights bill now stalled in the House Rules Committee.

The Civil Rights Commission recommended last fall that the Federal Government be empowered to take over registration books in areas where voter discrimination has been proven.

President Eisenhower did not mention the proposal specifically in his State of the Union message last week. He did urge, however, that Congress consider the Rights Commission's entire list of recommendations.

Dirksen denied there had been any "deal" to soft-pedal civil rights this year in exchange for Southern support of the labor reform bill last year.

When Congress voted last year to extend the Civil Rights Commission for another two years, Senate Democratic and Republican leaders agreed to call up broad new civil rights legislation this session no later than Feb. 15.

'Ike' Requests Civil Rights Bill

No Additional Proposals Are Recommended—Language Is Moderate

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Eisenhower renewed his 1959 request for sivil rights legislation Thursday but stopped short of recommending any additional proposals.

The President devoted only 149 words of his 7,200-word State of the Union message to civil rights.

Mid-South congressmen were relieved that the President's language was moderate and that he did not advocate harsh new proposals.

The President significantly did not openly endorse the legislative proposals which the Civil Rights Commission has recommended. He said merely they are "constructive" and added a hope they will be "seriously considered" by Congress.

Javits Disappointed

Obviously disappointed, Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), an ardent civil rightist, said he hopes the administration will endorse the commission's proposals later.

The commission's most controversial proposal calls for the appointment of Federal registrars to register Negro voters when local officials refuse.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) introduced a bill to carry out this recommendation. And Senator Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) announced his Senate Rules Subcommittee will hold hearings on it later this month.

A bill containing the President's 1959 recommendations, with some revisions, has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee and now is trapped in the hostile House Rules Committee.

Petition Circulated

A discharge petition, which must have Republican support to suceed, currently is being circulated to pry the bill from the rules committee. At the last count 131 signatures had been obtained, including only five Republicans, with 219 required.

House Republcans were slated to caucus after the President's message but called off their meeting in deference to the death of Representative Richard M. Simpson (R., Penn.).

The bill before the rules committee, sent there toward the close of last year's session, is aimed at curbing bombings of churches, schools and other property; increasing penalties for obstructing Federal court school desegregation orders; requiring the preservation and production of voting records in Federal elections, and providing for the schooling of children of servicemen when their regular schools are closed by desegregation disputes.

Democrats Seek to Force Action on Civil Rights Bill

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Democratic leaders moved today to force a civil rights bill to the House floor and send it to the Senate by the end of the month. Speaker Sam Rayburn issued what amounted to a public invitation for rights advocates to invoke an extraordinary parliamentary procedure, seldom countenanced by the leadership of either party, to by-pass the hostile House Rules Committee. A modified Administration bill has been tied up by the committee since last summer.

Besides raising prospects of early decisions on civil rights, the Texas Democrat's action was regarded as tacit notice to the rules panel that it could no longer bottle up liberal legislation at will.

Needs Majority Backing

The effect could be to destroy the committee's power to obstruct legislation opposed by a conservative coalition under its chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia.

Mr. Rayburn's suggestion, volunteered at a news conference, was that a House member sign a petition to "discharge" the Rules Committee from further consideration of the bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee in the 1959 session.

The measure can be brought to the floor without committee clearance if 219 Representatives, a majority of the membership, sign the petition.

Shortly after Mr. Rayburn's announcement, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas reaffirmed a promise to call up a rights bill in mid-February. Parliamentary difficulties faced by the Senate would be eased if the House acted first.

Mr. Johnson, the Democratic leader, said it was obvious that Congress would act on a bill this session.

The discharge procedure is rarely successful because of the leadership's traditional opposition to any departure from the regular practice of funneling all legislation through committees.

Mr. Rayburn said he was not advocating such a course in the civil rights fight. He said he had never signed a discharge petition—he is merely pointing out, he explained, that if a majority of the House wants a bill "all they have to do is sign that petition."

Calls It 'Easy Going'

He called this "an easy way" to get the measure before the House and "get it out of the way easily in January."

Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Democratic floor leader, immediately began passing the word that the Speaker's remarks had constituted an invitation to sign the petition.

Mr. McCormack joined the bill's manager, Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, in a drive for signatures. The unofficial count tonight was 120.

The petition, kept on the Speaker's desk, is not available for inspection by reporters. Members can add or withdraw their names at will.

The bill would make it a Federal crime to interfere by violence or threats with court orders in school desegregation cases. It would also permit inspection of state voting records by the Justice Department, and require preservation of records for two years.

Another provision provides Federal penalties for crossing state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing or burning buildings.

Federally-financed schooling would be provided for children of military personnel in communities where public schools had been closed to avoid desegregation.

Supporters estimate that in view of Southern Democratic opposition, the signatures of about fifty-five Republicans will be needed to bring the measure to the floor. A Democratic source said six Republicans had signed so far.

One aspect of the discharge maneuver is the possible political embarrassment of Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Republican leader, should a representative number of his party's members fail to sign the petition.

Mr. Halleck was accused by Mr. Celler and other liberal Democrats last year of having made a "deal" with Southern Democrats whereby he would help to bottle up rights legislation in exchange for their support in passing a stiff labor-control bill.

House action would ease the senate's problem arising from the continued inaction of the Senate Judiciary Committee, wheich has jurisdiction over civil rights. The House bill could be diverted to the Senate calendar, by-passing the Judiciary panel, as was done in the 1957 rights fight.

The outlook is for hard battles in both houses. Advocates of strong legislation are rallying behind a proposal by the Civil Rights Commission for the appointment of Federal registrars in Southern areas where Negroes are denied the right to vote. Liberals will make a vigorous bid to add the proposal to the pending bill.

Southerners are prepared to exert their waning strength to the utmost in fighting the registrar plan and other provisions of the House bill. The possibility of a Senate filibuster is again being raised.

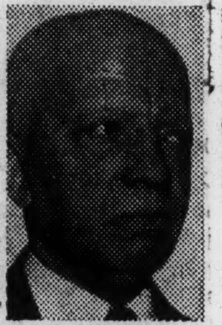
Representative Smith declined to comment on Mr. Rayburn's move. However, his chief lieutenant on the Rules Committee, Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, promised to "use every parliamentary maneuver" to keep the bill from the floor.

If that fails, he said, "I'll use every parliamentary trick" on the floor to defeat it.

Civil Rights Set Back 50 Years By 1913 Edict

DURING 1913, the U. S. Supreme Court nullified the last surviving anti-bias provisions of the Charles Sumner Civil Rights Act. Passed in 1875, the act authorized Federal power to prevent discrimination against Negroes in schools, places of amusement, aboard railway trains, on juries, and even in cemeteries.

When the act was scuttled, in 1888, AME Bishop Turner gloomily complained: "The Supreme Court has this day sealed the doom of the black man, in America!" He was very apprehensive, since that decree laid legal ground for the successor 'separate but equal' edict (Plessy v. Ferguson) in 1896.



Dr. Woodson
(Harvard, '12)

Civil rights for Negroes seemed legally dead when, in 1913, the high tribunal found in favor of the Clyde Steamship Line, against a Negro woman.

She had challenged the Clyde Line for imposing shocking jim crow barriers upon her, during passage from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York City.

It was a shocking rebuff for the rising tide of Negro Americanism. Young Carter G. Woodson, a 1912 Ph.D. graduate at Harvard University, bitterly concluded: "... the Supreme Court has given sanction to caste."

Isolated in a detached socio-civil and economic sphere, Negroes became racially conscious as never before. Bitter leaders shared a regret, "that the high tribunal showed no indication of some day allying itself with truth and justice."

During the past 10 years, beginning with legal re-activation of the so-called "Lost Civil Rights Laws" of the District of Columbia, the Federal Government has been attempting to recover the civil rights guarantees so capriciously destroyed by the high tribunal, 47 years ago.

At the present rate of recovery, fully half a century will be required to bring back the positive immunities of the original Sumner Civil Rights Act.

As he died, 75 years ago, he admonished a group of friends and Congressmen, at death-watch around his bed: "Save my bill . . . my civil rights bill. Please don't let it fail." Those were his last words.

10 1960

South Looking To Compromise On Vote Rights

Russell's Bloc Presses Day-Night Filibuster

By **ALBERT RILEY**
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—As the Senate moved past midnight into around-the-clock debate on civil rights, speculation that a compromise may eventually be reached on some sort of voting rights proposal was increasing.

At least, hope that a civil rights bill can be confined to voting rights seemed to be rising among the Southern senators. This also is now believed to be a goal of Senate majority leader Johnson.

The Southerners, digging in for a detemined effort to block any civil rights bill at all if they can, were concentrating their attack on integration features of the administration package before the Senate.

RUSSELL'S CHOICE

Sen. Russell, although opposed to all seven sections of the bill, told the Senate that the two sections dealing with voting rights were less objectionable than the one endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

INFORMATIVE GOAL

After an opening skirmish of parliamentary debate, the Russell-quarterbacked Southerners began an attempt to educate the nation to the effect that the bill before the Senate is more than just a voting rights bill.

Some Northern newspapers have depicted the Eisenhower administration's Civil Rights Bill before the Senate as a simple measure to guarantee voting rights.

The Washington Post editorially charged Monday that the Southerners, in opposing the Civil Rights Bill, are "demanding a free hand in denying citizens of the United States the right to vote."

Sen. Russell rose to a point of personal privilege in the Senate to denounce the Post editorials as "a slur on all Southerners."

Answering the paper's contention that the Civil Rights Bill is just a voting rights measure, Russell then proceeded to read and discuss the bill, section by section.

Russell, Sens. Talmadge, Ervin (D-NC), Holland (D-Fla), McClellan (D-Ark) and others pointed out that of the bill's seven sections only two deal with voting.

The first section of the Dirksen bill before the Senate deals with obstruction of court orders, and the second is an anti-bombing statute.

The third section requires preservation of voting records, and Russell said that was not particularly objectionable to him, but warned that it will be applied more outside the South than within Dixie.

The fourth section would have Congress endorse the Supreme Court's 1953 school desegregation decision as the law of the land,

Associated Press Wirephoto

SHAVES IN OFFICE
Sen. Jackson (D-Wash)

and Russell said this is the most objectionable of all.

It would tell "every school trustee in every school district of the South it is their duty to go out and get the races mixed, without regard to state law, custom or the wishes of the people," Russell said.

Another section deals not with voting but with equal employment opportunity on government contracts and would set up a permanent FEPC, The Southerners charged.

Only in the last section does the bill really get into the field of voting rights with its referee proposal, Russell said.

"Any idea that this bill is just a simple voting rights measure is false and of the whole cloth," Russell said.

"The Washington Post and other papers are just putting up a smoke screen. They may be deceiving some people, but they are not deceiving the Negro leaders, the ADA and the NAACP.

"Their objective is integration!"

Sen. Ervin waved toward the press gallery a huge batch of amendments proposed for the Civil Rights Bill by Northerners.

"There are five pounds of civil rights bills here and only one ounce pertaining to voting," Ervin said.

DELIBERATE ATTEMPT

Talmadge told the Senate the proponents of the Dirksen bill have attempted deliberately to convey to the nation that it is simply a voting rights bill.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," Talmadge said, "and I feel the news media of the nation will be derelict in their duty if they fail to point out and make it absolutely clear that only two of the seven parts of the Dirksen proposal even remotely purport to deal with voting rights."

Talmadge said it will be "a gross abuse of our cherished constitutional freedoms of speech and press if the editors, newsmen and commentors of the United States allow their personal feelings on the subject to influence their clear responsibility to see that the American people are fully informed on these points."

NAMED WATCHDOG

Talmadge was scheduled to be the southern watchdog in the Senate from 4 a.m., until 8 a.m., Tuesday and then to make a four-hour speech.

Sen. Robertson (D-Va) took his turn on the floor Monday afternoon and charged that southern racial incidents are being agitated by Communists.

As the big debate opened in full swing Monday, Russell began anew blocking normal Senate procedure by objecting to unanimous consent agreements, except for the daily prayer.

"If there is anybody on earth that needs prayer at the present time, it is the Senate of the United States," Russell said.

The Georgian opened up by firing a series of parliamentary questions at Vice-President Nixon and on at least one occasion appeared to get Nixon befuddled.

10 1960

Attempt to force bills to Senate floor fails

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—(AP)—A Southern Democrat today blocked a move to force the Eisenhower administration's seven-point civil rights legislation out of the Senate Judiciary committee.

A motion to report the bill to the Senate was made by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.)—but not until the Senate itself was already in session.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) objected that the motion was out of order since the committee did not have permission to be sitting while the Senate was meeting.

Johnston's point was upheld by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), the committee chairman.

It was just another bit of jockeying over the civil rights issue which has the Senate embroiled in controversy.

ACROSS THE CAPITOL, meantime, the House rules committee resumed hearings on a relatively mild civil rights bill. Rep. William M. Tuck (D., Va.) took the witness chair to declare there is no need for any legislation.

Tuck, a former governor of Virginia, said 100,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in his state and no effort is made to prevent them from voting.

The relationship between white people and Negroes in Virginia, he said, is good.

"Just let us alone," he added.

Often in the past, the House rules committee and the Senate judiciary committee have been graveyards for civil rights proposals.

KEATING TOLD newsmen the brief Senate committee meeting confirmed, if any confirmation were needed, that it is impossible to get a civil rights bill out of the judiciary committee.

Johnston and other Southern members of the committee emphasized to newsmen that Kreating did not make his motion until after the Senate session had started.

Keating said he didn't have a chance to act earlier because the committee didn't have a quorum present until four minutes before the Senate met and at the time the committee was discussing another matter.

The last two senators to show up at the closed committee meeting were Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) and John L. McClellan (D., Ark.).

DESPITE THE ABSENCE of a bill as such, the civil rights issue is on the Senate floor through proposed amendments to an unrelated bill.

And Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) and Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) announced they will offer an omnibus proposal including provisions for presidentially appointed voting registrars and court-appointed voting referees.

The two senators said they would make the referee proposals applicable not only to voting cases but the matters involving racial integration in the schools.

Their proposal also would include authorization for the attorney general to intervene in civil suits involving civil rights cases.

With no civil rights measure approved by committee and with no House-passed bill available, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas got the issue before the Senate yesterday by a parliamentary maneuver.

JOHNSON GOT unanimous approval to bring before the Senate a harmless looking bill to authorize the Stella, Mo., county school to use quarters in Ft. Crowder rent free.

JOHNSON FIRST obtained unanimous consent to bring before the Senate a House-passed bill to authorize a Stella, Mo., school to use quarters in Fort Crowder, Mo., rent free.

Then he announced that this measure would become the vehicle for civil rights amendments. Southern opponents thus were deprived of a chance to filibuster against a motion to bring up a bill.

Although civil rights advocates lost out again today in the judiciary committee, the Senate rules committee will meet tomorrow to consider measures for the protection of Negro voting rights.

Keating said he believes the rules committee will report out a bill promptly, if not necessarily tomorrow. The committee is headed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), strong supporter of civil rights bills.

JOHNSON'S parliamentary maneuver got a blasting from Southern senators yesterday, and also criticism from some backers of civil rights legislation.

Among the latter group, Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.,) said it smacked of an effort to put something over on the South. Today, Morse introduced companion resolutions to discharge the judiciary and rules committees of further consideration of civil rights legislation if they fail to report out bills by Feb. 25.

Johnson's maneuver caught both sides in the controversy by surprise.

If the Southerners had known what was up, they could have filibustered against bringing up the school bill. But now that the bill is up, there is nothing to prevent any senator from proposing to amend it by tacking on civil rights legislation. The Senate has no rule requiring that an amendment be germane to a bill.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leading the Southern opposition, said he was surprised and chagrined at Johnson's choice. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), a civil rights supporter, said the maneuver smacked of subterfuge and contended civil rights should be considered in a separate measure.

BUT SENATE Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, supporting Johnson's move, said civil rights is an issue "with which we have to come to grips."

In the hassle that ensued Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) called Keating to account for not making a motion within the Senate judiciary committee to report out a civil rights bill. He said Keating was always talking about the subject but did nothing.

Keating retorted that he could not get recognition from Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), a civil rights opponent, to move to send such a bill to the Senate. Eastland immediately disputed this, telling Keating:

"Don't come to the floor and say 'I wasn't recognized,' because you were recognized."

KEATING PROMPTLY announced plans to move in committee to report out the Eisenhower program. The key provision of this would authorize federal court-appointed referees to supervise registration, voting and vote counting in areas where there appeared to be systematic denial of Negro rights.

Johnson move in rights row said political

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—(P)—Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) has mapped a speedup of Senate activity next week to push through civil rights legislation over Southern opposition.

He said he'll start Saturday sessions and lengthen daily sessions. He ruled out any Washington's birthday holiday on Monday.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Republican leader, said these steps are needed to overcome Southern resistance and pass a civil rights bill.

Johnson, keeping a pledge he made last year, brought the issue before the Senate by attaching civil rights to a minor Missouri school district bill.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) attacked this procedure Friday as "irresponsible disorder meriting national contempt."

A REPUBLICAN SPOKESMAN contended Johnson's procedure was staged. Val Washington, director of the GOP committee's minorities division, said in a statement that "Southerners, including Johnson, know that passage of a civil rights bill is inevitable."

"Their strategy," Washington said, "is to get as meaningless a bill as possible and, at the same time, make Johnson appear to be clashing with other Southern senators. In this manner, they hope to fool Negroes and other minority groups into supporting the Southern Democratic choice for the presidency."

Washington said it is likely Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Southern forces, "helped Johnson, behind the scenes, to devise the 'disorderly procedure'."

Russell said Washington's statement "is beneath contempt."

Action on Rights

Proposals for new civil rights legislation, which for months have languished in Congressional committees, have suddenly taken on new urgency. The reason is that under pressures of the coming elections parties and candidates are moving to make their records on an issue that will be important in the campaign.

Bottled up in the House Rules Committee has been a modified Administration bill that, among other things, provides for criminal penalties for obstructing court-ordered school integration and for Federal action against accused incendiarists fleeing across state lines. In the key area of voting rights, it calls only for the preservation of Federal voting records.

The strategy of those calling for action on civil rights is to force this bill out of committee and then toughen it up by amending it on the floor. The big fight, in both houses, will be over two proposals meant to circumvent obstruction to Negro voting. One, advanced by the Civil Rights Commission, would empower the President to appoint Federal registrars to enroll Negroes whose voting rights had been infringed. The other, recommended by Attorney General William P. Rogers, would authorize Federal courts to appoint "referees" to register Negroes and protect their rights at the polls. Civil rights advocates are divided over the merits of the plans, but are determined to get one or the other to the floor.

Southerners Bitter

Last week the House Rules Committee began public hearings on the modified bill amid charges from Southerners that those supporting the new proposals were out to "manacle" the South. In the Senate, where debate on civil rights legislation is scheduled to begin a week from tomorrow, the Rules Committee heard Mr. Rogers oppose the registrar plan and defend his own.

The registrar proposal "just won't work," he said, because it would not affect state elections—and in most cases state and Federal candidates are listed on the same ballot. Furthermore, he said, it would be subject to length judicial review, carried no penalty for obstruction at the polls and would be impossible to enforce. His referee plan, he declared, overcame all these objections and would operation within the present judicial framework.

Observers felt that the Senate would take some action on a strong civil rights measure—and with the support of Majority Leader B. Johnson of Texas. As a potential Presidential nominee, he has been doing his best to de-emphasize his identity with the South.

Battle blasts referee plan on vote rights

Birmingham News

Birmingham

(WASHINGTON,) Feb. 4—(AP)—Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, who resigned some weeks ago as a member of the President's Civil Rights Commission, today opposed a plan for federal voting registrars.

Feb 4-60

In testimony before the Senate rules committee, Battle said he believed all qualified Americans should have the right to vote. But, he said, he considers that present laws are sufficient to protect that right.

"I disagree with the proposal for the appointment of a federal registrar which would place in the hands of the federal government a vital part of the election process so jealously guarded and carefully reserved to the states by the founding fathers," he said.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION proposed that the president be authorized to appoint federal registrars of elections where it appeared necessary to protect the voting rights of any citizens. Battle, then a commission member, declined to support this proposal.

The committee is studying a number of civil rights bills, including several calling for such registrars.

The committee heard from several senators today and some state officials. It expects to wind up its hearings on the bills tomorrow.

Sen. John McClellan (D., Ark.) urged the committee to put aside the measures. He said they were contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution and "inimical to the public interest and the preservation and perpetuation of our system of government."

He said the registrar bills represent to him "but another step in the tragic wearing away of the very foundation stones on which our republic stands."

10 1960

Rights Bill Asks End To Lynching

Javits Also Covers Voting, Courts In Packaged Proposal

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York offered Monday a five-part bill dealing with Civil Rights which he predicted will be "the No. 1 domestic issue of 1960 before this Congress." His proposal is the first of the many expected.

The proposal contains features of bills submitted by Sen. Javits and others last year and which are currently bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Three of the measures, designed to "further protect and secure voting rights" and keyed to controversial recommendations made by the Civil Rights Commission.

THESE WOULD provide federal voting registrars "where there is valid proof of denial of the rights to vote for discriminatory reasons," call on the states to retain federal voting records for five years and amend the 1957 Civil Rights Act to safeguard the right to vote where local registrars thwart attempts by persons to register.

The Javits package also includes an anti-lynching bill and would allow the federal government to intervene immediately when "an individual charges that he is being deprived of one of his constitutional rights."

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri, chairman of the Senate committee on rules and administration, has announced he will hold early hearings on a proposal to send federal registrars to areas where local officials fail to register citizens.

The anti-lynching proposal, which Sen. Javits said was inspired by the Mack Charles Parker case in Mississippi, would make lynching a federal crime.

Humphrey for federal civil rights law

WASHINGTON — Publishers and editors of the nation's leading colored newspapers were on hand at the Roosevelt Hotel last week to hear Presidential Candidate Hubert H. Humphrey outline his stand on national issues facing voters in the November elections. The newsmen were in town attending a Mid-Winter Workshop of the National Newspapers Publishers Association.

Introduced to the journalistic executives by Cecil Newman, publisher of the Minneapolis Spokesman and Chairman of Minnesota's Civil Rights Appreciation Committee for Humphrey, the Democratic candidate told the group that basically he believed in three things, "the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and the Bible, and each one clearly states the principles of Civil Rights."

"I am glad to say that I was for the enactment of Civil Rights Laws long before becoming a United States Senator," Humphrey said.

South Gets Set For Bitter Rights Fight

WASHINGTON (AP) — "It will be a carnival of politics."

That's the way Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) summed up Saturday the civil rights battle due to start in the Senate Monday.

Russell is the leader of Southern opponents who, as never before, appear to have their backs to the wall in fighting against civil rights legislation.

The key man in the election-year struggle over the emotionally and politically explosive issue will be Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), the Senate majority leader.

MAJOR VOICE

Because of his leadership post, Johnson will have a major voice in deciding how long the Senate meets each day. If a filibuster develops, will he call for round-the-clock sessions in an effort to break it?

Johnson's influence also could be crucial in shaping the final legislative production—in bridging the gap between Southern senators who oppose any civil rights bill and senators who advocate a sweeping measure guaranteeing Negro voting rights and reinforcing integration decision.

CANDIDATE?

How well Johnson steers his course in these treacherous waters will be closely watched by colleagues who regard him as an eager although undeclared candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination this year.

The nucleus of Johnson's support for the nomination is in the South, and of prime concern to Southern senators is the question of how far the Texan will go in supporting civil rights proposals.

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) is reported to have sent word to Johnson already that if Johnson lends his backing to the administration's voting referee plan, he can expect to forfeit Southern support for the presidency.

The administration plan calls for the appointment of federal court referees to oversee registration, voting, and vote-counting in state and national elections in areas where systematic discrimination against Negroes is found.

SNIPING FLARES ON RIGHTS ISSUE

Keating Raps Hennings for Failing to Act

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sniping within the ranks of civil rights advocates broke out Sunday on the eve of the start of an election-year Senate battle over the issue.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) criticized Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) for not calling the Rules Committee together last week to act on a voting rights bill.

Hennings, the committee chairman, worked, meanwhile, on a new measure that he pictured as superior to the proposals of either the Eisenhower administration or the Civil Rights Commission.

These developments pointed up the inability so far of civil rights proponents to unite behind a bill to prevent any racial discrimination in voting.

The Civil Rights Commission has recommended the use of federal registrars appointed by the President; Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers called that idea unworkable and proposed instead a system of court-appointed referees.

COULD HAVE MET, VIEW

The Rules Committee completed hearings on the subject Feb. 5, but Hennings said, at the time, the committee action before the Senate takes up the issue Monday in accordance with a time schedule pledged by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex).

Keating contended in a television program taped for New York stations that the Rules Committee, of which he is a member, could have met any time last week to report out a bill.

"For reasons about which I can only speculate, however," he said, "the chairman of the committee failed to call the committee together for this purpose."

Keating added that as a result efforts now will have to be made to tack civil rights measures on to some other unrelated legislation as amendments.

Southern senators opposed to civil rights measures already have stressed that the Senate is going to be called on to act without any committee-approved bill before it.

SEN. HENNINGS
Target of criticism.

'USE EVERY MEANS'

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), leader of the Dixie forces, said they will use every means at their command "to compel orderly procedure."

The administration's seven-point program has been introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) and 22 other Republican senators. Dirksen, the Senate GOP leader, plans to offer it as an amendment to "whatever bill is called up."

In addition to the proposal for court-appointed voting referees, it provides for other steps to protect Negro voting rights and to reinforce the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decision declaring racially segregated schools unconstitutional.

Hennings has not given any details of his new bill, but he said he will present it to the Rules Committee Wednesday.

It could prove to be a rallying point for Northern Democratic senators who have shown no enthusiasm for endorsing the Eisenhower administration's plan.

Keating, one of the sponsors of the administration bill, said it constitutes "a good program as far as it goes" but that he will offer an additional package of civil rights through injunction suits and for "a discretionary death penalty in lynching cases."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) made public without comment meanwhile an analysis of the voting referee and registrar plans by Prof. Paul A. Freund of the Harvard Law School.

Freund found some advantages and disadvantages in each proposal, but he said he regarded as most significant the difference in placing responsibility for protecting voting rights.

He said the commission's plan brought the President into the process, while the administration's plan "seems designed to shield the President from any such participation."

Not only that, Freund said, but Rogers' proposal also would impose still further responsibilities on the federal courts.

"There is reason to believe," he said, "that the federal judges have been shouldering more than their fair share of responsibility in this general area and that in all fairness the executive branch should lend its weight to the discharge of this national responsibility."

Sen. Humphrey emphasizes to Dems his stand on rights

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FRESNO, Calif. — "The cause of human rights for all men will endure and triumph.

"If the price of political success in 1960 is betrayal of this cause, you may look elsewhere for your candidate. No victories in a smoke-filled room could ever compensate me for the sacrifice of my convictions."

Speaking was Sen. Hubert Humphrey as he addressed the California Democratic Council Convention here. The fiery Minnesota civil rights veteran made the most direct statement on civil rights of any potential candidate for the Presidency.

* * *

"AMERICA TODAY is engaged in the great adventure of making racial equality a complete reality. As this progress unfolds, there are those squeamish persons who find the occasional conflicts and disturbances distressing.

"I would remind them of Justice Holmes's words: 'Conflict is the core of life.' We shall escape conflict only in the grave.

"There are those who wish the colored citizen well, but who still regret that we have this problem to cope with. I have never shared this view.

"Because we have millions of colored citizens and other minorities from every country in the world, we have the opportunity to demonstrate before the eyes of mankind that men of different races can live together, can communicate with one another, can treat one another with justice.

* * *

"CIVIL RIGHTS are more more than a domestic issue, more than just a problem between northern and southern Democrats.

"Civil rights are human rights — and this is the worldwide issue between communism and democracy — democracy honors them and communism denies them.

"If we have to have an angry filibuster in the Senate or a student sitdown strike in a North Carolina lunchroom or an occasional showdown at the schoolroom door, these disturbances and conflicts are a small price to pay for the opportunity that is ours.

"We are bearing witness for the truth."

On a larger scale, the Senator said:

"The tides of change are sweeping the world. We shall master them and learn to ride them or we shall be carried swiftly to oblivion.

"We have the brains and the material resources and the splendid liberal heritage to devise ways and means to carry out our tasks."

Russell Sees 'Carnival' On Rights

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

"It will be a carnival of politics."

That's the way Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) yesterday summed up the civil rights battle due to start in the Senate Monday.

Russell is the leader of Southern opponents who, as never before, appear to have their backs to the wall in fighting against civil rights legislation.

The key man in the election-year struggle over the emotionally and politically explosive issue will be Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate Majority Leader.

Johnson will have a major voice in deciding how long the Senate is to meet each day. If a filibuster develops, will he call for round-the-clock sessions in an effort to break it?

Johnson's influence also could be crucial in shaping the final legislative production—in bridging the gap between Southern Senators who oppose any civil rights bill and senators who advocate a sweeping measure guaranteeing Negro voting rights and reinforcing the Supreme Court's school desegragation decision.

Warning Reported

Of prime concern to Southern senators is the question of how far the Texan will go in supporting civil rights proposals.

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) is reported to have sent word to Johnson that if Johnson lends his backing to the Administration's voting referee plan he can expect to forfeit Southern support for the presidency.

The Administration plan calls for the appointment of Federal court referees to oversee registration, voting and vote-counting in state and national elections in areas where systematic discrimination against Negroes is found.

Just how the civil rights issue is to be joined in the Senate never has been announced by Johnson, but he committed himself in the closing hours of the last session of Congress to letting it come up by Feb. 15.

The expectation is that the fight will be started by the offering of civil rights measures as amendments to a minor House-passed bill providing for a centennial celebration of the establishment of land-grant colleges.

This type of procedure is necessary because no civil rights bill has been passed by the House or approved by a Senate committee.

Russell said that with all the avowed and potential candidates in the Senate this year for President and Vice President, "this is going to be a political donnybrook."

He and other Southerners contend that in opposing civil rights measures they are fighting to preserve states' rights.

Russell declared that he will resist "to the last extremity any proposals to put state and local governments in the hands of a Federal receivership."

He declined to give any hint o fthe Southerners' strategy, but he told the Georgia Legislature last week they will make use of every rule in the book.

The Dixie forces expect to be accused from the outset of waging a filibuster, but they contend that debate on the many issues involved could run for several weeks without any deliberate delaying tactics.

However, some of them expect a move to be made to use the Senate's new anti-filibuster rule after the debate has gone on about two weeks.

The rule, as revised last years, permits debates to be halted by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present and voting. Previously the votes of two-thirds of the entire Senate membership were required.

Hennings Completes Bill

Johnson played a key role in fashioning the new rule.

Some Southern senators say privately they think Johnson wants to show that the new rule will work, contrary to the contentions of civil rights advocates that the compromise he sponsored last year was a meaningless gesture.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) announced, meanwhile, that he has completed a first draft of a new bill to protect voting rights and will submit it Wednesday to the Senate Rules Committee.

The committee, of which he is chairman, concluded hearings Feb. 5 on legislation proposed by the Civil Rights Commission to provide for Federal registrars in areas where Negroes claim they are the victims of discrimination by local officials.

The Administration's proposal for voting referees also was outlined at the hearings by Attorney General William P. Rogers. He contended the registrars plan was unworkable.

Hennings said his bill is designed to meet objections raised against both the referee and registrar proposals. He said it will be entitled the Federal Enrollment Officers Act of 1960.

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South Is Defeated In Senate's Initial '60 Bout on Rights

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Wed. 2-17-60
p. 1

Russell Plea For Delay Is Beaten Down

Roll Call Vote 61-28; Two Texans Ballot Against Dixie

Editorial on Page 6

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UP)—Southern senators were handed a 61-28 defeat today in the first roll call vote of the 1960 civil rights battle in the Senate.

The vote—by well over a two-thirds margin—turned down a plea by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) that the Senate postpone consideration of civil rights legislation until next Tuesday.

On this first test, the Northern and Western senators pressing for new civil rights laws won the votes of 34 Democrats and 27 Republicans, while 24 Democrats and four Republicans voted for delay.

The only Southern senators voting against Russell's request were the two from Texas, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Ralph Yarborough.

In a prior development, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) said he thinks the Senate will bring the civil rights issue to a head within three or four weeks.

Dirksen, the Republican leader in the Senate, said he gave his estimate to President Eisenhower this morning.

This was the second day of debate consideration of the hot political issue, and these were among the developments:

1. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) failed in an effort to force the Eisenhower administration's civil rights program out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

2. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) and Paul Douglas (D-Ill) announced they will offer a catch-all proposal, including provisions for presidentially appointed voter registrars and court-appointed voting referees, to help Southern Negroes vote.

3. The House Rules Committee heard testimony from Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va) opposing any federal legislation on Negro voting.

Tuck, a former governor, said 100,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in Virginia, relations between white people and Negroes in Virginia are good, and all that is needed is to "just let us alone."

The House Rules Committee is considering the question of sending to the floor a bill already approved by the House Judiciary Committee. It would make it a crime to oppose court orders for school integration by force or threats, and would require that local voting registrars preserve their records for federal inspection.

Dirksen told the Senate he thinks the House will pass a bill by the end of February, and it then could be substituted for the measure brought before the Senate yesterday.

The GOP leader also said that if Southern opponents talk at length, he will favor running the daily Senate sessions later into the evening rather than taking action quickly on a vote to cut off debate.

Southern senators had some things to say today.

Sen. Russell called the pressure over civil rights legislation a scheme "to indict a whole people in this mad bidding for votes."

"Tens of thousands of Americans throughout the whole country are beginning to realize that this issue is shot through with politics," Russell said.

The bill before the Senate was called up by Sen. Johnson, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He had promised last session that the Senate would begin civil rights consideration in mid-February.

Johnson announced that the bill, a House-passed measure dealing with a minor school matter in Missouri and having nothing to do with civil rights, would be the vehicle for civil rights legislating.

Southerners continued to criticize this maneuver but there was nothing they could do about it for the present, at least.

CIVIL RIGHTS CITED

The N.Y. Times
New York

Judges Find Evidence Not Sufficient to Prove Crime

Tues. 11-29-60

Text of Apalachin opinions are printed on Page 32.

By EDWARD RANZAL

The conspiracy convictions against twenty men who attended the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, N.Y., were reversed yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals.

In a unanimous decision the court held the Government's evidence insufficient to prove that the alleged conspirators had entered into an agreement to lie to investigative bodies about the purpose of their meeting.

It also ordered that the charges be dismissed. All the defendants are free on bail.

The conviction of the men last Jan. 13 had been hailed by Attorney General William P. Rogers as a major blow in the Government's battle against organized crime.

State and Federal investigators have charged that the meeting was an underworld conference, but the Government conceded in the trial that it did not know the purpose of the meeting.

Yesterday's opinion was written by Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard. Judges Charles E. Clark and Henry J. Friendly concurred.

Clark Protests Trial

Judge Lumbard noted that some of the men had bad reputations and then added: "But bad as many of these alleged conspirators may be, their conviction for a crime which the Government could not prove, on inference no more valid than others equally supported by reason and experience, and on evidence which a jury could not properly assess, cannot be permitted to stand."

Constrained to go farther than his colleagues, Judge Clark in a supporting opinion suggested that the evidence was so doubtful that the case should never have been started.

"For" he said, "in America we still respect the dignity of the individual, and even an unsavory character is not to be imprisoned except on definite proof of specific crime. And nothing in present criminal law administration suggests or justifies sharp relaxation of traditional standards."

Right of Privacy Stressed

Judge Lumbard noted that "there is nothing in the record of the trial to show that any violation of Federal or state law took place or was planned at the gathering."

One of the major holes in the Government's case was that it admittedly did not know what had taken place on Nov. 14, 1957, when at least sixty men, many of whom had long prison records, were guests at the Apalachin estate of the late Joseph F. Barbara Sr.

Holding that no crime was indicated by the mere gathering of the group and that some proof of illegality was necessary for a conviction, Judge Clark wrote:

"* * * otherwise it would seem that a citizen's privacy is subject to invasion at any time on the mere suspicion of any police officer, Federal, state or local, and the presumption of innocence has no potency at the police level."

p. 33

The meeting at Apalachin broke up after State Police Sgt. Edgar Croswell and two agents of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the Treasury Department had been spotted watching the festivities from a concealed area. The guests scattered.

Many were picked up later and questioned. In the main, they insisted that they had come to pay a call on a sick friend—Barbara.

Barbara, who died some months after the meeting, of a heart attack, had been well prepared to entertain a large number of guests on his 130-acre rural estate near Binghamton. He had ordered 242 pounds of choice beef for the occasion.

The meeting became the prime target of a special group set up by the Attorney General to fight racketeers. Its head was Milton R. Wessel. An indictment was returned naming twenty-seven defendants.

It charged that the gathering had been planned in advance and that when those present had become aware that law-enforcement officers had discovered the assemblage they thought there might be an investigation and agreed to give false information to official inquiries.

Of the twenty-seven indicted two won trial severances for illness, four were listed as fugitives and twenty-one actually went to trial. At the end of the Government's case, one of the twenty was acquitted.

On Jan. 13, after a three-month trial a jury returned guilty verdicts against the remaining twenty. Judge Irving R. Kaufman sentenced fifteen to the maximum five years in prison, four to four years each and the remaining defendants to three years. In addition he fined thirteen of them $10,000 each. He permitted the defendants to go free in bail pending appeal.

In dismissing the charges Judge Lumbard wrote:

"We find that in two essential respects the evidence was insufficient to prove the crime charged. First, we find that the Government failed to introduce sufficient evidence to support a agreed to lie about the gathering. Second, we hold that the evidence was insufficient to show that the defendants had reason on Nov. 14, 1957, to anticipate that any of them would be called to testify under oath about the events of that day."

Judge Lumbard felt that there was no concerted agreement by the Apalachin group to lie about the meeting's purposes. Each, he said, apparently decided on his own to give as little information as possible about the meeting.

'Shotgun' Indictment Scored

Judge Lumbard said that the flimsiness of the evidence against two neighbors of Barbara who were at the gathering "demonstrates the danger of a shotgun conspiracy charge aimed at everyone who gave an explanation inconsistent with the Government's suspicion of the purpose of the gathering."

"The danger of sweeping within the net of such a conspiracy an innocent visitor whose honestly told story may in its omissions have coincided with some falsehood told by others calls for special precautions in this type of case," Judge Lumbard wrote.

He said that perhaps the most curious feature of "this strange case is the fact that after all these years there is not a shred of legal evidence that the Apalachin gathering was illegal or even improper in either purpose or fact."

The Justice Department said it would not comment on the reversal until it had seen and studied the decision.

In addition to concurring in the reversal of the conviction, Judge Clark wrote:

"Chief Judge Lumbard and Judge Friendly authorize me to state that they agree with the writer that the publication by former special prosecutors of accounts and commends regarding this case and the appellants, while this appeal was pending, was improper."

In addition to the conspiracy charge, the indictment also accused three of the defendants, Joseph Magliocco, Joseph Profaci and Pasquale Turrigiano, with perjury. They were said to have lied to a Federal grand jury.

The perjury charges were severed from the conspiracy charge and the perjury case was not presented at the trial. The charges of perjury art outstanding and the three can be tried on this matter only.

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APPOMATTOX REVERSED

Dixie Is Hailed In Rights Fight

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—On the eve of the 95th anniversary of Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the South suffered what is considers another defeat.

And yet, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa), one of the most ardent advocates of civil rights, had this to say: "Surely in this battle on the Senate floor the roles of Grant and Lee at Appomattox have been reversed.

"The 18 implacable defenders of the way of life of the Old South are entitled to congratulations from those of us they have so disastrously defeated," he added.

And Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), constantly in the lead for more and more civil rights legislation, said, "Mistake it not — this bill is a victory for the Old South. It may be a pyrrhic victory—but it is a victory none the less."

Defeat and Victory

To the 18 Southern senators, who for eight tedious weeks staved off the civil rights bill with hours and hours of talk and legal maneuvering, it was both defeat and victory.

It was a defeat because the Senate passed a civil rights bill, basically objectionable to the South. But it was a victory because the bill was in the words of one Southerner, "only a shade of what it could have been."

What made this victory possible for a band of 18 senators, engulfed in a body which demanded some sort of a civil rights bill?

Senate oldtimers believe that more than anything it was the remarkable cohesion, unity and organization that the senators presented.

While the liberals on both sides often strove to outdo each other in presenting amendments and polishing up ones already presented, the Southerners always presented a united front.

Planned Strategy

Their strategy was always planned in early morning conferences and there was apparently only one small rift throughout the eight weeks.

That came in the final days when a few Southerners, reported to be two or three, wanted to stage a filibuster and force the Senate to invoke cloture.

The majority of the Southern senators felt that another filibuster could do no more good. The bill had already reached its final shape.

Possibly even more important was the fact that the Southern senators are still the strongest single minority in the Senate.

And when banded together, as they were for the past eight weeks, under the leadership of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), they can exert great influence on any type of legislation.

They may need it in the years to come.

Javits, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), and many other liberals have already given notice. They will be back next year.

Ike Signs and Hails '60 Civil Rights Bill

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—President Eisenhower signed today the 1960 civil rights bill keyed to new protection for the voting rights of Negroes.

In a statement, he called the act "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights" although Congress failed to include some of his recommendations.

"With continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," Gen. Eisenhower said.

The signing was without any extraordinary ceremony.

Rogers, Aide Watch.

Attorney General William P. Rogers and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence Walsh went to the White House for it, but there were no other prominent persons invited.

The President's statement noted that this is only the second civil rights measure passed by Congress in 85 years. He said it, like the 1957 law, was built on recommendations of the administration.

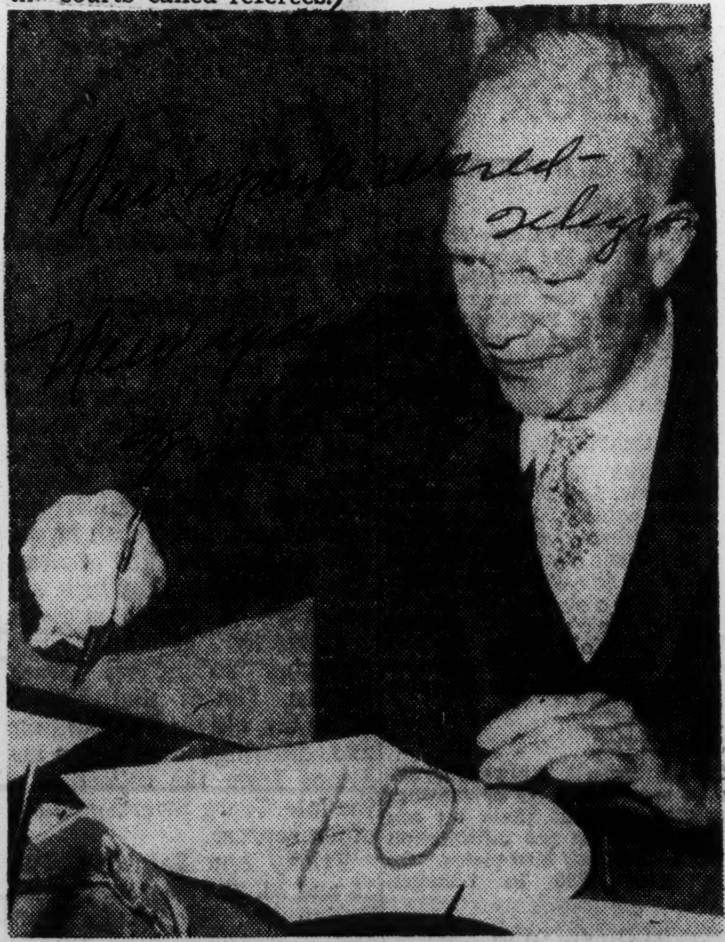
Congress passed the legislation April 21 after months of struggle, marked by one week of around-the-clock Senate sessions.

Primarily for voting.

Stubbornly resisting Southerners battled the bill by every possible means. While they were unable to defeat the legislation, they squeezed out of it a number of features sought by the Eisenhower administration or by Northern Democrats—notably broad authority for the Attorney General to seek injunctions in civil rights cases and a permanent commission to fight race discrimination in employment on federal contracts.

Although primarily a voting rights measure, the new law also strengthens federal authority to deal with bombers and persons who organize violent demonstrations against court orders such as those desegregating public schools.

The heart of the measure is a new procedure to help Negroes, or other minorities, fight discrimination against them at the ballot box. Teamed in this effort will be the United States Department of Justice, federal courts and officers of the courts called referees.



United Press International Telephoto.

President Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1960, designed to help Negroes who are denied voting privileges.

Rights Unit To Resume Dixie Quest

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

High Court Set Stage For Return To Louisiana Area

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in federal court.

Spokesmen said the number of complaints runs into the dozens and come from parishes (counties) throughout the state. They shied away from an earlier estimate that at least 13 parishes were involved.

NOT YET FIXED

The place for the hearings will not be fixed for some days, but it seemed likely all sessions will be held in one city.

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

On July 12, a U.S. District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on grounds that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

HEARINGS ANTICIPATED

In Louisiana, the state attorney general, Jack Gremillion, said he had anticipated the hearings and would participate but complained: "It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to cooperate with the commission but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

Spokesmen said there were no indications of other voting hearings in the near future. One said complaints have been received during 1959 and 1960 from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and California in addition to those from Louisiana. But he added that commission staff work now is centered on the latter state.

The commission also received a report on progress of the staff study of alleged inequities in administration of justice. A spokesman said that during the last year more complaints have been received regarding administration of justice than have come in concerning voting. He added the complaints have come from all over the country, about as many from the North as from the South.

Dr. Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N.C., was sworn in as a commission member at a White House ceremony. He succeeds former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

MEMBER SWORN IN

The commission's move came while the Department of Justice continued with its independent examination of racial voting patterns, under authority of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has invoked the act to ask inspection of voter registration records in 12 counties in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

The six counties of McCormick, Hampton and Clarendon, S.C., and Webster, Fayette and Early, Ga., have complied. Their records have been photographed and are now being analyzed.

Elsewhere the attorney general's request resulted in litigation.

The government recently obtained an order from a U.S. District Court requiring East Feliciana Parish in Louisiana to open its records and parish officials have taken an appeal.

Also in Louisiana, East Carroll and Ouachita parishes challenged Rogers' action in federal court. Their cases were dismissed and the department now will make a new demand to see their records.

After Alabama's Wilcox, Montgomery and Sumter counties received inspection requests, state authorities challenged the move in the state courts. But at the federal government's request, the litigation was transferred to federal court where it is pending.

Civil Rights Unit To Give Report

Birmingham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, July 31 (UPI)—The Alabama Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission will report this week on reaction in the state to recent civil rights legislation.

Mayor Douglas Ward Brown of Ozark, chairman of the state committee, presided over a closed-door meeting here Thursday at Maxwell AFB.

Brown declined to comment on the report which will be sent to Washington.

Views On Voting

The report contains observations of the committee members with emphasis on their home counties on registration and voting matters in the light of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Brown said civil rights matters pertaining to voting have been the only subjects discussed by the committee since its formation in May, 1959. Thursday's meeting was the first held since September.

No Complaints

Nine Montgomery Negroes filed complaints with the state committee in July, 1959, claiming they had been denied their voting rights. The statements were forwarded by the committee to Washington.

No complaints were received Thursday, Brown said. No further meeting of the committee are scheduled, he added.

Present at the meeting were Brown, Dr. Walter Agnew of Greensboro, Mrs. Robert D. Elly of Birmingham, Mrs. L. H. Foster of Tuskegee and Dr. Robert H. Lambert of Fairhope. Four members were not present.

Woman Heads Kennedy Rights Unit

N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., Aug. 8—Senator John Kennedy announced the formation today of a special campaign civil rights section.

Kennedy headquarters said the new section represented a departure from previous campaign practices in that it would include a representative group of people of all races and creeds from all sections of the country, focusing on civil rights. It said, however, that Negroes would take part in all sections of the Democratic nominee's campaign.

Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, general counsel of the National Council of Negro Women and long an adviser to Senator Kennedy, will head the group. Robert Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law of Senator Kennedy and president of the Chicago Board of Education, will represent the nominee. Other leaders will be Representative William L. Dawson, a Chicago Negro; Charles S. Brown, former administrative assistant to Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan; Prof. Harris Wofford of Notre Dame Law School; Louis Martin, vice president of Defender Publications; and John Foild, former executive director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Associated Press
Marjorie McKenzie Lawson

10 1960

A Day of Filibuster

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore, Md.
3-12-60

This is what happened in one day during the Senate civil rights debate:

6:45 p.m. (Wednesday) Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La), who began talking at 1:32 p.m., popped mints into his mouth and continued his speech. His voice occasionally broke into a high squeak.

7:30 p.m. — Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Maine), the Senate's lone woman member, appeared on the floor in a freshly tailored red dress, a fresh red rose on her left shoulder. The public galleries began to fill.

7:45 p.m. — Long quoted passages from Christ's Sermon on the Mount. Sen. John J. McClellan (D-Ark.) pointed out that only five Senators were present, three of them Southerners. "They don't even come to listen to the Bible," McClel-

11 p.m. —Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) and a small group of Democrats huddled in a hushed conference at the rear of the chamber, apparently discussing a compromise proposal.

11:30 p.m.— A Senate page boy sat on the steps leading to the presiding officer's rostrum doing his homework.

Midnight — The galleries were about one-fourth full. A snowstorm raged outside. Republicans and Democrats gathered in separate floor conferences as it became known that the compromise plan was in the air.

12:38 a.m. (Thursday)—Long finished talking after 11 hours 6 minutes. He asked for a quorum call.

12:52 a.m.—The required 51 Senators were declared present. Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) began a pro-civil rights speech.

1:40 a.m. —Humphrey finished with a call for the Senate to act on civil rights in a "spirit of compromise but without loss of principle." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) said Humphrey's speech "moved and impressed even hardened politicians."

1:52 a.m. —Sen John Stennis (D-Miss.) asked for a quorum call.

2:06 a.m. — The necessary numbers of Senators had appeared. Sen E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D-Alaska) showed up with an open shirt collar and no tie.

2:22 a.m. — In a hassle over reading amendments, Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) threw up his hands and declared he would "far rather hit the sack at this unholy four" than listen to the clerk read the proposals in full. They were not read.

2:25 a.m. —Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) took the floor. He charged that the Senate procedure has been "sacrificed on the alter of political expediency."

3:55 a.m. — Douglas relieved Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) as floor watchdog for Democratic civil rights supporters. Douglas denounced Sparkman's speech as a "geyser of pishposh." Sparkman replied that Douglas was an "arguflier."

4:50 a.m. —Sparkman finished his speech and asked for a quorum call.

5:21 a.m. — A quorum had shuffled in.

Sen. George A. Smathers D. Fla.) began speaking.

6:45 a.m. — Smathers finished and asked for a quorum call.

7:18 a.m. —The required 51 Senators finally showed up after the first roll call failed to bring in a quorum. Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) took the floor.

7:30 a.m. — Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D. Ga.) told the Senate the Administration's civil rights proposal could well be entitled "a bill to help win the next election."

9:35 a.m. —Stennis finished speaking and requested a quorum call to round up absent Senators.

9:50 a.m. —Quorum reached and Sen. Morris Cotton (R-N.H.) announced he will support any sound voting-rights legislation "to the hilt."

10:15 a.m. — Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) took over the floor as the next speaker.

11:35 a.m. — Talmadge was interrupted when a messenger from the White House delivered a batch of postmaster nominations.

Noon —After 72 hours of continuous session, the Senate again halted for the traditional "morning hour" transaction of routine business. Chaplain Frederick Brown Harris delivered the customary prayer.

12:02 p.m. — Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.) asked for the 25th quorum call.

12:14 p.m. — A quorum was declared present. Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), put into the record an editorial from his hometown paper, "The Laramie Boomerang."

Final Congressional Passage Expected On Rights Bill Thursday

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Wed 4-20-60

House Rules Committee Opens Door To Approval

By VINCENT J. BURKE
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Civil rights legislation designed primarily to help Negroes vote cleared its next-to-last barrier Tuesday and headed toward final congressional passage Thursday.

The House Rules Committee, which channels legislation to the floor, approved 8-4 a resolution which permits the House to accept the bill as approved by the Senate April 8. The Senate made 16 changes in the measure originally passed by the House.

House acceptance of the revisions will send the bill to President Eisenhower for his signature and formally conclude the turbulent election-year civil rights battle that tied up the Senate for the better part of two months.

The heart of the bill is a provision which would authorize federal courts to appoint referees to register Negroes in areas where voting discrimination is found to exist. The bill also would crack down on "hate bombings" and give the courts a new weapon to enforce school desegregation.

ASSURES PASSAGE

The Rules Committee action assured final passage of the bill since it permitted the House to act on the measure by a simple majority vote. Without such clearance, a two-thirds majority would have been necessary for passage.

Five Democrats, including one southerner ,joined three of the four northern Republicans to clear the legislation. One Republican, Rep. Hamer H. Budge, Idaho, joined the other three southern Democrats in opposition.

The southerner who voted with the northerners was Rep. Homer Thornberry, D-Tex. Thornberry voted for the civil rights bill and Budge against it when it passed the House on March 24.

The committee acted at a closed-door session after a brief public hearing. Although members spent only five minutes discussing the bill, their remarks pointed up the dissatisfaction of both northerners and southerners over the controversial ligeislation.

Rep. Ray J. Madden, D-Ind., representing civil rights proponents, voiced disappointment that no member of the judiciary committee was on hand to explain the changes made by the Senate in the stronger House bill.

SAYS BILL "DECAPITATED"

"We sent a rather moderate bill over there and I understand it has been more or less decapitated,' Madden said.

Rep. William M. Colmer, D-Miss. speaking for the South, said he had expected the bill's backers to appear to explain what was involved "in the final act of ramming this thing down our collective throats."

While southerners wanted no legislation, they found the final version far less distasteful than the original House bill. On the other hand, some northern Democrats considered the bill weak and inadequate, but the best they could get now.

Besides the voting rights provision, the six-point bill would:

—Provide penalties of one year in jail and a $1,000 fine for anyone obstructing a federal court order, including those aimed at school integration. This provision also could apply in labor cases.

—Require election officials to preserve voting records for 22 months.

—Make it a crime for anyone to cross a state line to avoid prosecution for a "hate" bombing of a church or school. The bill also would crack down on false threats to carry out such bombings.

—Authorize members of the Civil Rights Commission to hold one-man hearings on complaints of racial discrimination.

—Empower the federal government to arrange for the education of servicemen's children in areas where public schools are closed by integration disputes.

Disfranchisement's Tragedy

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

All Americans who sincerely believe that with citizenship automatically goes the privilege of voting will applaud the vigorous manner in which Attorney General William P. Rogers is moving to make this belief a reality.

Acting first against four of the so-called "cipher" counties which have large colored populations with no colored voters, he has moved swiftly to demand registration records in a total of 12 districts in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

And setting in motion for the first time the admittedly cumbersome machinery of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, he has asked the Federal court at Shreveport, Louisiana, to restore to the voting rolls the names of 560 Bienville Parish (county) voters disfranchised under a nefarious scheme concocted by the White Citizens Council.

Moreover, he wants the Federal judge to appoint a referee to register all of the county's 4,475 colored persons of voting age who desire to exercise this right of citizenship.

*

QUIETLY, HE HAS asked the Federal court at Macon, Georgia, to amend the government's suit, set for trial June 27, to appoint a referee in Terrell County, Ga. where colored persons with masters degrees have been deemed "illiterate" by voting registrars.

Not unexpectedly, the Confederates have been quick to strike back.

Sat. 6-25-60 P. 4

Louisiana's attorney general has advised registrars not to permit inspection of their records.

In Alabama, Judge Walter Jones (the same man who four years ago outlawed the NAACP) took the unprecedented step of interposing phony states rights between constitutional rights and the Federal authority.

He temporarily enjoined J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI and Mr. Rogers from examining voting records of any Alabama county. Judge Jones knew he would be unable to make his ruling stand up, but he made it anyway.

The Department of Justice merely had the whole matter taken out of Judge Jones' hands and placed in Federal court for hearing.

In both Louisiana and Alabama, officials assert they have nothing to hide, but their frightened actions speak louder than words.

* * *

THE 1960 CIVIL RIGHTS Act provides that a pattern of voting discrimination must be shown before a Federal judge can appoint a referee with authority to qualify all such victims of wholesale disfranchisement.

Mr. Rogers, though moving swiftly, has acted wisely in selecting the battlefields for a showdown on the constitutionality of the new law.

Racial disfranchisement is so patiently flagrant in each of the counties where examination of records has been requested, a prima facie case has already been established.

Dixie's defiant disciples of disfranchisement have just about reached the end of their notorious rope and none too soon, either.

The real tragedy is that it has taken lo these many years for the Federal Government to act like it was not fooling when 90 years ago states ratified the 15th Amendment declaring: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged... on account of race color, or previous condition of servitude."

The GOP and Civil Rights

Newsweek p. 17
Dayton, Ohio
Mon. 7-25-60

Republican liberals in Congress intend to press for a civil-rights plank every bit as strong as the Democrats'—plus pledges to:

▶Change Senate rules so that a simple majority could shut off a filibuster, and

▶Pass a Federal anti-lynching law, which was left out of this year's civil-rights bill.

Reason: They are frankly worried about the effect of the Democratic plank in the North.

C. L. Sulzberger

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Nothing 'Liberal' About Civil Rights

Sat. 7/30/60 P. 4

CHICAGO—There is something cruelly incongruous about the Republican Party honoring the centenary of Lincoln's nomination with an argument over whether its civil rights program should be "liberal" or "conservative." There is nothing "liberal" about civil rights. Civil rights are a matter of decency, common sense and conservative respect for our own legal charter.

Civil rights, indeed, comprise a keystone of our foreign policy. The latter can never fully succeed in its efforts to lead the free world unless we grant to all our citizens the rights we want for others.

This embarrassing point has largely escaped debaters on each side of the argument. They all accept as a cliche the assumption that the era of colonialism is over. They are properly proud of the U.S. record in this vital aspect of our policy. For we never aspired to overseas empire even if, for strategic reasons, we except the Panama Canal Zone, Okinawa and certain small Pacific islands.

However, we must recognize that our colonialism is not in foreign lands but in our own. And if we do not wholly recognize this, let us admit the fact that other nations do. This is a world in which the population balance is heavily outweighted in favor of the so-called "colored" peoples. Their skins are pigmented differently from our own but their political philosophy, we hope, is not. Furthermore, the political balance in such forums as the United Nations shifts inevitably in the direction of the population balance. Those new countries now receiving their coveted independence are not "white."

Our efforts to lead these lands along democracy's path must, in the end, fail unless we discard our private prejudices and live up to the precepts laid down by our ancestors. This is a political syllogism from which there is no escape.

This is not a question of "liberalism" or governmental forms. It is a question of applying the tenets of our nation as they were intended to be applied and as we, in the name of freedom, would have them applied by other nations.

It is time we recognized that anticolonialism is indeed noble but that anticolonialism begins at home.

10 1960

Academic Linebacker

Theodore Martin Hesburgh

THE 42-year-old priest who wants to make a drastic overhaul of voting procedures to guarantee civil rights for all in the South and elsewhere preaches for others the dramatic process of improvement that he practices at home.

Man in the News

When the Rev. Theodore Martin Hesburgh took over as president of the University of Notre Dame eight years ago, he decided that something must be done to erase a wide impression that the institution was, in effect, a football factory.

He began the kind of forthright overhaul for academic up-grading of Notre Dame that matched his suggestion yesterday fo ra constitutional overhaul to guarantee universal suffrage.

Father Hesburgh resolved to limit the school's enrollment to about 6,500 and to spend more time to develop the good student. "We decided that it was more important to turn out one well-educated, competent man than 100 mediocrities," he said at the time.

Seeks a Cadillac School

The priest, who has been described as being "somewhat less enthusiastic about football than some of his predecessors, made it clear once as a Notre Dame alumnus that he wanted the university to be known, scholastically, as a Cadillac school instead of a jalopy school.

At the start of his administration he received a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education to make a thorough survey of the liberal arts curriculum. He has changed the Notre Dame skyline, adding a new science center, a liberal arts building, a bookstcre and two dormitories. That program has since been expanded, starting in 1958 with a $66,000,000 ten-year development scheme.

He made College Board entrance examinations compulsory and instituted a selective process that has brought up the average I. Q. at Notre Dame. Father Hesburgh also reduced the number of academic courses that a student could take.

The priest-president, who leaves his second-floor office in Notre Dame's golden-domed administration building at South Bend, Ind., every day to celebrate mass, speaks in a language as penetrating as the piercing look he gives all comers.

Sharply critical of the present trend toward watering down the liberal arts courses in colleges, Father Hesburgh has called modern liberal education "a melange of disaggregate parts, concocted by piling course on diverse course without internal unity of the subject matter itself."

Like a 'Tossed Salad'

"The result is comparable to a tossed salad," he went on, "except to fill out the analogy we would have to admit that the component parts are seasoned with Russian, Rocquefort, French and

Changed the Notre Dame skyline.

Thousand Island dressing all at once. Clientele changed, new elements added, the substance disintegrated, teaching fragmented—these are a few of the important changes included in a realistic appraisal of this proud old badge of liberal education."

Father Hesburgh wants his students to get their awareness from whom they can, and he is happy to be the head of a Roman Catholic institution that includes Protestans and Jews, as well as priests, on its faculty.

Father Hesburgh holds many posts in the world of education, science and public affairs, including his membership on the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. He is also a permanent Vatican City representative to the international agency on atomic energy.

Father Hesburgh was born in Syracuse, where he attended Holy Rosary High School before entering Notre Dame. But he did not complete his study there, going instead to Rome to prepare at Gregorian University for the baccalaureate degree in philosophy that he received in 1940.

For three years he was an advanced theological student at Holy Cross College at Washington. He was ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame in 1943 and received the degree of doctor of Sacred Theology from Catholic University in Washington.

He returned to Notre Dame in 1945 to become chaplain of its Veterans Club. He advanced to Assistant Professor of Religion and executive vice president before he was named to head the university.

Father Hesburgh is stocky and active, a man who likes to work until 2 A. M. He is a relaxed, convincing speaker on the podium and resorts naturally to quips. Yesterday he struggled with the microphone for a moment and told the audience that it was like trying to kiss a screaming woman, adding quickly that of course he had not had much experience with that kind of thing.

Fancy Footwork On Civil Rights

House Republicans think there's strong political medicine to be made from Civil Rights. They're considering this strategy:

Let Democrats sweat now. Then, just before convention time, vote the bill out of House Rules Committee in a way that lets them offer strong amendments from the floor. This, they hope, would set Democratic North against Democratic South, tear the party into shreds at convention.

Note: House Majority Leader John McCormack made a strong speech last week blaming Republican members of the Rules Committee for not voting out the bill now. At the end he disclosed he had not signed the discharge petition designed to by-pass the Rules Committee, will not do so because he is part of the House leadership.

Statement that he won't sign was deleted from his remarks when they showed up in the Congressional Record. Republicans will lambaste him for this at next meeting.

RIGHTS UNIT BARS FIGHT OVER PLANS

Scores Talk of Competition Between Two Proposals to Aid Negro Voting

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Civil Rights Commission let it be known today that it was not opposing the Justice Department's plan for Federal Court appointment of referees to help Negroes vote in the South.

The referee plan was put forward as an alternative to the commission's proposal for Presidentially appointed Federal registrars. Each proposal has attracted backers among Northern advocates of civil rights legislation.

The staff director of the commission, Gordon M. Tiffany, said today that the commission was disturbed by talk of "competition" between the registrar and referee ideas. The important thing is to do something about the Negro voting problem, he said.

Mr. Tiffany said the commission had put its registrar proposal in general terms and had chosen deliberately not to draft legislation. It had no intention of becoming involved in the political process of getting a bill through Congress, he said.

Replies to Senator

A similar assurance has been given by Mr. Tiffany to Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, who wrote a bristling letter on the subject to all the members of the commission.

Senator Talmadge was disturbed by an article in The New York Times last week reporting that a member of the commission staff had attended a private strategy meeting of persons pushing for civil rights legislation.

"It is inconceivable," Senator Talmadge wrote, "that a member of the staff of the Civil Rights Commission could be meeting with advocates of stronger civil rights proposals and advising them as to their strategy.

'Listened and Learned'

"Such action is tantamount to a trial judge and members of a jury empanelled to try cases meeting with prosecution witnesses to make certain of a conviction in a pending case."

In his reply to the Senator, Mr. Tiffany disclosed that he himself had been at the disputed meeting. Two members of his staff were there with him.

"At non time while I was there did the discussion go beyond analysis and constructive criticism of pending measures—entirely on a legal basis," Mr. Tiffany wrote. "Personally, I listened and learned much.

"Neither I nor either of the other staff members was there for the purpose of discussing, undertaking or in any fashion committing the commission or its staff to any sort of course of action."

Mr. Tiffanyn also told Senator Talmadge that he had sennt a memorandum around the commission office advising employes that it was not the commission's job "to influence the Congressional process by expressions fo support or opposition to any particular measure."

The essential difference between the registrar and referee proposals is that the former would use an administrative process to register Negroes as voters, and the latter would keep the issue within the general framework of the courts.

High Court upholds civil rights act

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court Monday reversed the decision of a federal district court at Macon, Ga. holding unconstitutional the 1957 civil rights act.

The court ruled that the only question before the District Court was that of discrimination by state officials, and that constituted "state action" banned by the 15th amendment.

The decision was unanimous. Justice Felix Frankfurter however, and Justice John Harlan joined in the judgment but expressed their views in a concurring opinion. They said:

"The weighty presumptive validity with which the Civil Rights Act of 1957, like every enactment of Congress, comes here is not overborne by any claim urged against it. To deal with legislation so as to find unconstitutionality is to reverse the duty of the court to apply a statute so as to save it."

• • •

IN THE COURT'S opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan it was stated:

"Accordingly, if the complaint here calls for an application of the statute clearly constitutional under the 15th amendment, there should have been an end to the question of constitutionality.

And as to the application of the statute called for by the complaint, whatever precisely may be the reach of the 15th Amendment, it is enough to say that the conduct charge—discrimination by state officials, within the court of their official duties, against the voting rights of United States citizens, on grounds of race or color — is certainly, as 'state action' and the clearest form of it, subject to the ban of that amendment, and that legislation designed to deal with such discrimination is 'appropriate legislation' under it. It makes no difference that the discrimination in question, if state action, is also violative of state law."

The case arose in Carroll County, Ga. The Attorney General sued the county registrar under the 1957 civil rights act to enjoin them from refusing to register qualified colored persons who were teachers in Ga. public schools and held degees from Georgia colleges. One of them had a master degree from NYU.

Voting Rights Bill Drafted By Democrats

Substitute Mapped By Rules Unit for G. O. P. Measure

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

The Senate Rules Committee today begins drafting a Democratic substitute for the administration's bill to protect voting rights.

There is no assurance the committee will finish the job today, but no time will be lost if the job takes several days, in view of the parliamentary situation on the Senate floor.

Although the civil rights issue has been technically before the Senate since Monday, Southerners have begun the long fight they will wage against any new Federal laws on the subject, and it may be next week before a civil rights amendment is actually up for debate.

Southerners Lose

The first two days were consumed by a futile Southern attempt to postpone the civil rights debate until next week.

The Southerners lost this first skirmish when the Senate defeated the postponement motion of Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, 61 to 28.

This vote bore out the general belief the Senate will pass some kind of civil rights legislation at this session, but it may take a month to bring the issue to a head.

Thirty-four Democrats and 27 Republicans joined in opposing delay. Only four Republicans and 24 Democrats, mostly from the South, favored postponement.

Morse Moves Defeated

Before adjourning last night the Senate also defeated two motions by Senator Morse Democrat of Oregon, to take civil rights bills away from the Judiciary and Rules Committees unless they are reported by February 25.

The vote was 68 to 4 against discharging the Judiciary Committee. The Rules Committee motion was shouted down without a roll call. The most liberal advocates of civil rights joined Southerners in opposing the Morse motions, but entirely different reasons. The liberals explained that they already have the parliamentary track cleared in the Senate to attach civil rights amendments to a Missouri school bill and do not want to confuse the situation.

Many conservatives voted against Senator Morse because they are always against discharging committees. Senator Morse argued that the leaders are ignoring regular procedure by tying civil rights to an extraneous House bill instead of bringing a civil rights bill from committee.

The three who voted with Senator Morse to discharge Judiciary were Senators Gore of Tennessee, Monroney of Oklahoma and Ervin of North Carolina, all Democrats.

Query on Conferees

Senator Monroney later asked the leaders if the conferees appointed to work out civil rights legislation with the House will have to come from the Armed Serviies Committee if the Senate continues to use the Missouri school bill as a civil rights vehicle. The school bill came from Armed Services.

Senate Democrat Leader Johnson said the parliamentarian had advised him the conferees would not have to come from Armed Services.

There is no expectation of getting a comprehensive civil rights bill out of the Judiciary Committee, but if the leaders can get one bill relating to voting rights from the Rules Committee, it can be amended on the floor to cover other problems, such as school integration, bombing of public buildings and equality of opportunity in all fields.

The Southerners tried to delay all debate until next week as a protest against the decision of Senate leaders in calling up the unrelated House bill to serve as the vehicle for civil rights amendments.

ALBANY IS FACING RIGHTS BILL FIGHT

Democrats Plan Roll-Call Move to Seek Release of Housing Bias Measure

By LAYHMOND ROBINSON
Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17—Democrats in the Legislature set the stage today for a showdown over the explosive civil rights issue.

Charging that Governor Rockefeller and Republican leaders were "stalling" on the issue, the Democrats announced that they would move at Tuesday's session to force a floor fight on the controversial Zaretzki-Baker bill to ban discrimination in private housing.

The device they will use to precipitate the fight will be a motion to discharge the Democratic measure from committees in both houses of the Republican-controlled Legislature.

The motion will be made in the Senate by Joseph Zaretzki, Democratic minority leader, and in the Assembly by Bertram Baker of Brooklyn. They are co-authors of the bill.

The measure has lain in the Senate Finance Committee in the upper house and in the Ways and Means Committee in the lower house since the Legislature opened. An identical measure, sponsored by Mr. Baker and Senator George R. Metcalf, Auburn Republican, has also been held in committee.

Republicans Assailed

In serving notice in the Assembly that the move would be made on Tuesday, Anthony J. Travia, Democratic minority leader, said the Democrats were "fed up with the stalling and foot dragging on this important bill by the Governor and the Republican legislative leaders."

He and Mr. Zaretzki said they would demand a roll-call on the motion to "make certain that everyone in the Legislature is counted on this question of equal rights."

The Democrats pointedly chose Brotherhood Week, which begins Monday, to make their challenge. A similar move to discharge the same bill from committee last year failed.

The Governor, in his annual message to the Legislature on Jan. 6, said he would submit an administration bill at this session to man racial and religious discrimination in private housing in the state. However, he has not yet done so. The Legislature expects to adjourn the third week in March.

The Zaretzki-Baker bill would ban discrimination in the sale or rental of all private housing in the state, except owner-occupied one-family and two-family houses.

Would Superceede City Law

It would go beyond New York City's two-year-old Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs Fair Housing Law, which prohibits discrimination by landlords or their agents in multiple dwellings and developments of ten units or more. The proposed state bill, which would supercede the city law, would forbid discrimination by builders, bankers and brokers in addition to landlords and agents.

Last night a spokesman for the Governor said that the administration bill was still being drafted. It was learned from another source, however, that the bill might be introduced at the end of next week.

In other legisdlative developments today:

¶The Senate passed and sent to the Assembly a bill to require holders of junior operator's licenses to have a parent or guardian in the car, instead of "any licensed operator over 18," when they drive a car at night to go to school.

¶ New York City urged passage of a bill restricting the use of advertising signs around the Whitestone and Throgs Neck Bridges, the Narrows Bridge and Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, all in New York City.

¶ The Legislature received a bill that would require any passenger as well as the driver in an automobile that is involved in an accident to report the accident. The bill was introduced by Senator Frank Pino and Assemblyman Irwin Brownstein, Brooklyn Democrats. It is aimed at hit-and-run drivers.

10 . 1960

Weakened Rights Bill Passed 71-18 in Senate, Sent Back to House

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Dixie Bloc Votes 'No' To the End

Sat. 4-9-60

P. 1

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — After eight weeks of debate, nearly 400 hours of speeches and 46 roll-call votes, the Senate finally passed the civil rights bill, 71 to 18, Friday night.

10

This approval of the relatively moderate bill, confined largely to a protection of voting rights, sends it back to the House for expected agreement on 16 Senate amendments.

On final passage, 42 Democrats and 29 Republicans voted for the bill, which was opposed only by 18 Democrats from the Deep South.

DIXIE "VICTORY"

Despite this lop-sided defeat, the Southerners were being hailed as the victors in the long fight by some of their Northern colleagues because of Dixie success in modifying the original the original civil rights proposals.

Sen. Russell, captain of the Southern team, was congratulated by his Dixie coleagues and by Northern civil rights advocates when the battle was over.

A casual observer listening to some of the last-minute speeches and watching the goings-on from the gallery might have thought the Southerners had won instead of lost.

RUSSELL HAILED

Sen. Byrd (D-Va) praised Russell for "superb leadership" in the Dixie battle against overwhelming odds.

Minority leader Dirksen of Illinois paid tribute to the senior Senator from Georgia as a "Great Captain" of the Southerners.

Sen. Javits (R-NY) termed the bill "a victory for the Old South."

Just before final passage the Southerners made one last gesture of defiance with a move by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) to send the bill back to the Judiciary Committee.

The Atlanta

Like a move Thursday to strike out the "voting referee" heart of the [illegible] move was seen doomed to failure, and it was killed, 70 to 19, on a tabling motion by Dirksen.

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sen. Long (D-La) then threatened to delay final passage with a lengthy speech that set his colleagues groaning, but delented after a few minutes and let the issue come to a clinching vote.

Sat. 4-9-60

How long it will take for the House to agree to the Senate amendments, or whether a conference committee of the Senate and House will be necessary, was uncertain.

Under House rules, it can be held up for some time by Rep. Smith (D-Va), chairman of the powerful Rules Committee and an adamant foe of civil rights legislation.

Despite their final attacks on the bill, the Southerners really could be thankful it is no tougher than it is. For this they could take pride in their own strategic fight against it, led by Georgia's Sen. Russell.

The bill already had been weakened by Southerners in the House from its original provisions as sent to Capitol Hill by President Eisenhower. And most of the 16 amendments adopted in the Senate watered down rather than strengthened the bill, confining it largely to a voting rights measure.

Bill Wins 288-95, On to Ike

The Atlanta Constitution

Enforcing Pledged By Rogers

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 4-22-60

P. 9

By BETTY PRYOR

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House wrapped up the 1960 Civil Rights Bill Thursday and sent it to President Eisenhower for his assured signature. The administration promptly pledged vigorous enforcement of its Negro voting guarantees.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, sailed through the House on a lopsided 288-95 vote. The final action was almost anti-climatic as the legislators ended a civil rights struggle that had dominated the election-year Congress.

CRACKDOWN ON BOMBINGS

The key section of the six-part bill provides new voting guarantees for Southern Negroes. Federal judges could appoint referees to determine the qualifications of Negroes who had been denied voting privileges by local registrars.

The bill also would crackdown on anyone engaging in hate bombings or trying to obstruct court-orders of school integration.

Without waiting for the President to sign the bill into law, Atty. Gen. Rogers announced he would "proceed vigorously" against those violating it. But he emphasized that Negroes must first exercise their rights and try to vote.

"EFFECTIVE" MEANS

Voting referees could be appointed only in areas where the Justice department had won a federal court order requiring registration of one or more Negroes who had protested to the department that their voting rights had been violated.

If the judge then determined that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination existed in the area he could appoint referees to hnadle complaints from other Negroes denied the right to vote.

Rogers said in a statement that this provision "establishes effective machinery for enforcing the voting rights of Negroes," provided they "attempt to exercise those rights." He said the entire bill, while not all the administration sought, "holds forth great great promise for substantial and steady progress."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, like some Northern congressmen, did not see it that way. He said it failed to fulfill the AFL-CIO's hopes — and immediately pledged a drive to enact a "much stronger measure" next year.

It didn't go as far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wished either. The NAACP called the bill a fraud and said it actually "makes it harder for Negroes to vote."

In the final House showdown, 165 Democrats and 123 Republicans voted to accept without change 16 amendments which the Senate wrote into the more far-reaching bill originally passed by the House. Against the bill were 83 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

The only Southerner to speak against the measure under the one-hour debate limitation imposed by the House was Rep. Colmer (D-Miss). He called it an "infamous thing."

Colmer also said that some Southerners took comfort in the thought that the bill was "moderate," especially when compared with original House version. Actually, he said, it was "a vicious attack upon the fundamental structure of our country."

Rep. Wier (D-Minn) spoke for those Northerners who regarded the final product as disappoint-

ingly weak. He told the House: "I'd hate to be a candidate for president and have to campaign on this as part of my platform.

House Republican leader Halleck (R-Ind) conceded the legislation would not satisfy everbody. But he said it was "a decisive step towards protecting and furthering the civil rights of all our citizens."

What Bill Would Do

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 4-9-60
P. 10

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major provisions of the civil rights bill passed Friday night by the Senate would:

1. Make it a federal crime to use threats or force to impede the enforcement of any federal court orders, including those issued in school integration disputes.

2. Make it a federal crime to cross state lines in flight from a prosecution or punishment for bombing any building or structure. This section also would make it a federal crime to aid or abet the interstate movement of explosives for use in illegal bombings, and authorize penalties up to death if the bombings have fatal results.

3. Require state and local election officials to preserve for 22 months all election records, and to make the documents available to the attorney general for examination on his written demand.

4. Allow the government to provide educational facilities for the children of members of the armed forces on active duty in areas where public schools have been closed as a result of integration disputes.

5. Allow federal courts and federal voting referees to register Negroes to vote in areas where the court finds a pattern of discrimination has denied the applicants the right to have their names entered on the rolls of eligible voters.

Civil Rights

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Mon. 8-15-60
P. 10

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There has been a tremendous amount of conversation about civil rights, especially integration. The most discussed planks of both the Democratic and Republican Party platforms have been concerned with this subject.

I have always felt that the rights of every individual should be respected. However, I do not feel that integration by force is correct or proper. In many areas the people concerned have too strong emotional feelings to be integrated in a peaceable manner. The forcing of integration on them is not the answer and should not be allowed.

We should and must educate both sides toward an ending of their prejudices and eventual integration. We must have a start toward the end of racial prejudices; but not the riots and the numerous turbulent demonstrations. These serve only to make our country look more prejudiced than it is.

A utopian government, perfect in all respects, is not a hasty proposition no matter what kind of party platform you have.

Robert Shaul

Wellesley, Mass.

Civil Rights Bill Passed By House

The News & Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Fri. 4-22-60
P. 1

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House, with a 288-95 roll call and a figurative sigh of relief, passed the 1960 civil rights bill Thursday and sent it to President Eisenhower.

The bill, which aims primarily at helping Southern Negroes vote, has been the most time-consuming and talked-over issue Congress has tackled this year.

Its passage left Congress free to whip through the rest of its work and adjourn before the national political conventions in July. No other legislative issue is likely to require nearly as much time.

IKE SHOULD SIGN

There was no doubt President Eisenhower would sign the bill. He already had passed the word he was satisfied with it, and Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers issued a favorable statement Thursday.

"Its impact, once the expected legal challenges have been disposed of in the normal judicial process, will be substantial, I believe, both in establishing the right to vote of those who have been discriminated against on account of race or color and by deterring future discriminations by persons acting under color of state law," Rogers said.

The bill goes farther than desired by Southern members of Congress but not nearly as far as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and some other supporters wished.

BROAD AUTHORITY

In putting it together, Congress refused to grant broad authority for the U.S. attorney general to bring injunction suits in support of civil rights generally. Tabled and killed were proposals to declare the Supreme Court's 1954 opinion against segregation in the schools to be the "supreme law of the land" and to grant federal aid to communities complying with the court decision.

The NAACP has called the bill a fraud and said it actually "makes it harder and not easier for Negroes to vote."

On the final roll call the question was whether the House should accept Senate amendments, which were generally not substantial, and send the bill straight to the White House.

Rogers' Statement

. . . See Page 3-A.

DEMOCRATIC DOMINANCE

The majority of 288 was made up of 165 Democrats and 123 Republicans. On the losing side were 83 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Had the motion not carried, the bill might have been delayed an indefinite time in the House and in any House-Senate committee set up to compromise the two versions.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), a principal backer of the legislation, urged the House to take the direct course "even though neither side is fully pleased with it."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House GOP leader, also asked for fast action. He said the bill would provide real protection of the right to vote and also bolster other civil rights.

Speaking for the greatly outnumbered Southerners in Congress, who were able only to win some softening of original proposals, Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss) denounced the bill as a cynical bid for the vote of Northern Negroes.

ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL

The key part of the bill is much what the Eisenhower administration proposed.

It authorizes federal courts and federal voting referees appointed by the courts to register Negroes to vote in areas where the court finds a pattern of discrimination has denied the applicants the right to have their names entered on the rolls of eligible voters.

The majority view accepted findings of the federal Civil Rights Commission that in some Southern areas Negroes have been systematically denied the right to register or vote.

Southerners argued this amounted to federal intrusion into rights given to the states by the U. S. Constitution to determine the qualifications of their voters.

There was, by comparison, not a great difference of opinion over remaining sections.

OTHER SECTIONS

These would:

1. Make it a federal crime to use threats or force to obstruct the execution of any federal court orders. This grew from resistance, as at Little Rock, to court orders against racial segregation in the schools.

2. Make it a federal crime to cross state lines in flight from the bombing of several integrated Southern schools.

3. Require state and local election officers to preserve their records for 22 months, subject to federal inspection on demand.

4. Authorize the federal government to provide schooling for servicemen's children if the schools they normally attend in military post areas are closed to resist integration.

10 1960

Angry Young Man of 71

Emanuel Celler

EMANUEL CELLER'S capacity for righteous indignation knows no bounds. He is forever at war against monopoly, invasion of civil liberties, bias in all forms. The vigor of his attacks against conditions that to him are undemocratic belies his 71 years. Yet it helps explain why his constituency in southern Brooklyn and Queens keeps sending him back to the House of Representatives with bigger and bigger majorities.

Man in the News

Mr. Celler is now serving his thirty-eighth year in the House. This fall he will be seeking election to a twentieth consecutive term. Usually a winner by margins of four or five to one, he seems sure of attaining his ambition.

He has discouraged opposition to a point where one potential rival at the polls observed:

"I guess the only thing I can attack him on is spending too much time in Washington."

Mr. Celler's seniority in the House is topped only by that of two Southern Democrats, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and Carl Vinson of Georgia. His long tenure carried the Brooklyn Democrat to the chairmanship of the House Judiciary Committee in 1949.

Leads Rights Battle

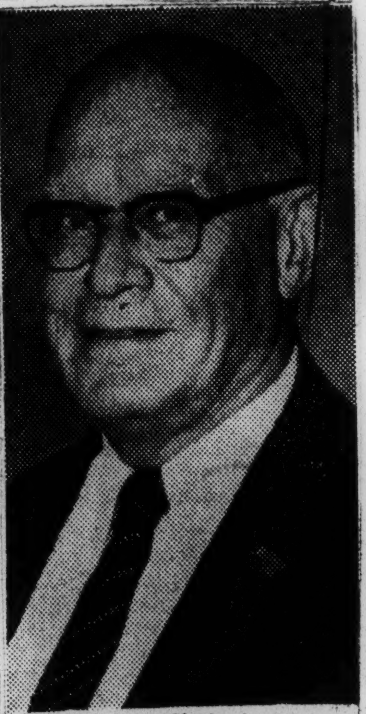
It is as judiciary chairman that he is leading the floor fight in the House for the passage of a strong civil rights bill.

Never one to hide his views, Mr. Celler has kept a mimeograph machine in his office busy for years grinding out statements keyed to major domestic and world news developments. He warned of the rise of nazism, espoused freedom for India, denounced immigration curbs and battled his good friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, on court reform.

Excellent as was his news coverage, he early saw the value of radio and televisoin for a man in public affairs. Since last fall, he has been a regular panelist on the WNEW-TV program, "Metropolitan Probe." Only occasionally does he forget that he is the interrogator, not the guest.

His antitrust subcommittee has investigated industries as disparate as steel and newsprint, baseball and television. Among laws in this area that bear his name is one, passed a decade ago, to prevent mergers achieved by acquisition of assets that tend to lessen competition.

But for all the deadly earnestness with which he approaches public affairs, the Representative is a genial



Leads floor fight in House for civil rights bill.

companion with an excellent sense of humor that he often turns on himself.

He tells the story, for example, of the Brooklyn woman who asked, after he had made a stem-winding, rather florid speech, whether the talk would be printed. He replied with a smile: "Possibly posthumously." And she, quite pleased, said she hoped that would be soon.

With children, Mr. Celler unbends even more. He turns linen napkins into white rabbits that jump, stuffs lighted cigarettes in his ear and has a host of other parlor tricks.

Born in Brooklyn on May 6, 1888, the Representative got his schooling at Boys High School, Columbia College and Columbia Law School. He was married in 1914 to Stella M. Baar. They have two daughters, Jane and Judith, and two grandchildren, daughters of Judith.

He is a member of the law firm of Weisman, Celler, Allen, Spett and Sheinberg, but he is lucky to put in a day a week—usually Friday—at his New York office. Golf and tennis, too, have been put aside, but he continues to give much of his leisure time to reading and music. Biography, the classics and opera are his favorites.

A supporter of New Deal and Fair Deal, Mr. Celler once again will be a delegate to the Democratic national convention. But this time Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, and not Adlai E. Stevenson, will be the man he is backing for the Presidential nomination.

"I'm being practical," he says. "Others may have more appeal, but this man has a record, ability and can win."

HIGH COURT SCORED ON RIGHTS ACTIONS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 18 (UPI)—The president of Oberlin College criticized the United States Supreme Court last night for having failed to "dig deeply" for pertinent facts in recent cases involving basic civil rights.

Dr. Robert K. Carr, a Constitutional law expert, said the court in recent decisions had taken "at least five basic positions, sometimes showing favoritism to the idea of liberty, sometimes to authority."

Dr. Carr delivered the twenty-fifth annual Edmund J. James Lecture on Government at the University of Illinois here.

A court ruling in 1959 involving Lloyd Barenblatt, a college instructor at the University of iMchigan, illustrated the court's failure to judge "competing interests" in a civil rights case, Dr. Carr said.

Barenblatt was held in contempt of Congress for having failed to answer questions about his association with certain organizations, including the Communist party, while a teaching fellow at Michigan in the late Nineteen Forty's.

The Supreme Court said it had balanced competing interests in the case, but Dr. Carr said "a careful reading of the majority opinion can lead to no other conclusion than that Justice Harlan and his four colleagues did not really try to balance the Congressional power of inquiry against Barenblatt's First Amendment right of academic freedom."

CIVIL RIGHTS KEY: THE RURAL SOUTH

Voting in Counties Where Negroes Outnumber Whites Surveyed on Influence

ATLANTA, March 12 (AP)—The right to vote may be the key to civil rights in cities. Will the key work on doors to civil rights in rural areas of the south?

Sponsors of Federal legislation to insure voting rights of Negroes emphasize that voting is the principal means by which an individual may make his will known.

Election records indicate a degree of Negro vote influenece in big city government in some Southern states. Rural areas, where there is a large proportion of Negroes, present a different picture.

Will the vote key work more effectively in rural areas of other Southern states than it has in Liberty County, Georgia, the only county in the South that officially lists more registered Negro than white voters?

These questions are important in the 131 counties in the South where Negroes outnumber white persons and in hundreds of others where they conceivably could hold the balance of power in close election contests.

An Associated Press survey in nine Southern states showed an excess of Negroes over white persons in thirty-one of eighty-two counties in Mississippi, thirty-six of 159 counties in Georgia, twenty-one of forty-six South Carolina counties and in six of seventy-five Arkansas counties.

Louisiana has eleven counties with larger Negro population, Alabama thirteen, North Carolina, nine, Tennessee, two and Florida two.

Negro Voting Made Easy

What happens when Negroes are permitted to register and vote freely in a county where they outnumber white voters?

Liberty County, thirty-five miles south of Savannah, made it easy for Negroes to vote. This is in contrast to Terrell County, in South Georgia, where thoe Federal Governinment haled registrars into court for alledgedly discriminating against Negro voters.

The Terrell suit was the first brought by the Government under the 1957 civil rights act. Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis ruled parts of the act unconstitutional and threw out the case. It now is before the United States Court.

Negroes have outnumbered white persons on Liberty voting rolls for several years. Hundreds were stricken from the lists last year, registrars say, because they did not exercise their right to ballot. Negroes, however, still claim a margin of 200 votes.

Liberty registrars say Negroes, like many white persons, show apathy in many sections in the matter of regular ballotting. Under Georgia law, a citizen must vote at least once every two years to remain on the rolls.

The preponderance of Negro voters in Liberty posed several questions. Had any ever offered as candidates for county or city office? Was block voting practiced and did white candidates actively solicit Negro votes?

Reluctant to Talk

Negro spokesmen were reluctant to talk or permit use of their names in a story on the unusual situation.

In the city and county elections they have had choice only between white candidates. A Negro spokesman said their had been some talk about entering one of their race as a candidate for a county office but nothing came of it. He said he did not care to jeopardize the small business he operates by getting into politics and arousing the ire of white customers. Other Negroes with qualifications for elective jobe made similar statements or declined to talk about the subject.

Rural counties have relatively few Negro business or professional men and the race lacks leadership other than offered by white office-holders.

A Negro in the fifty-five-member Liberty County chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said the small membership in that group resulted from antagonism by white persons. He said there was so much pressure that Negroes were afraid to identify themselves with the organization.

There was block voting when Negroes first began voting twelve years ago. A Negro said that was because "we didn't know then who our friends were."

Both Negroes and white persons say some white candidates openly solicit Negro votes.

Census Figures Given

In 1958 the Liberty registration lists showed 2,472 Negro and 2,128 white voters. The 1950 census placed the population at 5,100 Negroes and 3,200 whites.

Mrs. Lucille Wood, registrar board chairman, said Negroes voted in large numbers in some elections. In an election for sheriff last year, 32-year-old Bob Sikes received a majority of both Negro and white votes in all seven precincts. He succeeded his father, Paul, who died after holding the post for twenty-two years.

Mr. Sikes and others said race relations were excellent. He foresaw a continuation of that harmony. He said Negroes preferred their own schools and called attention to three modern brick schools for Negroes he said were the equal of the one white school in the county.

Passage of rights bill due Mar. 16

By Staff Correspodent

WASHINGTON — House passage by an overwhelming vote of an "effective" civil rights bill by Wednesday evening, March 16, was freely predicted here Monday.

The House concluded its agreed upon 15 hours of debate Monday and began vot-

ing on amendments.

The bill expected to emerge will contain Attorney General William Rogers' referee plan to protect voting rights in Southern states.

In addition, the measure is expected to make it a Federal offense to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution for bombing schools and churches.

IT WILL compel the various states to preserve voting records for at least three years and make them available for inspection by the Justice Department.

It establishes as a Federal crime the use of force or threats to interfere or obstruct court orders in school desegregation and labor cases.

And it authorizes the Government to provide schools for children of military and other Federal personnel in areas where public schools have been closed to avoid integration.

* * *

MEANWHILE the Senate after rejecting a motion to cut off debate, got down to considering and voting on amendments to the pending Administration civil rights bill.

Voting on a motion by Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson to table, the Senate 55 to 38 killed so-called Title III, which would have given the Attorney General authority to bring suits in civil rights cases, including the right to attend integrated schools.

Immediately after the Senate killed the so-called "Part III" amendment, it made an amendment offered by Senator Frank Lausche, Ohio Democrat, the pending business.

THE LAUSCHE amendment would make the first section of the Administration bill applicable to obstruction of any court orders rather than solely those having to do with school desegregation. It was approved 65 to 19.

The Lausche amendment was designed to reach organized labor and make unionists who violate court decrees liable to jail sentences.

The first section of the Administration bill would make obstruction of Federal court orders a federal offense, punishable by a $1,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both. After the Lausche amendment had been added, the Senate voted 48-35 to bill the whole thing.

The Administration bill, sponsored by Senator Everett M. Kirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader, originally provided penalties of $10,000 fine or imprisonment for two years, but an amendment offered by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, North Carolina Democrat, reduced the penalties. The Revin amendment was unanimously adopted, 89 to 0.

* * *

IRONICALLY, AFTER the motion to limit debate had failed the Southerners abandoned their filibuster and appeared ready to vote more quickly than the liberal bloc which backed the cloture petition.

No more round - the-clock sessions are in the immediate offing. The Southerners appear ready to accept the involting rights bill with probably some other features.

Senator Johnson told newsmen just before the Senate convened Friday that he believes the Senate "can settle down to the normal process of legislating." CXONTINU H said.

"The Senate has demonstrated quite conclusively that it wants to consider the issue of civil rights on the merits.

"It has consigned to the ash can the labels of the propagandists who talk about "beefing up" or 'watering down.'

"The difficulty over the years with civil rights legislation has been the fear of many people that political considerations would over - ride good judgment. I think the votes yesterday (Thursday) demonstrated that the Senate can consider this issue on the same basis as any other issue.

* * *

"I SAID when this debate opened that I trusted the Senate to come to a decision based upon collective conscience and judgment. I feel that faith has been vindicated.

"There were men yesterday (Thursday) who conscientiously differed on what should be done. But the votes definitely bore no relationship to prtisan lines.

"I think this will indicate to the country that an honest and sincere and determined effort is being made to solve a very difficult problem and to right wrongs without creating new wrongs."

House passes proposal for vote referees

WASHINGTON, March 22 — (AP) — The House today approved the voting referee plan for helping Negroes fight discrimination at the polls.

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP)—The House cut off debate on the voting referee plan and prepared for the showdown vote this afternoon on that section of a civil rights bill.

Over the shouted objections of Southerners, the House voted by voice a 15-minute limitation on further discussion of the proposal to help Negroes fight voting discrimination.

Earlier, the House quickly disposed of two more Southern-backed amendments aimed at limiting the voting referee provision.

A SUGGESTION that the referees must prove themselves qualified in state and federal election laws was defeated by voice vote. It was offered by Rep. Robert W. Hemphill (D., S. C.).

Rejected by a 120-90 standing vote was another of the several amendments offered by Rep. Edwin Willis (D., La.), floor manager of the Southern opposition. This one would have called on the courts to find that any discrimination against voters was on a continuing basis before moving in with referees.

The administration-backed proposal is based on one finding of a pattern of discrimination under which all those denied voting rights might apply for the protection of a referee. Proponents of this provision said the Willis amendment would make it necessary for a separate finding of discrimination to be made in each individual case.

Action on the key voting rights provision would put the House in position to pass the bill tomorrow and send it to the Senate.

Leader of the three major House groups agreed that the key vote would come late today, barring unforeseen delays. That opinion was expressed by Reps. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) of the Northern Democrats; William M. McCulloch (R., Ohio) of the Republicans supporting civil rights legislation and Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) of the Southerners opposing passage of any civil rights bill.

But Southerners still had pending several amendments to modify the referee proposal, which is essentially the one proposed by the Justice Department.

Under it, a federal court which had found a pattern of discrimination in voting against Negroes or other minority group members could appoint referees to hear complaints.

THE REFEREE'S findings would be the basis of court orders directing that qualified persons be allowed to register and vote. Backers contend the legislation authorizes the referee to see that the orders are carried out.

Backers of the bill have shown they have the votes to beat amendments they consider crippling. One, to limit the referees' jurisdictions to elections in which federal officers were contested, lost by 20 votes yesterday. An earlier version had been defeated only by three votes.

The Senate planned a test vote today on a voting rights plan combining two alternatives—the court referee procedure and a system of federal enrollment officers named by the president.

THIS PROPOSAL, sponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and a dozen other senators, was debated yesterday but a showdown was put off until today.

The test was expected to come on a motion to table and thus kill the amendment. This appeared sure to succeed although the amendment seemed likely to draw more support than a federal registrar plan which was tabled 53-24 last Friday.

10 1960

Carp's Washington

Civil Rights Ruling of '83 Caused Stir in Capitol

Another excerpt from "Carp's Washington," a compilation of Frank G. Carpenter's news dispatches in the 1880s from the Nation's Capital to the Cleveland Leader:

Of all the people in Washington just now, the Negroes are the bluest. The better-educated among them understand well that the Supreme Court's Civil Rights decision of this year 1883 . . . practically voids the Third Civil Rights Act of Congress, which was intended to guarantee for them the social rights they so much want. . . . Last night at Lincoln Hall, the largest auditorium in Washington, there was not even enough standing room for all the people assembled to hear this subject discussed . . . In (one speaker's) opinion, this Republican Supreme Court has acted both unwisely and unfairly, and he hopes that the Republicans in Congress will remedy the evil result in the next session. He says he has no doubts about his people's ultimate success, and he urges his audience to protest every infringement of their rights in hotels, on railroads, and in the courts.

Civil Rights In The Senate

(From The New York Times)

Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York is, as everyone knows, a Republican, and we suppose that neither he nor the Senators on the other side of the aisle can be entirely nonpartisan this summer. Nevertheless it is interesting to see that Senator Javits, announcing that he would introduce a bill covering the main points of the Republican civil rights plank when the Senate reconvenes on August 8, said that he would try to get a Democratic Senator to go along with him, to "demonstrate the spirit of bipartisan cooperation which must exist . . . . if meaningful civil rights bills are to pass the Senate."

Senator Javits laid down some principal points covering: school attendance as evidence of literacy; authorizing the Attorney General to sue on behalf of individuals denied the right to attend a nonsegregated public school; the establishment of a Federal Commission on Equal Job Opportunity, and Federal aid to public schools attempting to carry out desegregation orders. Mr. Javits would also go along with what should be a bipartisan proposal to make it harder to filibuster on the Senate floor against civil rights legislation.

What happens next will be interesting to watch. Certainly both parties are now committed to stronger guarantees of civil rights than they were before the convention met. And it will be difficult for either party under the circumstances to obstruct new civil rights legislation, short thouah the time may be.

King, Randolph Still Skeptical

By JOHNNIE MOORE

CHICAGO —

Two Negro leaders Thursday contended that civil rights planks adopted by both political parties are "only promises" and failed to offer definite plans of implementation.

This observation was made by A. Philip Randolph, vice president, AFL-CIO, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, integration leader, during a press conference at Conrad Hilton hotel.

"While we applaud the overall goals and principles in both party planks, we are aware that platforms in the past have been only mechanisms to appeal to a wide public so that the candidates can campaign on them," said Randolph.

"At this point," asserted the labor leader, "it does not appear to us that either party can deliver on civil rights as stated in their platforms."

"The urgency for both parties endorsing a strong civil rights program is unequivocably dictated by international and national developments of great magnitude," Randolph observed.

In terms of substance there is no basic difference in either plank, he told newsmen.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director, Wednesday termed the GOP civil rights plank as better than the one of 1956, but not as strong as the Democratic plank.

Noting the Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of FEPC Wilkins said:

"Even more significant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement."

He said both parties have put themselves on record as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

GOP Complains Of Rogers' Energy

By WILLIAM M'GAFFIN

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — Attorney General William Rogers is pushing voters' rights cases in the South far too energetically to suit some Republican campaign strategists here.

They complain privately that Rogers is making a problem for them at a crucial time when they are bending every effort to woo Dixie votes away from the Democrats.

"Some of the cases he is opening up are in states that went for Mr. Eisenhower last time," one Republican noted. "He can't win any of these cases until after the election, in any case. So why make trouble for the party?"

The attorney general has cases going now in defense of Negro voting rights in two states that gave a majority to President Eisenhower in 1956 — Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. Rogers

And he won a case this spring in Tennessee—another state that went for Mr. Eisenhower.

Cases Pending

Cases are also pending in three other states — Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi—and officials here report that more cases are being worked up by Rogers' aides and will be filed soon.

In only one of all these pending cases, however, does there appear to be a chance for Rogers to get court action in time to enable Negro voters to benefit in the November balloting. This case involves a suit filed against Terrell County, Ga., on Sept. 4, 1958.

It was the first suit filed under the 1957 civil rights acts and it asked an injunction to end discriminatory practices of election registrars and their deputies.

After lengthy preliminaries, the case went to trial in July. United States District Judge William C. Bootle reserved decision and required both parties to file briefs.

Although Louisiana joined the Eisenhower column in 1956, not every county in the state followed suit.

Bienville Parish (County) did, however, and this is where Rogers has asked for appointment of a voting referee under the 1960 civil rights act.

The Negroes in that parish, Rogers charged in a complaint filed June 7, have been deprived of statutory and constitutional rights pursuant to a pattern of racial discrimination.

This action, however, is still a long way away from a trial.

The case Rogers won in Tennessee involved the conduct of white primary election in Fayette County.

On April 25, 1960, the Government and members of the county Democratic Executive Committee agreed to a consent decree under which the discriminatory practices ceased under penalty of contempt.

The attorney general also won a case in Washington Parish, Louisiana.

The names of 1,377 Negroes rolls of the parish last March were restored to the voting rolls of the parish last March after a decree was issued by Federal Judge J. Skelly Wright and was affirmed by the Supreme Court.

This was the first suit involving removal of already qualified voters from the rolls.

The problem in Union County, Florida, according to Rogers, is that it is a "cipher" county. It has no known Negro voting registrants, despite statistics that about 2,453 Negroes of voting age reside there.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL

And Sen. Byrd's Bucking

Platform Skipped This 'Civil Right'

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia has started a real fight for "civil rights." But it's not the kind of rights that interests those who are usually associated with the movement for "civil rights."

Lawrence

For the Virginia senator is championing the right of a working man not to be coerced into joining an organization in which he doesn't believe, and not to be forced against his will to support with money taken out of his wages a political-minded group with whose views he may differ.

Senator Byrd is challenging Senators Kennedy and Johnson, the Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, who have accepted the the plank in the national platform which demands that all states hereafter be deprived of the right to decide for themselves whether membership in a labor union shall be made compulsory. Byrd said in a speech to the Senate:

"The 1960 Democratic platform adopted in Los Angeles makes the direct and unequivocal statement: 'We will repeal the authorization of right-to-work laws.'

"This is a platform promise that labor leaders will allow no one to forget . . . Repeal of the authorization would deny the right of states to enact laws protecting workers from forced membership in unions as a condition for employment. It would result in wholesale nullification of right-to-work laws enacted to date in 20 states, including constitutional provisions adopted by referenda in eight states."

* * *

THE 20 STATES referred to are Arizona, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Iowa, Utah, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia.

Senator Byrd points out that "nothing in these state laws prohibits or impedes collective bargaining," that "nothing in them forbids union affiliation," and that "they protect the privileges of union membership for those who wish to join."

The biggest misrepresentation ever recorded in American politics has been the campaign of recent years by labor unions claiming that right-to-work laws are designed to take away the right of workers to organize in unions if they wish.

The Supreme Court says Congress may pass laws governing the operations of unions in businesses engaged in "interstate commerce," and nearly every business can be construed somehow to be in interstate commerce. Indeed, that's what the Supreme Court has done in many decisions that plainly go too far.

* * *

BUT SINCE Congress has been given by the court the power to regulate virtually all commerce, including the right to legislate exclusively in the field of labor relations if it wishes, the Eisenhower administration has favored the arrangement embodied in existing law. This permits the states to legislate on the subject, and, if they do not, then federal law applies. Under federal statutes, which now cover 30 states, a worker may be forced to join a union in 30 or 60 days or lose his job. The employer is bound to fire him.

This form of coercion sets up a master-and-slave relationship which deprives a citizen of the right to employment in his chosen trade unless he sacrifices his beliefs. Freedom of belief is often extolled by so-called "liberals," but they have a blind spot where the right-to-work laws are concerned. Here they abandon true liberalism in favor of labor-union monopolies and special privilege.

* * *

IT IS DIFFICULT to see how Senator Byrd can campaign for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, since both nominees have accepted the 1960 Democratic platform.

In many states, the right-to-work issue has already been the cause of deep-seated differences inside both political parties. It is noted by Senator Byrd that "nearly two out of every three workers in non-agricultural industries in the United States are not union members." Repeal of present laws would, of course, also affect agricultural workers. That's one of the reasons why the Western and Southern states have lined up to preserve the individual freedom of the citizens as against the compulsion that would be exercised upon them by labor-union monopolies.

Defines 'Civil Rights'

The term, "Civil Rights," as applied to citizenship and every day life of minorities in the United States is a modern socialistic term. It does not include many things that some people think it does.

The Declaration of Rights as set forth in the Bill of Rights in our state and national constitutions, Begins: We declare: That all men are equally free and independent; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"The private and inalienable rights of citizens do not rest upon the law as a source, they belong to no man in a state of nature; they are natural laws existing under the law of reason."

Inalienable rights are those that can not, should not be alienated, surrendered or transferred to another.

Freedom in our country means freedom to lawfully act, to speak, to buy and sell, to travel to learn, to attend school, to worship, to vote, to own property, to engage in conjugal relations by legal matrimony, rear families, to multiply and replenish the earth. To make legal use of property, freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom from domestic bondage, freedom from war. A right to labor. A right to earn a living. A right to trial by jury. Those are rights guaranteed by our Constitution. These are the civil rights.

But civil rights do not give any person the right to demand of his employer more pay for his labor than he earns or so much pay that the employer can not make a profit—a reasonable profit—on the business in which he is engaged.

Civil rights do not guarantee any person the privilege of enforcing his presence into the company or society of any other person against that persons personal wishes, or against the social rules and regulations, of the company of any person or social circle into which he decides to enter, unless invited into such circle by proper authority.

In labor unions, organized and operated for the mutual benefit of all members who have paid membership dues, any worker should be allowed membership in such Organization if he meets the qualifications required for membership.

Civil rights do not give any person the legal nor moral right to practice miscegenation where state or national laws forbid such practice.

Civil rights is a guarantee to all citizens equal protection of the law and an equal privilege of earning a living.

The pursuit of happiness is one of the citizen's inalienable rights, but the lines of such pursuit are not unlimited.

Civil rights guarantees every citizen the right to exercise that love of liberty implanted in every human heart and is given to all men by all American Constitutions.

Liberty does not consist in a paucity of law but with the limitations of restricted laws, which exercise a wholesome restraint on man, and so far he is protected from injury.

Is a guarantee to each citizen of all the rights and privileges enjoyed or possessed by any other citizen. Those are the characteristics of civil rights as we understand them.

P. E. DAY
Tuscaloosa.

10 1960

Civil Rights Won't Pass August Congress--Holland

Miami Herald

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Sen. Spessard Holland (D., Fla.) says civil right legislation has no chance in the session of Congress resuming next week.

HOLLAND

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) has said he will introduce a civil rights bill next week embodying every major civil right pledge in the Republican campaign platform.

Holland, a supporter of the Southern position against civil rights legislation, said if the Senate liberals attempt to force a civil rights bill to the floor of the Senate "they'll be asking for a filibuster."

The Florida senator described Javits' move as "obviously a political gesture." Holland said its purpose was to show "a division in the Democratic Party in that field."

Holland has said that he, along with most Southerners, doesn't like the civil rights plank in either the Democratic or Republican platforms.

Holland said he expects that if a civil rights bill is introduced, it will be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. He said he doubted there would be any attempt to bypass the committee and bring

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), the Democratic vice presidential candidate, and the national chairmen of both parties — Sens. Thruston B. Morton (R., Ky.) and Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.).

"If we don't watch our steps," Holland said, "we'll have a political extravaganza."

He said he hoped that wouldn't come to pass.

"I hope we'll pass the necessary appropriation measures, few important bills, and then adjourn and begin the campaign," he said.

Of the various bills scheduled or expected in the August session—chiefly medical care for the aged, housing, minimum wage and aid to education — Holland said he looks for some of these to be passed.

"If they are in 'moderate form' they may pass without too much of a struggle. But if they are presented in ultra-liberal versions, all will face trouble," Holland said in an interview.

the bill directly to the Senate floor.

And it it is sent to the committee, Holland said, there won't be time during the bobtail session in August to have necessary full hearings on the bill.

Holland described the forthcoming Senate session as the "most bizzare political stage the nation has ever seen."

He referred to the situation in which the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts — will be present in the Senate as well as:

Warning Issued

The Commercial Appeal

Russell Says Rights Battle Would Halt All Other Work In Senate

Memphis, Tenn.

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
United Press International Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) cautioned Saturday that a new civil rights battle would "make it impossible to consider any other question" in the post-convention Senate session convening Monday.

8-7-60

Russell is racial rights strategy chief for Senate Southerners.

House Republican whip Leslie Arends (Ill.) countered by challenging the Democrats to pass "the pledges set forth in their 1960 platform." He said the platform calls for "a return to farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity, along with harsh production controls and an updated version of the discredited Brannan Plan."

"I challenge them to do just this and permit the farmers of America to judge whether the Democrats really have an agricultural program," he said.

Senate Battleground

The House does not convene until Aug. 15. The Senate, meantime, seems destined to become a legislative forum as well as a campaign battleground. Both presidential candidates, a vice presidential hopeful, and the national political chairmen of both parties will be present.

Russell was keeping an eye on plans of GOP civil rights proponents, who have announced that they will press for immediate action on the strong civil rights planks approved by the political conventions.

Such action, he warned, would be "highly unfortunate."

"That would make civil rights the sole issue which could be determined in this session," he said. This would "make it impossible to consider any other questions that have gone through the regular legislative process."

Without elaborating, Russell made it clear that the short mop-up session, planned to wind up about Labor Day, would accomplish little if serious consideration is given to racial rights proposals. Passage of a mild civil rights measure earlier this year required weeks of debate and provoked a Southern filibuster.

Russell's comments suggested the Senate will talk civil rights extensively but postpone action.

Rights Will Wait

Senator John Kennedy (D., Mass.), the Democratic presidential nominee, said Friday that civil rights legislation probably will have to await "a new administration."

In addition to Kennedy, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson (Texas) and Nixon will share the spotlight in the Senate session.

Senators Thruston Morton (R., Ky.) and Henry Jackson (D., Wash.) also will be central figures as chairmen of their respective national committees.

On the eve of the session there was general agreement on much of the legislative schedule.

Dirksen (after huddling with Nixon) and the Kennedy-Johnson duo, have listed these measures:

Appropriations to finance the foreign aid program; subsidized medical care for the nation's aged; a bill to increase the $1-per-hour Federal minimum wage and extend its coverage to millions more workers.

Civil Rights Chief Wins Confirmation

The Commercial Appeal

But Another 'Ike' Nominee Is Put Off By Committee

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. — (UPI)— The Senate Judiciary Committee, prodded sharply by an Administration Republican, Monday approved President Eisenhower's nomination of Assistant Attorney General Harold R. Tyler to head the Justice Department's Civil Right division.

8-23-60

The committee put off action on another Eisenhower nomination—The selection of Assistant Attorney General Robert A. Bicks to head the anti-trust division.

Action on Tyler's nomination was pressed at Monday's closed-door session by Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.), who charged the Democrats were trying to stymie confirmation of the two nominees for political reasons.

While agreeing to Keating's demand for a vote on Tyler, Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), held up action on Bicks on grounds that subcommittee hearings on his nomination still are incomplete. Another hearing on the Bicks' nomination is scheduled for Wednesday.

Both Bicks and Tyler have been serving under recess appointments. They must be confirmed by the Senate in order to serve after Congress adjourns.

Rules Group Vote Expected To Release Bill

Call to Floor For Legislation Is Likely March 10

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

The House Rules Committee is expected to vote today to remove the roadblock by which it has held up a moderate civil rights bill since last session.

But informed members of both parties say the bill will not be called up on the House floor until March 10.

There is a possibility that if the House works out a satisfactory voting referee plan, a move will develop in the Senate to take the House bill without amendment. This would avoid the danger that the measure would get held up in conference or encounter further difficulties in the House Rules Committee.

Meanwhile, the Senate will continue to debate the civil rights issue for several weeks, with Southerners waging what most observers believe will prove a losing battle to prevent final passage of a new civil rights law.

Log Jam Breaking

The log jam on the House side is being broken, according to reliable reports, because the administration in the past few days has called on Republican leaders to get the bill moving without waiting for a discharge petition. Such a petition is said to be within 10 names of the 219 required to force the bill to the floor.

Representative Allen of Illinois, ranking Republican on the Rules Committee, announced that three, and probably four, of the Republicans on the committee are ready to vote the civil rights bill to the floor. Since the committee consists of eight Democrats and four Republicans, it will take only four Democratic votes today to provide a majority. Once the Rules Committee acts, the discharge petition probably will be abandoned.

Four Provisions

As the House bill came from the Judiciary Committee last August it would:

Make it a Federal offense to obstruct court orders for school desegregation; enable Federal authorities to pursue hate bombers across State lines; require voting records to be preserved for two years and open them to inspection by the Attorney General, and provide for the education of children of servicemen if local schools near military posts are closed.

The rule to be voted on today probably will leave the door open for the offering on the House floor of an amendment adding as Point No. 5 some plan for the appointment of Federal registrars, or court referees to make certain that all qualified persons are permitted to register and vote.

The Civil Rights Commission recommended this added voting protection after the House bill had been drafted last year, and the House Judiciary Committee is now trying to decide between the commission plan for registrars appointed by the President and the proposal of Attorney General Rogers for court-appointed referees.

The Senate, meanwhile, is debating the complete seven-point administration package point administration package as offered by Republican Leader Dirksen of Illinois, including the Rogers plan for court referees.

The remaining two Eisenhower proposals in the Senate package would extend Federal aid to communities trying to comply with the Supreme Court school integration decision, and establish by law the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity, now functioning without congressional sanction.

Before the administration program reaches a vote in the Senate the Democrats are expected to come up with a program of their own.

Drafts Rights Plan

Chairman Hennings of the Senate Rules Committee has drafted his own amendment for protecting voting rights, which is a combination of the Rogers and Civil Rights Commission plans. This undoubtedly will be part of the Democratic program.

The Hennings proposal, which still awaits committee action, would require a court determination that there is a pattern of discrimination in a voting district, but the Federal official to deal with it would then be appointed by the President.

One other difference in the Hennings plan would enable State election officials to challenge at the polls persons registered by the Federal enrollment officer. Such persons would be permitted to vote, but after the election the court would pass on the validity of the challenge.

INITIATIVE CITED IN VOTING CASES

Rights Unit Should Act on Leads—Tyler

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harold R. Tyler Jr., nominated to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said Wednesday the division should protect voting rights without waiting for complaints to be filed.

Tyler, a New Yorker whose nomination was submitted last Jan. 26, ran into some sharp questioning at a hearing on the nomination before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

Since Feb. 11 he has been serving as a special assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers while waiting for the Judiciary Committee and the Senate to act on his nomination to be an assistant attorney general.

He testified he doesn't think the Civil Rights Division should solicit complaints about discriminatory denial of voting rights, but he said it should pursue any leads that come to it and proceed on its own initiative.

New York's two Republican senators, Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, strongly endorsed Tyler.

In response to questions by Eastland, Tyler said that under the 1960 civil rights act the Justice Department has requested the right to inspect registration and other voting records in three counties each in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia.

He testified that complaints about discriminatory denial of voting rights had been received from four counties in which no Negroes are registered as voters.

"As a rule then," said Eastland, "you are proceeding on your own initiative without any complaints."

"Yes, sir," Tyler agreed. He added that, if confirmed, he would continue to act in areas where he felt the facts available justified it regardless of whether complaints had been filed.

Eastland wanted to know if the division's activities were going to be confined to the South. Tyler said that as a practical matter he thought most of the division's activities with respect to discriminatory denial of voting rights would be in the South.

'UNCONSTITUTIONAL' SAY TWO DISSENTERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Here are excerpts from the dissenting opinion rendered by Supreme Court Justices Hugo Black (of Alabama) and William O. Douglas upholding the Civil Rights Commission authority to investigate voter registration files:

"The cause which the majority opinion serves, is on the surface one which a person dedicated to constitutional principles could not question. At the bottom of this controversy is the right to vote protected by the fifteenth amendment.

"Yet important as these civil rights are, it will not do to sacrifice other civil rights in order to protect them. We live and work under a Constitution. The temptation of many men of goodwill is to cut corners, take short cuts and reach the desired and regardless of the means. Worthy as I think the ends are which the Civil Rights Commission advances in these cases, I think the particular means used are unconstitutional. . .

"UNDER THE commission's rules the accused is deprived of the right to notice of the charges against him and the opportunity of cross examination. This statutory provision, fashioned to protect witnesses as such rather than a prospective defendant, permits the commission to exclude the accused entirely from the hearing and deny him the opportunity even to observe the testimony of his accusers. And even if the commission were inclined in a particular case to protect the accused from the opprobrium likely to flow from the testimony of individual witnesses against him, by holding secret sessions, this would be little comfort after the commission's findings, based on such untested evidence, were publicized across the nation. . . .

"I assume that no court would be justified in enjoining a congressional committee composed of Senators or Congressmen that engaged in this kind of conduct. This is not that kind of committee. . . The Civil Rights Commission. . is an arm of the executive. There is, in my view, only one way the Chief Executive may move against a person accused of a crime and deny him the right of confrontation and cross-examination and that is by the grand jury. . .

"The grand jury, adopted as a safeguard against 'hasty, malicious and oppressive' action by the federal government. . . stands as an important safeguard to the citizens against open and public accusations of crime. . .

"Grand juries have their defects. They do not always return a true bill, for while the prejudices of the community may radiate through them, they also have the saving quality of being familiar with the people involved. They are the only accusatory body in the federal government that is recognized by the Constitution. I would allow no other engine of government, either executive or legislative to take their place—at least when the right of confrontation and cross-examination are denied the accused as is done in these cases.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"THE MIGHT and power of the federal government have no equal. When its guns are leveled at a citizen on charges that he committed a federal crime, it is for me no answer to say that the only purpose is to report his activities to the President and Congress, not to turn him over the the district attorney for prosecution. Our Constitution was drawn on the theory that there are certain things government may not do to the citizen and that there are other things that may be done only in a specific manner. The relationship of the federal gov-

ernment to a man charged with crime is carefully defined. Its power may be marshalled against him, but only in a definite way. When we allow this substitute method, we make an innovation that does not comport with that due process which the Fifth Amendment requires of the federal government. . .

"The Civil Rights Commission it is true, returns no indictment. Yet in a real sense the hearings on charges that a registrar has committed a federal offense are a trial. Moreover, these hearings before the commission may be televised or broadcast on the radio. In our day we have seen congressional committees probing into alleged criminal conduct of witnesses appearing on the television screen. This is in reality a trial in which the whole nation sits as a jury. Their verdict does not send men to prison. But it often condemns men or produces evidence to convict and saturates the nation with prejudice against an accused so that a fair trial may be impossible. . . .

"What we do today is to allow under the head of due process a fragmentation of proceedings against accused people that seems to me to be foreign to our system. No indictment is returned, no commitment to jail is made, no formal criminal charges are made.

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Hence the procedure is condoned as violating no constitutional guarantee. Yet what is done is another shortcut used more and more these days to 'try' men in ways not envisaged by the Constitution.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE RESULT is as damaging as summoning before committees men who it is known will invoke the Fifth Amendment and pillorying them for asserting their constitutional rights. This case—like the others—is a device to expose peoples as suspects or criminals. . . .

"The Civil Rights Commission can hold all the hearings it desires; it can adduce testimony from as many people as it likes; it can search the records and archives for such information it needs to make an informed report to Congress. . . But when it summons a person, accused under affidavit of having violated the federal election law, to see if the charge is true, it either acts in lieu of a grand jury or of a committing

Talmadge on Rights in Digest

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 5/31/60
P 19

Sen. Herman Talmadge cites Southern resentment to "federal compulsion to make fundamental changes in the social traditions" in a discussion on civil rights with Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) in the July issue of Reader's Digest.

The conflicting attitudes of the two senators are presented in a candid discussion arranged by the the magazine.

Douglas contends, "There is a large and growing body of white citizens in the South who are eager to have the civil rights problem settled once and for all within the framework of the Constitution."

Talmadge answers, "These people would like to see the school issue settled by a Constitutional amendment, and not by the whims of the court. It has not been easy for us to get the Southern viewpoint before the rest of the nation, but I think this is changing."

Talmadge cites a recent public opinion survey conducted in 39 states outside the South, which, he said, "disclosed a genuine sympathy for the Southern viewpoint.

Douglas charges that, in many parts of the South, Negroes are being denied their right to vote in an "outrageous manner" and asks Talmadge why he opposed the Civil Rights Commission's recommendations.

The Georgia senator replies, "We oppose such recommendations because they tend to violate

SPLIT IN SOUTH HELD INDICATED

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
8-9-60

Magazine Says Check Reveals Trend

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Republicans may crack the traditionally solid Democratic South in the November election, a Newsweek magazine survey indicated Monday.

Support for Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, is "doubtful" in Texas, Florida and Virginia, the magazine said.

Republican candidate Richard M. Nixon also may "have a chance" to win electoral votes of Mississippi and the Carolinas, Newsweek said its poll showed.

The magazine said its "listening post"—leading political reporters in every state — interviewed politicians, civic leaders and average voters in the South on the fall election.

Sen. Johnson's presence on the ticket "fails to assuage Southern fears" of the Democrats' ultra-liberal civil rights plank and does not lessen the opposition to Kennedy's Roman Catholicism, Newsweek reported.

"Almost nowhere did the listening post find real enthusiasm for the naming of Johnson to the No. 2 spot," it said.

The religious issue will play a "proportionately greater role" in the traditionally Protestant Southern states than in other sections of the country, the survey indicated.

Johnson, listed as a member of the Christian Church, will have "little or no effect on Southern Protestant—especially Baptist—antipathy to a Catholic in the White House," the listening post agents agreed.

In Tennessee, Newsweek found widespread support for the Johnson nomination. Gov. Buford Ellington was quoted as saying: "Johnson's spot on the ticket means that the South will go solidly Democratic. The South has nowhere else to go."

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Johnson Backs Up on Rights, Wins Round-Clock Sessions

WASHINGTON—Concerned over Southern resentment toward his push for a civil right's bill, Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson may try to confine it to a protection of voting rights, the Constitution learned Friday.

A big question, however, is whether the skillful Texan can control the civil rights legislation any longer, now that it is out on the Senate floor with Republicans and northern Democrats outbidding each other for a tough bill.

Meanwhile, Johnson got the Senate to vote 67 to 10, to uphold his decision to begin around-the-clock sessions next week in an effort to force a vote on civil rights.

Georgia's Sen. Russell gave the word to his embattled Southern colleagues, however, to support this motion by Johnson and thus averted a true show of strength on the issue.

Russell also refused to give his consent to a proposal by minority leader Dirksen (R-Ill) that the Senate begin voting at a certain time on the civil rights bill.

The Georgian in effect challenged Northern civil rights advocates to go ahead with their campaign to try to wear down the Southerners with all-night sessions.

"We are not here to ask for any pity, and we are not here to ask for any quarter", said Russell, who insists that the northerners do not have now the votes to impose cloture and shut off debate.

Sen. Talmadge again joined the attack on the Eisenhower administration civil rights bill before the Senate with a four-hour speech in which he offered his own substitute for it.

The Talmadge substitute, which has no chance of adoption, would withdraw the jurisdiction of all federal courts over the administration of public schools.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

It also would require jury trials in all contempt cases involving disobedience of a federal court order, require the Supreme Court to accord full hearings to all parties before acting upon lower court decisions, and require all Supreme Court justices to have at least five years judicial experience.

Talmadge wound up a long day of southern oratory against the Civil Rights bill, attacking it as "nothing less than a blueprint for dictatorship" as he followed Senators McClellan (D-Ark) and Long (D-La).

Although he is committed to passage of a civil rights bill, majority leader Johnson will try to keep it from being too severe on the Southland, whose votes he must have to win the Democratic presidential nomination.

He is opposed to any revival of the old part three of the 1957 Civil Rights Bill, giving the attorney general broad powers to enforce integration.

Johnson also is reliably reported to be opposed to a section of the administration's civil rights bill endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation ruling as the law of the land.

The tall Texan would like to confine the whole thing to some sort of voting rights bill but one differing from the administration's "voting referee" proposal. He is said to believe that depriving qualified Negroes of the right to vote is indefensible, and that once they are given the right to vote, other problems will take care of themselves.

A big question, however, is whether Johnson, a master of compromise, can hold the civil rights bill to these limits.

Republicans, are not likely to help Johnson control the course of the legislation.

Pending civil rights bills

WASHINGTON

Most of the discussion about civil rights bills centers around two measures — the so-called "Dirksen amendment", now and the "Celler Bill, on which the House will start to work on Mar. 10.

Dirksen Amendment

The Dirksen amendment is a seven - part package consisting of the six - part bill President Eisenhower sent Congress last year plus a new section on voting rights proposed in January by the Justice Department.

It is named for Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader, who is sponsoring it.

Section 1 of the Dirksen amendment provides new criminal penalties for persons interfering with court - ordered or court - approved school integration programs. The penalty would be a fine up to $10,000 and/or maximum prison sentence of two years.

(The first section of the Celler bill is identical except that the penalties are less. In it, penalties are a fine of $1,000, imprisonment up to 60 days or both.)

Section 2 of the Dirksen amendment would make it a federal crime, punishable by fines of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment, for "hate bombers" or arsonists to flee from one state to another to avoid prosecution for incendiary against school or church buildings.

Section 3 of the Dirksen amendment requires that Federal election records be preserved for three years and that the Justice Department be impowered to inspect them.

CELLER BILL

The Celler bill, which is less offensive to the South than the Dirksen amendment, consists of four parts. It was whittled into its present shape last year by the House Judiciary Committee, which had started to work on the Administration proposal.

It is named for Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem., N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary committee. In substance, it is the Dirksen amendment as modified by the Judiciary Committee.

When the Celler bill reaches the House floor there will be a bipartisan move to add a fifth section to it. This is a refinement of the Justice Department's new voting - rights proposal, which is included — in different language — in the Dirksen amendment.

In both bills this section is known as the "voting - referee" plan. It is generally regarded as the heart of the bill.

Strong Rights Bill Is Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Two Northern senators called on the Senate Sunday to write a strong civil rights bill with effective guarantees of Negro voting rights regardless of what the House does.

Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Kenneth B. Keating, (R-N.Y.) said in separate statements that civil rights advocates of both parties must work together if an effective bill is to be salvaged from the current debate in both Houses.

Keating said this will not be possible if those interested in civil rights do not join forces. He said "political bickering, wrangling over labels and credits, partisan backbiting and the like could have disastrous consequences for the cause of civil rights."

Humphrey, campaigning in Wisconsin for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the Senate should reject any House-approved bill that does not provide adequately for voting rights guarantees.

HOPES RIGHTS AASSURED

"I hope that the House bill which will be sent over to us in the Senate will provide truly effective voting rights protection," Humphrey said. "If it does not - if we get a voting rights bill in name only - the Senate should replace it with a really sound and meaningful measure."

Sen. John F. Kennedy, D-Mass., Humphrey's Democratic rival, said in a radio-TV interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., that he though Congress would wind up passing a bill confined mostly to voting rights, "although I wish it had gone beyond that."

Kennedy said he would like to see the attorney general given injunction powers to enforce civil rights. He also predicted that another attempt will be made next year to make it easier to cut off Senate filibusters.

Both Houses of Congress resume debate Monday on civil rights with House leaders hoping for a final vote on their bill by the middle of the week.

BEGINS SIXTH WEEK

The Senate headed into its sixth week of debate on the subject with no end in sight until after the House finishes action. Leaders hope the Senate can approve a House-passed bill without the need for a delaying House-Senate Conference Committee to iron out differences.

House action centers around determined southern efforts to weaken a section in the House bill providing for a modified form of the administration's proposal for federal voting referees. All efforts have failed so far but sometimes by hairline margins.

In the Senate, northerners were mounting a new drive to strengthen the referee proposal in the administration bill now being considered.

Before the Senate is a proposal by Sens. Joseph S. Clark, (D-Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits, (R-N.Y.), to substitute a combination of the referee plan and a system of federal enrollment officers originally proposed by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D-Mo.).

436 Complaints Sent To Rights Commission

By Steve Gerstel
United Press International

The Civil Rights Commission has received a total of 436 complaints from citizens in 23 states that they have been denied voting rights. Most but not all were from the South.

The figures cover complaints filed with the Commission since its inception in 1957. Of the total, 28 sworn complains, 60 were unsworn and 88 were of a general nature.

The Commission's investigations into voting cases prompted its recommendation for some kind of Federal overseeing of registration and elections which is now the "heart" of the current civil rights debate.

Alabama, scene of a Commission hearing and a Justice Department suit, led the states with 140 complaints. Louisiana Negroes filed 105 complaints, and those from Mississippi, 66. But California was fourth with 47.

There were complaints from every Southern state, including Arkansas 5, Florida 15, Georgia 2, North Carolina 20, South Carolina 3, Tennessee 11, Texas 1, and Virginia 2.

Other states with voting complaints were Indiana 1, Kansas 1, Kentucky 2, Massachusetts 1, New York 4, Oklahoma 3, Pennsylvania 2, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1.

Rep. Grant speaks out—

Race troubles laid at feet of rights bills sponsors

News Washington bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22 —Rep. George Grant of Alabama told the House yesterday that recent racial disturbances in the South are "directly attributable" to sponsors of new civil rights bills.

He publicly censured the two New York senators for going to Alabama and other Southern states to probe conditions when crime was "running rampant" in the senators' home towns.

Grant said backers of new legislation should give more attention to their own areas.

Grant praised local and county officials in Montgomery for their alert handling of the recent Sunday demonstration. He said he could not understand why the Negro people would "leave their church, where they have been unmolested for over half a century, and attempt to go to the Capitol grounds for a public demonstration after first notifying television and press photographers so that full publicity could be secured."

Rights-Unit-Staff Chief Is Accused Of Bias

Washington, March 15 (AP)—An attorney who quit his job with the Civil Rights Commission today accused staff director Gordon Tiffany of discriminating against Negro employees of the commission.

John T. R. Godlewski called a news conference to air his grievances against Tiffany, a former attorney general of New Hampshire.

Godlewski, 42, an attorney with the commission since November, 1958, said, "There have been numerous instances of discrimination against Negroes in the commission."

Stressing that his quarrel was with Tiffany, and not with the six commissioners, Godlewski said his Negro secretary was asked to resign before marrying a German white girl last August. The Negro met the girl while stationed in Germany with the armed forces, Godlewski said.

Godlewski also said Negroes were given lower-grade ratings than whites even though they had equal scholastic standing.

Tiffany, in a later news conference, described Godlewski as a "disgruntled Federal employee."

Tiffany said the Civil Service Commission has checked the Civil Rights Commission personnel files and found what it said were some errors but seemed generally satisfied.

Tiffany identified the Negro secretary who resigned last August as Fred Allen. He said Allen told him he submitted the resignation to start full-time college attendance. The commission said Allen is from Washington.

The matter of interracial marriage had nothing to do with the resignation, Tiffany said.

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Southern Groups

Plan Meeting to Hasten Civil Rights Legislation

NEW ORLEANS — A major project to stimulate passage of civil rights legislation is planned in Washington, D.C., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1960, by at least four of the leading integration groups in the South. They will present testimony by Negroes deprived of the right to register and vote. At a simulated hearing on Jan. 31, there will be people from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and possibly Tennessee, in addition to those from Louisiana. They will tell their stories to a panel of six prominent citizens from throughout the country.

These six citizens will constitute the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission, taking the place of the regular commission because it is barred from holding hearings on voting restrictions. This arrangement will provide a way for the voteless Negroes to tell their stories to Congress and the rest of the country, even though it will not be before an official body.

Sponsors include the Tuskegee (Ala.) Civic Association, headed by Dr. Charles G. Gomillion; the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Dr. Martin L. King Jr. is president; the United Christian Movement of Northern Louisiana, headed by Dr. C. O. Simpkins, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, of which Aubrey W. Williams is president. It is possible that some national church groups will join in sponsorship.

These organizations will bring to Washington a number of Negroes barred from voting in Deep South states. These people will include several from Louisiana who were deprived of the right to tell their story to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights last summer.

At that time, a Federal district judge blocked a CRC hearing in Shreveport where Negroes were to testify. He said the hearing in Shreveport would violate the rights of registrars because the latter would not be allowed to cross-examine their accusers. On Dec. 7, 1959, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the ruling. Arguments have been set for Monday, Jan. 17, 1960, before the Supreme Court in Washington.

CONGRESS SCOLDED OVER CIVIL RIGHTS

B'nai B'rith Group Discerns Only One Gain, Added Life for U. S. Agency

The two-year extension of the Federal Commission on Civil Rights was the "solitary advance" in the "highly disappointing record" of Congressional action on civil rights in 1959, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said yesterday.

Henry Edward Schultz, the agency's national chairman, said that members of both parties must "share responsibility for Congress' failure to take acutely needed action."

The league's report, prepared by Herman Edelsberg, its director, and David A. Brody, counsel to the league's Washington office, asserted that at the end of the first session of the Eighty-sixth Congress "a pathetically weak one-point bill was still being held in the Senate Judiciary Committee."

"In the House," the report added, "a much watered-down Administration bill was pigeonholed in the Rules Committee."

The report warned that problems in the fields of education, voting, housing and employment were "so pressing that they required Congressional remedies as early as possible in 1960."

Factors Singled Out

The league's study cited the following as the principal factors for the "disappointing" record of Congress:

¶"Failure of the Administration to show the same interest and leadership in civil-rights measures as it had in fighting for passage of the labor rackets bill."

¶Revival of the conservative Republican and Southern Democratic party coalition, "which exchanged votes needed for civil rights measures for those required to pass the labor bill and for economies in appropriations."

¶Lack of grass-roots pressure for civil-rights legislation.

¶The influence of "two key committees and their chairmen, both stanch opponents of civil-rights legislation—Senator James Eastland of Mississippi, head of the Judiciary Committee, and Howard Smith of Virginia, head of the House Rules Committee."

¶The fact that the Senate in January, 1959, did not adopt an effective closure rule to curb "talkathons that continue to hang threateningly over civil-rights legislation."

Vicious Rights Drive Seen By Sparkman

Senator Vows To Fight For Southern Way

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UPI) — Sen. John J. Sparkman today predicted another attempt would be made in 1960 to "force vicious civil rights legislation" on the South.

But Sparkman promised he would "continue to fight, work and vote to defeat any and all attempts to change our Southern way of life." He said he believed any civil rights legislation would be defeated.

SPARKMAN

The Alabama Senator, who comes up for re-election next year, predicted that "Politics will shadow everything we do" in the coming session of Congress and "the most will be made of party lines. I think that's only customary every four years."

Along with civil rights, Sparkman called housing, farm legislation, foreign relations and small business among top problems for what he felt would be "a comparatively short session."

He said that Congress must renew its efforts to "bring about some way to stabilize the flow of mortgage money." Otherwise, he said, "it will be harder and harder for the people to get FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans."

He said he would seek the extension of two housing authorizations which expire in 1960.

Sparkman predicted the farm problem would be solved "when we have a President and a Congress who can agree on effective ways to turn our costly surpluses to effective use."

And he said he would like to see legislation "which will allow small businesses to plow back more of their earnings into improving their business." Sparkman is chairman of the Small Business Subcommittee.

Kennedy Presents His Rights Stand

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (Special) — Styling himself a "Liberal Democrat," Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) announced formally Saturday his candidacy for president.

But while reaffirming his pro-civil rights position, Kennedy sidestepped questions about proposals to name federal registrars to "guarantee" Negro voting rights in the South.

STAND KNOWN

The 42-year-old millionaire Roman Catholic said that his views on civil rights were well known and that if there were those in the South who desired to support him, knowing those views, it was "their right to do so."

But when Kennedy was asked, at a jam-packed press conference, if he favored legislation to name federal registrars to supervise conduct of Congressional and presidential elections in the South, he would not comment directly.

SYMPATHETIC

He told reporters he would "favor anything necessary to protect the right to vote for all Negroes in any state." He said he would be "sympathetic with and support (any proposals) which are constitutional and will make it possible for all citizens to vote in all parts of the country."

But Kennedy said he has seen no specific legislation aimed at naming federal registrars — "I do not believe there is any" — and that he would not comment on proposals which had not been made in concrete form.

Asked if he would support the proposals of the Civil Rights Commission for such legislation, Kennedy said he thought hearings should be held on the subject and that he would not make up his own mind until such hearings had been held.

RUSSELL COMMENTS

Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the southern bloc of senators, this week attacked as wholly unconstitutional the proposal to install federal officials to supervise any aspects of an election within a state. He said the constitutional guarantee that each state control its own elections and qualifications of its voters would be imparied by the Rights Commission's proposal.

Kennedy did not say whether he thought the Civil Rights Commission proposal fell within the scope of the Constitution but said only that he would deal with the matter if it came before the Senate in the form of a concrete legislative proposals.

"Then I would have to study hearings which might be held on the matter and study such changes as might be made in committee, before I could take a position," said Kennedy. "But I will support any constitutional means of protecting the right to vote for all."

SUPPORT IN ALABAMA

Kennedy was asked if he anticipated continued support from Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, who created a furore in his own state by announcing Alabama backing for Kennedy. He said that as far as he knew, "that support still stands."

The Massachusetts senator also was asked if he had entered into any agreement not to enter the Florida Presidential Preference Primary because of the favorite-son ambitions of Sen. George Smathers. He said he had entered into no agreement, "verbal or otherwise," about the Florida primary but that he has not yet decided whether he will throw his hat into the ring in that state.

Suggest Referees In Rights Denial

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo.) said he will ask Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers why the administration has failed to propose the use of federal referees in the integration of southern schools. Sat. 2-13-60

Hennings, chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, said he will question Rogers when the Attorney General appears before the committee Friday to spell out the administration's federal referee program to insure the registration and voting rights of southern Negroes. P. 3

The committee has held intermittent hearings for two and a half weeks on several bills proposing the use of federal registrars appointed by the President.

Rogers' plan differed in that district courts would appoint the referee to judge the complaints by Negroes and if justified, to insure that the Negroes were registered and could vote.

Earlier, the Alabama governor joined a Georgia Senator and a Constitutional lawyer in a three-pronged attack on the registrar proposal.

They were Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.), Gov. John Patterson, and Charles J. Bloch, a Macon, Ga. attorney.

Washington INSIDE OUT

★ By Alice A. Dunnigan

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"LYNDON JOHNSON'S sudden trend toward civil rights is certainly a mystery to me," recently remarked a prominent Southern minister. "I just can't understand it! It frightens me! I wonder what's behind it!" 2-20-60

Alice Dunnigan

"I know what's behind it," replied a Capitol Hill reporter. "I hear all of the rumblings around the 'Hill.'" P. 6

First of all Lyndon wants to be President—and bad! He realizes that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for a Southerner to step out of Congress into the Presidential seat. Although Mr. Eisenhower is a native Texan, he arrived at 1600 Pennsylvania the long way, via Kansas, West Point, and Europe.

Lyndon feels that he can reach the same destination by a little shorter route, that of the Vice Presidency.

So the Texas Senator, according to rumors, really has his heart set on the "Veep's" seat. He's still young—only 51—so he can well afford to wait eight years to reach the desired goal. "If Dick Nixon can do it," thinks Johnson, "Why can't I?"

■

AND WHILE HE IS WAITING he will still have the distinction of presiding over the Senate, a job which he can do—and well. He has proven that by the efficiency which he has exhibited as majority leader for so many years.

Of course, he will not admit that he is really running for second place, say political writers. Naturally he will shoot for the number one spot, but gladly settle for position number two.

■

NOW IF HE WOULD team up with Hubert Humphrey, that would be the ticket, agree some Democratic big-wigs.

Hubert has earned the reputation of being the great liberal from Minnesota with a long standing record.

He cannot be placed in the category of those "hot house" liberals, referred to by former President Truman. He would, therefore, win the support of the liberal element of the party.

■

JOHNSON, ON THE other hand, has the respect of the South and could easily carry the Southern states. He is neither placed in the column of great liberals nor extreme conservatives.

But he might easily be classified as a "middle-of-the-roader" who "straddles center" and manages to get things done with the least amount of friction, even though his accomplishments are often compromises.

Johnson could, therefore, serve as the mediating link of Democratic harmony, pulling the party together in one solid bond of political unity.

■

PRACTICAL POLITICIANS realize that a great Northern liberal, like Humphrey, has no better chance of reaching the Presidential seat than does the most reactionary Southerners, unless he has a more conservative running mate at his side, like Johnson, to counter-balance his great liberality.

This speculation showed up pretty realistically at a party given for the Presidential aspirants by the American Newspaper Women's Club.

Johnson tactfully expressed his regrets for not being able to attend. But it was noted that at every possible opportunity, Hubert Humphrey had himself photographed with his wife and "Lady Bird," Lyndon's wife. It appeared that he was thinking: "Here stands the next President of the United States along with the next first and second ladies of the land."

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS HOPES PINNED ON NEW VOTE LAWS

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The power of the Federal Government to uphold Negro rights in the South—and the limitations on that power—were dramatically outlined this week by two antithetical developments.

On Monday Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright of New Orleans ordered a Louisiana registrar to put back on his voting rolls the names of 1,377 Negroes who had been removed in a purge of the rolls by the local Citizens' Council. The order marked the Jsutice Department's first successful use of the 1957 Civil Rights Act in behalf of Negro voters.

Then, on Thursday, a Federal grand jury declined to bring an indictment in the Poplarville, Miss., lynching of Mack Charles Parker. The action was in the face of a Federal Bureau of Investigation report that named the killers and described the lynching in great detail.

The two events throw some light on the realities that lie behind the present Congressional shadow-boxing over civil rights legislation.

Effective Law

To put it bluntly: If a Federal grand jury made up of citizens of Biloxi, Miss., and its environs will not indict a group of murderers under existing civil rights law, what reason is there to think that any other law will be more effective?

The problem lies not in the particular statute but in the Constitution that governs the United States. The Constitution sets up a Federal system in which the major responsibility for ordinary crimes such as murder is left to the states. And even in Federal felony prosecutions, the Constitution requires indictment and trial by local juries.

Criminal law, then, is not now a very useful weapon for the Federal Government to use in imposing on the Deep South the legal and moral standards of the rest of the nation.

The other event looks the other way. Judge Wright's tough order shows just how useful a non-criminal approach can be. No jury was involved. Under the 1957 act, the Justice Department produced its evidence of racial discrimination; and a strong-minded judge, immune to local sentiment, acted.

For the reasons illustrated by these two events, the likely end of the wordy battle already under way on Capitol Hill over civil rights legislation will be a measure consisting largely of devices to strengthen the hand of the Justice Department in civil proceedings to protect Negro voters.

Need Emphasized

The leaders of civil rights organizations were here this week to tell leaders of the Administration and of Congress about the urgent need for more Federal intervention for Negro rights.

They pressed two main objectives. One was the Civil Rights Commission plan to appoint Federal registrars when state officials refuse to register Negroes. The other was the so-called Part III proposal to let the Justice Department initiate suits to end school segregation and to vindicate other rights besides voting.

But the chiché says that politics is the art of the possible, and large-scale new Federal action is not a political possibility at the moment.

For one thing President Eisenhower is against anything but the most modest steps. He made that clear at his news conference, when he said he was not even sure of the constitutionality of the Federal registrar plan—a plan endorsed by five of the six civil rights commissioners, including Dean Robert G. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School in Texas.

Election Problem

Furthermore, it seems hardly likely that a Democratic Congress is going to die on the barricades over some proposal the Republican Administration does not even want—like Part III—just before going into a convention to choose a Presidential opponent for Vice President Nixon.

At the moment Democrats and Republicans are exchanging blame for keeping a modest civil rights bill in the House Rules Committee.

In the end, all this talk is likely to be seen as a mere skirmish by politicians who cannot resist trying to parcel out credit and blame for civil rights legislation. Somehow, the bill will come out. Everyone is persuaded that some kind of civil rights measure will become law this session.

What kind of legislation finally passes may depend largely on Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate majority leader. He is known to favor strengthening the law in behalf of Negro voting. He has an interest, as a Presidential possibility, in identifying himself with strong legislation.

The really tough question for Senator Johnson may be the registrar proposal. Liberal forces are lining up for it. The Southerners are totally opposed. Unless the Administration comes around, Republican and Southern Democratic votes can kill the idea. But such a division would not be helpful to Senator Johnson or his party.

The prospect, then, is for much talk and, finally, a bill providing some new protection for the right to vote. Just how far the voting provisions will go remains to be seen.

On Civil Rights

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorized the Government, for the first time, to intervene in defense of Negro voting rights without having to rely on action by Southern juries. In order to do this, the law created a Civil Rights Commission to investigate complaints of discrimination against voters, and authorized the Attorney General to institute civil action.

However, when the law was applied to specific instances of discrimination, its intent was frustrated by obstructionist tactics of Southern voting officials. As a result, the President last year moved to strengthen the law. He proposed measures that, among other things, would give the Justice Department authority to subpoena state voting records in cases where registrars practice discrimination. A watered-down version of the bill has been stuck in the House Rules Committee, which controls the flow of bills to the floor, and efforts to dislodge it have failed.

Last week a new attempt was made. Acting on a suggestion by Speaker Sam Rayburn the week before, House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack called on members to sign a discharge petition, which would force the bill onto the floor for action. Required were 219 signatures, and Mr. McCormack declared publicly that sixty of them had to be Republican if the maneuver was to succeed. Only a handful of Republicans, however, signed up; Charles A. Halleck, their House leader, said that since the Democrats had an 8 to 4 majority on the committee, it was up to them to get the bill out. The trouble is that four of the eight Democrats are Southerners, and thus the deadlock remains.

Enforcement Problem

The difficulty of enforcing civil rights legislation was demonstrated last week by the outcome of a Mississippi lynching case. Last April Charles Mack Parker, a Negro accused of rape, was taken from jail and lynched. In November a county grand jury refused to act, even though the names of the lynchers were common knowledge. The Justice Department directed that a Federal grand jury be empanelled, and moved for an indictment on the ground that two Reconstruction era civil rights statutes had been violated. Last week the jury, sitting at Biloxi, announced it had found no basis for prosecution. The Justice Department declined to comment, but observers viewed the outcome as strengthening arguments for new civil rights legislation.

The Justice Department, however, did have a victory—its first under the Civil Rights Act. The case dealt with a "purge" of 1,377 Negroes from the voter registration books of Washington Parish (County), in Louisiana. The names had been removed after a White Citizens Council charged that misspellings and other errors disqualified the Negroes as voters. The Justice Department intervened in the Negroes' behalf. At New Orleans last Monday the Federal District Court ordered the names restored to the books and enjoined the council from interfering with a citizen's right to vote.

SOUTH ROUSED BY TACTICS ON SENATE BILL

Two Committees Are By-Passed

BY WILLIAM MOORE

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Feb. 15—The long awaited Senate debate on civil rights legislation opened Monday, with southerners accusing sponsors of the legislation of trying to pillory the south, and the sponsors demanding that southern Negroes be guaranteed the right to vote.

Sen. Richard Russell [D., Ga.] led the southerners, asserting that "we are the only minority in the Senate that is not supposed to have any rights."

Touches Off Protests

Bitterness flared the moment Sen. Lyndon Johnson [Tex.], Democratic leader of the Senate, won approval of a motion to take up the controversial subject, because of the procedure.

There was actually no [illegible] rights bill before the Senate. But Johnson had agreed last September with Sen. Dirksen [Ill.], Republican Senate leader, that civil rights would be taken up on this date.

Johnson's motion was to take up a bill to authorize the army to lease a portion of Fort Crowder to a school district of Stella, Mo. Civil rights proposals could then be offered as amendmends, or riders, to this bill.

Demands Committee Action

Russell denounced the plan as "the lynching of orderly procedure in the Senate."

He insisted that the Senate defer action until its judiciary or rules committee, both of which are studying civil rights proposals, reports a bill to the Senate.

Russell was joined in his demand by Sen. Wayne Morse [D., Ore.], who said he applauded Dirksen and Johnson for keeping their word, but feared the people would think there was trickery in the way proposed.

Sen. Spessard Holland [D., Fla.] also supported Russell, questioning the "decency" of asking the Senate to pass civil rights legislation without having the benefit of the testimony of public officials called from all parts of the country by the rules committee.

Expected Next Week

The testimony, and a civil rights bill, are expected to be sent to the floor of the Senate by the rules committee next week.

Russell said that the southerners are entitled to read the testimony and study the more han 30 civil rights proposals which he said will be introduced.

"We are invited into a dark room," he shouted, "and we don't know whether we will be sand bagged, kicked or what."

Denouncing civil rights supporters as political pub-

licity seekers, he said:

"The feeling against the south has almost got to be a national disease. We refuse to become second class citizens, to use one of your expressions."

Sen. Eastland Blamed

Sen. Kenneth Keating [R., N. Y.], a member of the Senate judiciary committee, said the influence of Sen. James Eastland [D., Miss.], committee chairman, had been so great that civil rights supporters of the committee were powerless to get a civil rights bill reported.

Eastland heatedly denied this.

Russell moved to postpone further consideration of the pending bill until next Tuesday, when the rules committee testimony is expected to be available.

In one moment of Senate calm, Dirksen introduced the Eisenhower administration civil rights plan as an amendment to the school lease bill.

Dodd Opens Debate

Sen. Thomas Dodd [D., Conn.] opened the debate for the supporters of civil rights legislation, calling for "iron clad" federal protection of the right to vote, "and the machinery to do the job."

Must Expose Abuses

"Two things must be done if we are to paint out the ugly picture of racial discrimination and second class citizenship in the area of voting rights," he said.

"First, we must strengthen the machinery for exposing and publicizing the extent of voting rights abuses.

"Second, we must provide the disenfranchised Negro citizens a means of by-passing the labyrinthine maze of state and local barriers by providing a swift and sure method of federal registration and voting protection."

Dodd told the Senate that in most of the 158 countries in 11 southern states with a Negro population of 50 per cent or more, less than 5 per cent are registered voters.

10 1960

House Unit Agrees to Send Civil Rights Bill to Floor

Rules Committee Acts to Assure Debate on March 10—Democratic Strategy Calls for Subordinate Senate Rule

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—The House Rules Committee finally broke under rising political pressures today and cleared the way for the House of Representatives to start writing a civil rights bill on March 10.

The break was forced by House Republicans who found continued delay in the committee politically intolerable.

Shortly afterward, it became clear that the strategy of the Democratic Congressional leadership was to get House approval of a bill with a voting-referee provision and then to get Senate acceptance of the House bill without substantial change.

This strategy is in marked contrast to the procedure used in passing the Civil Rights Act of 1957. At that time the Senate shaped the bill to its will and the House accepted the Senate's product without important change.

The purpose of the Senate Democratic leadership, now becoming clear for the first time since the civil rights debate began, is to avoid writing a Senate bill that might be killed by inaction in the hostile Rules Committee when sent back to the House.

The best way of avoiding this danger, in the estimate of influential Senate Democrats, is to persuade the Senate to accept a House bill without substantial changes.

The leadership in both houses is now prepared to accept a voting-referee plan authorizing some sort of Federal assistance to help Negroes register and vote in areas where the courts find discrimination.

The Administration has offered a bill for the purpose. It has solid Republican backing, although the possibility remains that it may be amended.

The first step in the intricate operation to start a bill moving through Congress was taken this morning when a hastily called meeting of the House Rules Committee agreed to clear a modest civil rights bill for action on the House floor starting March 10.

Battle Centers in House

The Senate debate has already begun, but it has so far been limited to a series of speeches by Southern members denouncing all civil rights proposals. The focus of the battle is now the House.

There, the Rules Committee has been holding a bill, sponsored by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, since last August.

To force the bill out of the committee, the House Democratic leadership had urged members to sign a discharge petition that would bring it to the floor without committee approval. A majority of the House membership, 219 members, is required to force discharge.

Today the petition had 209 signatures. More important, Democrats had widely accused the Republican leadership—which had discouraged Republicans from signing the petition—of working in coalition with Southern Democrats to stall civil rights action.

Feared Poltical Trouble

Many Republican members feared that if the 219 signatures were obtained and the Rules Committee discharged, every Republican who had not signed the petition would be in political trouble.

Accordingly, Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the Republican House leader, began talking to the four Republicans on the Rules Committee. This morning the committee chairman, Representative Howard A. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, hurriedly called a closed meeting and the Republicans declared that they were determined to vote the civil rights bill to the floor.

On the twelve-man committee there are four Southern Democrats, four Northern Democrats and four Republicans. With the Republicans now siding with the Northern Democrats, the game was clearly over for Mr. Smith and his fellow Southerners.

If the discharge petition received its 219 signatures this week, the civil rights bill could come to the House floor by March 15. Mr. Smith agreed to let it be voted out for consideration starting March 10.

Feared Political Trouble

The Rules Committee also prescribes conditions of House debate; that is, what kind of amendments may be offered, how long debate may last, and so forth. Mr. Smith agreed to conditions under which the modest Celler bill before the committee might be open to floor amendment proposing a voting-referee plan.

Because the referee proposal was not introduced by the Administration until late January, it was not included in the earlier Celler bill.

In the last several months there has been wide demand for legislation to insure Negroes' right to vote. Several proposals, including the referee plan, are now before Congress.

The referee plan has the political virtue of being recognized as an Administration product. For this reason, it could get solid Republican backing in both houses. Substantial changes might cost much of this Republican support.

Mr. Celler has indicated that he also favors the referee proposal, which provides for court-appointed officers to enroll Negroes and to insure that they are permitted to vote and that their ballots are counted.

With the Northern Democratic backing represented by Mr. Celler and with heavy Republican support, the referee proposal would be assured passage through the House.

The problem in the Senate is to withstand pressures for substantial changes in whatever provision the House passes.

If there are substantial differences between th bill that th Snat passs and th Hous's bill, th two versions woud have to go to a House-Senate conference for resolution.

Would Return to House Panel

Before it could go to conference, however, House rules require that it would again have to be referred to the House Rules Committee. Late in the session, Democratic laders fear, this might be fatal. Thus, the hope of the Senate leadership at present is that the House will write a bill that the Senat can accept.

Today's Senate debate continued in an atmosphere of deep lethargy, with Southerners holding the loor or much o the day beore a largely empty chamber.

Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Dmocrat of Missouri, submitted his own voting-rights bill today. This is a variation on the referee proposal.

It provides for Presidential appointment of enrolling officers to register Negroes and to assure their chance to vote, after a Federal court has found a pattern of discrimination.

Civil Rights Takes Two 'Baby' Steps

Rules Committees Schedule Action; End Weeks Away

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress moved two steps closer Wednesday toward passage of new civil rights legislation, but the end appeared to be weeks away.

The House Rules Committee, which has been taking its time since last August, agreed informally to clear a bill for House consideration.

The Senate Rules Committee received a bill from its chairman, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo), designed to help Southern Negroes vote with the aid of federal officials.

ASKS DELAY

Hennings, however, sent word he was ill and asked that action on his measure be delayed.

House consideration may come next month, with March 10 a likely starting day for debate.

The House committee acted under pressure. About 209 members of the House were reported to have signed a petition that would take the legislation away from the committee for direct action. Only 10 more signatures would be needed.

The bill the House will get would make it a federal crime to oppose court orders for racial integration of schools by force or threats of force. It would also require preservation of local voting records, give the FBI a freer hand in checking on bombings, and provide schooling for children of servicemen stationed in areas where public schools were closed to avoid mingling of Negro and white pupils.

AMENDMENTS PERMITTED

Amendments to broaden and tighten the bill probably will be permitted under the parliamentary situation in which it will reach the House.

The Hennings bill in the Senate would provide for federal officers appointed by the President to oversee registration, voting and vote-counting in federal, state and local elections.

Citizens listed as eligible by the federal officials but challenged locally could go ahead and vote, subject to having their vote thrown out later if a federal court upheld the challenges.

The Hennings plan is much like the court-appointed referee plan suggested by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, but a Hennings aide said it would permit faster action.

The Senate settled down to debate on civil rights generally, especially arguments by Southern senators advising against federal interference with states' rights.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) carried the ball first, with Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) on hand to follow him.

ABOMINABLE SITUATION

Ellender told the Senate the current drive for civil rights legislation has created the most abominable situation of his 23 years in the Senate.

A voice vote made the Senate's pending business the administration's program as introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill). This calls for voting referees appointed by federal judges to act in cases where Negroes report discrimination by local election officials.

In one Senate speech Wednesday Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, disputed an Associated Press account relating that he had outfoxed Southern senators.

Johnson on Monday called up a minor House-passed bill and announced later that this bill, dealing with a school matter in Missouri and having nothing to do with civil rights, would become the vehicle for civil rights legislation by means of Senate amendments.

Southerners at the time protested the procedure as irregular, but Johnson said Wednesday the AP story saying he had outfoxed them was "untrue . . . unfair . . unjust."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) had said he had no idea the Missouri school bill would be used as the civil rights vehicle. But Johnson said he had followed an honorable course—that civil rights amendments could be offered to any bill except one carrying appropriations.

North to Try to 'Lynch' Dixie On Rights, Russell Fears

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-14-60
P. 22

10

GOPs Match Demos Bill for Bill, Hoping to Help Nixon in Race

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Sen. Richard B. Russell is plainly worried that the South may be the victim of a "legislative lynching" in the 1960 civil rights fight slated to begin Monday in Congress.

The Georgian, leader of Congress' Southern Democrats, views a gloomy prospect for his beleaguered forces in a presidential election year.

He sees politically ambitious senators and party leaders from both sides of the aisle working to outbid each other for Negro support in big Northern cities.

"We might as well face up to it," Sen. Russell said, "we are in for a rugged time. Frankly, we are in more danger (from a tough civil rights bill) than we have ever been."

* * *

RUSSELL'S pessimism seems well founded. Northern Democrats are committed to a strong civil rights bill and have introduced a dozen or more, ranging from a federal registrar bill to desegregation measures. Republicans, anxious to put Vice President Nixon in the White House in 1960, are matching the Democrats, bill for bill.

One of the things that disturbed Sen. Russell was the introduction by Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and 22 other Republicans, of a tough, all-inclusive bill.

It includes a provision for the appointment of federal voting referees to assist Negro voters in the South, as proposed by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and endorsed by the Eisenhower administration.

The bill also includes the Eisenhower civil rights proposals of 1959, including an anti-bombing law, provisions to make it a federal crime to obstruct court desegregation orders, and a requirement for preservation of voting records.

But even worse, from Sen. Russell's viewpoint, is a section placing Congress on record as endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation ruling and

Sen. Russell Sen. Dirksen

stating it is the obligation of all officials, even at state and local levels, to desegregate public schools.

* * *

IN THE CLOSING days of the 1959 Congress, civil rights advocates got from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas a pledge to take up the issue on or around Feb. 15 of this year.

Although numerous civil rights bills are still in the Judiciary and Rules Committees, the strategy now seems to be for the Dirksen bill to be offered from the floor Monday—or someday this week — as an amendment to a minor House bill on the Senate calendar.

What disturbs Sen. Russell and other Southerners is that Sen. Dirksen's move is an about-face from a more moderate position taken by the Republican floor leader and by President Eisenhower last year and even earlier this year.

The 22 Republican co-signers of Sen. Dirksen's bill include several GOP conservatives who have voted with the South before on civil rights issues, and on whom the Southerners had counted for help again this year.

* * *

IN HIS PUBLIC utterances, President Eisenhower repeatedly has taken a moderate position on civil rights. He came very close to saying last year, in an address to a civil rights conference, that he didn't think any more laws are needed.

Earlier this year he voiced doubt of the constitutionality of a federal registrar plan as recommended by his own Civil Rights Commission.

But then Atty. Gen. Rogers came up with his plan for voting referees, patterned after a Reconstruction era law, and apparently sold Mr. Eisenhower on it.

Thus, if the Southern forces are to have any succor at all it must come from the Democratic leadership. And this leadership is in the hands of Sen. Johnson, a candidate (though unannounced) for the Democratic presidential nomination.

* * *

THE SOUTHERNERS are gloomily resigned to having to accept some sort of civil rights legislation, and Sen. Johnson holds the key as to how tough it will be. His chances for the nomination depend on how skillfully he can put together a compromise that would please the North but not cost him vital Southern support.

Sen. Russell sadly views the whole issue as a political obeisance to minority pressure groups.

"We have a great many announced candidates for president in the senate," he said. "There are others who think they would make even better candidates, and there are some who think they would make great vice presidents.

"It is unfortunate that a serious question so vital to the country has to be settled in such a political atmosphere by people swayed by immediate political considerations.

"A candidate for president can justify anything."

* * *

THE GEORGIAN termed the Dirksen bill "as destructive as any that could be drafted."

"I am very serious," he said, "When I say that there never has been a time in the history of this country when such minority groups as the NAACP, HOPE and ADA, have exercised so much influence on the government. The average member of Congress is absolutely terrified by these groups.

"The Democrats are trying to run with the civil rights issue, and the Republicans want to hold Nixon in the picture, so I fear that the Senate will be conducted like a political carnival."

Sen. Russell and his cohorts probably will hold a strategy caucus Monday and they are preparing to filibuster, if necessary, to combat the worst features of the bills, that also are certain to include a "part three" force provision to enforce desegregation.

Sen. Talmadge's speech-writer, William H. Burson, has been working long hours preparing lengthy material for a prolonged debate.

Sen. Russell's press secretary, William M. Bates, is similarly engaged in research.

* * *

SEN. RUSSELL himself expects the debate to run for several weeks at least, unless northerners are successful in imposing cloture on the southerners.

10 1960

Civil Rights, Wages Facing New Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Civil rights, revision of the federal minimum wage law, and federal aid for school construction shaped up Saturday as major battles of the election-year Congress which convenes Wednesday.

Civil rights will pit the North against the South; minimum wage will pit labor against business; and the Eisenhower administration and the Democrats will lock horns in an all-out struggle over the federal government's role in meeting the national class room shortage.

Lawmakers, anxious to avoid another major controversy in an election year, were hoping that labor and steel management will settle their differences, thereby avoiding demands on Congress for drastic strike legislation.

Midway in the session, Democrats are expected to launch a drive for major liberalization of the Social Security program. Congress has a habit of doing something for the old folks around election time. There's no sign this year it it going to be any different.

Rank-and-file Democrats assembling for the second session of the 86th Congress are displaying none of the cocky exuberance with which they greeted the first session a year ago. They were then fresh from their 1958 election sweep.

GOP CLAIMS CREDIT

Now, with the national economy booming and the cold war showing signs of thawing under Eisenhower management, Republicans are claiming credit for peace and prosperity. And Democrats are no longer so confident their party will have the issues with which it can ride to the White House in November.

Compounding the Democrat's difficulty in jockeying for a political advantage if (1) four senators are seeking the Democratic presidential nomination and (2) the session is expected to be the shortest in eight years. Congress wants to quit before the national political conventions start July 11. In the interim it will face these big issues:

Civil Rights—The Senate has agreed to begin consideration of this controversial topic Feb. 15. A House bill is pigeon-holed in the conservative - dominated Rules Committee. Northern Democrats fear they'll have to resort to a discharge petition to get it to the floor. Congress is expected to enact some kind of moderate program but only after a time-consuming battle. And in the end the best the Northern Democrats can hope for is a measure patterned after that recommended last year by President Eisenhower. This would merely neutralize the issue for the election campaign.

School Construction — A Democratic plan to provide one billion dollars in federal grants over the next two years was pending in the Senate when Congress adjourned last September. Democrats are confident they can push it through the Senate early this year but conceded they'll have a tough time winning House approval. In any event, the bill would face an almost certain veto. Largely for budgetary reasons, the Democratic plan is opposed by the President. He recommended instead a "pay-later" bond plan which has evoked little enthusiasm among either Democrats or Republicans.

BITTER BATTLE

Minimum Wage—This probably will provide a replay of the bitter lobbying battle between labor and business which marked passage last year of the Labor Reform Bill. Organized labor, which feels it has nothing yet to show for helping to elect Democrats to this Congress, wants the $1.00 per hour minimum wage boosted to $1.25 and the program extended to cover millions of additional workers. Pro-labor Democrats conceded privately they'll have to settle for much less and will have a fight on their hands getting even that.

Eisenhower wants the 4½ per cent ceiling removed from the interest the government can offer on its new marketable bonds. He feels this is even more urgent now than last summer when he termed it the most important issue before Congress.

Organized labor's chief goal is enactment of federal standards that would require many states to parcel out more generous unemployment checks to the jobless.

Farm Surpluses—Another stalemate is in prospect, with any legislation on which Congress can agree likely to be vetoed. The administration wants prices supports lowered. Democratic farm leaders favor tighter production controls but want supports raised to offset the resultant drop in farm income.

GROUP TO STUDY RIGHTS FORMED

Segregationists Chairman of North Carolina Unit

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP) — South Carolina's new advisory committee on Civil Rights has met and chose as temporary chairman a businessman who believes in segregation.

Five of the seven who agreed to work as a fact-finders for the Federal Commission on Civil Rights met and chose as chairman pro-tem E. R. Mciver, 47-year-old Conway Building Supply Company manager.

In accepting, Mciver, "I firmly believe that segregation is the answer for the present and forseeable future in South Carolina."

Dr. Thomas Carr McFall, 51-year-old Negro physician from Charleston, was elected vice-chairman. He was the only one of three Negro committee members present.

South Carolina was the last of the 50 states to establish an advisory committee to work with the federal group.

Mciver took his stand for segregation in a statement he read at a news conference after the organization meeting.

He indicated he did not favor closing schools involved in court-ordered integration as state law now provides.

"We'd better look into this thing and come up with more progressive views and get more progressive plans," he said.

Gov. Ernest F. Hollings has said he would not co-operate with the committee.

Hollings has called the formation of such a body "unconstitutional" and "a political scheme."

Participating in the project extends the idea that it is needed, Hollings said, adding that "we need no such advisory forum . . ."

He said, "if there were a sincere resire to get an impartiall report of any infringement or violation, I would suggest that the government use the Federal Bureau of Investigation as South Carolina's advisory committee."

ACTION IS URGED ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ADA Also Calls for U.S. Aid to Education

WASHINGTON (AP) — Americans for Democratic Action listed a federal budget adequate for the nation's needs and a meaningful civil rights bill Sunday among its five priorities for the congressional session starting Wednesday.

The ADA, a group of self-styled political liberals, also called for federal aid to education, proposals to eliminate poverty, and expansion of foreign trade and aid to meet the problem of balance of payments now running against the United States.

Samuel H. Beer, ADA national chairman and head of the Department of Government at Harvard University, rapped both parties for past efforts. He said the country "will not be fooled by flimsy legislative products in fancy packages labeled 'aid to education' or "civil rights.'"

"It will have to look behind the label to see what is inside the package," Beer said.

He added that liberals recognize that "legislative policies of appeasement and compromise have produced neither good legislation nor clear issues, and have benefitted only the conservative cause generally and (vice president) Richard Nixon specifically."

"If congressional leaders," Beer said, "continue to embrace the administration's failure of economic policy and allow the President's budget to take precedence over genuine solutions of the nation's most important problems, including national defense and education, there will be no hope that legislative achievement can match either political promises or national needs."

Laws and Folkways

The civil rights debate in the Senate is beginning at the moment when the so-called "sit-in" demonstrations by Negroes in some Southern city restaurants have attracted nation-wide attention. Both of these incidents reflect a protest on the part of Negroes—and others—against various phases of segregation. They also call for serious study by all of us, North and South.

In one instance, of course, we are dealing with folkways, whereas in the other we are dealing with laws and with political situations which may or may not be consistent with the Federal Constitution. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, neither of which has ever been completely enforced in the Old South, may cover the situation.

The "sit-in" demonstrations seemed to have been inspired by what the Negro leaders regard as the philosophy of the late Mahatma Gandhi. Starting in North Carolina, a state in which race relations have been generally good, they have now spread to four other states. Typically, they consist of orderly demonstrations at lunch counters in stores. The demonstrators, among them many students, sat for hours on stools in front of the counter and vainly asked to be served. The curious aspect of the situation seems to be that the white community folkways do not seem to be outraged if the stools are removed and everybody drinks his coffee and dunks his doughnut standing up.

The outcome of this strategy is not easy to foresee. There is danger of clashes between the races. There may be greater danger of boycotts and other movements that would hurt the South economically. The utmost patience is certainly required by both sides. There have been effective interracial committees in the South for at least a generation. These are normally composed of moderate persons of both races, who are able to put the welfare of the whole community above their private prejudices and resentments.

As for the civil rights battle in the Senate, we shall almost certainly get some improvement in the machinery for guaranteeing the Negro's right to vote. It may be noted that when the Negro does vote, his civil rights are safer than when he does not.

Richard Russell Says Senate Has 'Lynching'

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

Sun. 2-21-60

BY HOWARD SUTTLE
Jackson Daily News
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate witnessed a "lynching" here this week-a "lynching" of orderly procedure in the words of Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.).

It was part of what correspondents and commentators are now referring to as "Lyndon's big gamble"—meaning, of course, use by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) of his nimble political footwork, in response to the presidential bug that's buzzing in his sombrero, to launch debate on so-called civil rights legislation when there were pending no bills on the subject.

Johnson had promised, last fall, that civil rights debate would open in the Senate on "approximately" Feb. 15. He did not reveal his strategy on that date until he had obtained unanimous consent for floor discussion of the issue. Then he invited his colleagues to propose civil rights amendments to a minor, unrelated measure that had already passed the House.

The bill provided for free use by a small public school, at Stella, Mo., of an Officers Club building at nearby Fort Crowder, now inactive. The Stella school building was earlier destroyed by fire.

"IN THE MIDDLE"

Washington "oracles" (correspondents and commentators adept at "analyzing" political activity by leaders in America's one-party system, with its Democratic and Republican branches) have concluded that Johnson, in quest of the Presidential nomination, has placed himself squarely "in the middle."

They reason that if he should wangle through a Force Bill—even though it be mild—he'd alienate the South, and lose the votes of southern delegates to the Democratic national convention, at Los Angeles.

They further speculate that that prolonged debate, of five to seven weeks, could well split Johnson's party wide open. Such a situation, at the best, would impair chances for electing a Democratic administration, next November.

Some have also concluded that if a "mild" civil rights bill should be passed, the Tall Texan would lose a lot of northern support—particularly from advocates of the "Little Rock type" of force.

To most observers who have studied, continuously and closely, the modus operandi of the majority leader, "Lyndon's big gamble" is, in fact, not so big as it may seem.

CHANCE FROM BOSSES

The socalled big city Democratic bosses, whose support is necessary to win the nomination, have, for more than a year, been "giving Lyndon a chance" to exert his marvelous persuasive powers in courting support from the asphalt jungles" of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

Ideology means very little to the big city bosses.

Their big problem is to keey their ward political organizations in the victory column in local, county and state elections.

Winning the White House always helps, but that's not the big objective. To keep their local organization in power, they need (or think they do) the balance-of-power support of Negro voters.

To achieve this backing, they feel they must give the Negroes a socalled civil rights law.

If Johnson could spearhead passage of such a law, he'd give the big city chieftains a talking point in his favor—both as a candidate for the nomination and as Democratic opponent of Vice President Nixon, who now appears to be the unchallenged aspirant to the GOP nomination.

And under such conditions, the Tall Texan's chances would be good for chalking up more Negro votes than Nixon.

"SOUTH DON'T COUNT"

As for the Dixie states, the national Democratic attitude is the same as always. The age-old expression, "the South don't count," still applies, because the people of Dixie's grass roots have not yet realized they constitute potentially the strongest balance of political power in the nation.

Many of the Washington "oracles" reason that the southern states would go along for Johnson, regardless, and in greater numbers than for Adlai Stevenson, in the last two elections. Stevenson, in fact, suffered a drouth of electoral votes, except for those he received in the South, in both his puny efforts.

It's reasoned here that southerners who decide to "stay in the party" will often grumble and snort at mention of the name of Lyndon Johnson. But it's generally believed the Texan, as nominee, would do a much better job in Dixie than Adlai ever did, or could do.

LYNDON GOES WEST

There's convincing proof that northern party leaders are "giving Lyndon a chance."

Of course, Johnson "went West" to help himself obtain this opportunity.

He did not move from the wide open spaces of his ranch, at Johnsonville. He merely "shifted his geography."

For the past year, he's been introduced, when he's made public speeches outside the South, as "that great Democratic leader from the West." He and his Texan colleague, Sen. Ralph Yarborough, have officially joined the "Western Bloc" in the Senate.

The action has caused Republican senators to consider introduction of a resolution, calling upon the Supreme Court to decide "whether Texas is a southern or a western state."

But Lyndon Johnson's strategy, in which the veteran Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) is a master mind, could well pay off in Los Angeles. Today, Johnson is believed by many, including top national Democratic leaders to be a much stronger contender for the 1960 presidential nomination than most of the other presidential hopefuls of his party.

Senators Split Into 3 Groups On Civil Rights

The Evening Star

Mon. 2-15-60

Southerners Plan To Block Liberals As Debate Nears

By J. A. O'LEARY
Star Staff Writer

Washington, D.C.

Senators were lining up in three camps today on the controversial civil rights issue as the long-awaited debate approached.

On one side, a small but determined band of Southerners planned to use every parliamentary device to prevent any extension of Federal authority over State officials.

On the other side, a group of liberals in both parties were forming a bipartisan bloc to push for strong new controls to insure equality of treatment to all racial groups.

Third Group in Middle

Between these extremes is a middle-of-the-road group, ready to vote for some parts of the liberal program. Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas is believed to be in this group, and probably will play an important role in the battle.

Senator Johnson has a moderate bill already in the hopper from last year. It would establish a conciliation service to handle civil rights disputes. He has not revealed whether he will expand his bill to meet new demands of the administration and Civil Rights Commission for some type of Federal referee or registrar to protect voting rights.

Democrats Caucus

The 65 Senate Democrats were called into party conference this morning to discuss President Eisenhower's state-of-the-Union message, but were not scheduled to consider the civil rights issue.

While there would be nothing to prevent a Senator from raising that question, most Democrats realize nothing would be gained by such a course, in view of the sharp division between Northern and Southern Democrats on the problem.

The curtain will go up on the civil rights debate late today or tomorrow, depending on how long it takes to pass bills dealing with tobacco crop controls and water pollution.

Long Debate Indicated

Indications are the civil rights controversy will last at least three weeks, and probably longer, with Southerners fighting every step of the way. They have little hope of preventing passage of some new legislation dealing with voting rights and school integration, but they probably will persuade a majority to vote down some of the more liberal amendments.

In addition to authorizing appointment of some type of voting referee, there is a good chance the Senate will pass a bill to empower the Federal Government to deal with bombings of schools or other public buildings and extend limited Federal aid to communities trying to integrate their schools.

Dodd Wants Strong Bill

Senator Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, called today for a bill to provide complete and iron-clad protection of voting rights. He said that in most of the 158 counties in 11 Southern States having a population of 50 per cent or more Negroes, less than 5 per cent of the Negroes are registered voters.

In other developments over the week end:

Senator Keating, Republican of New York, announced he would urge inclusion of a Federal anti-lynching law in the civil rights bill.

Senator Javits, also a New York Republican, said he was working on an amendment that would combine the voting registrar plan recommended by the Civil Rights Commission and the voting referee proposal of the administration. The registrars would be named by the President and limited to registering persons to vote in Federal elections. The referees would be appointed by the courts, and could enroll an individual to vote in both Federal and State elections.

10 1960

Russell Assails Johnson's Tactics In Rights Battle

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Morse Joins Attack, Assails 'Subterfuge'

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—True to his promise, majority leader Lyndon Johnson called up the civil rights issue in the Senate Monday to begin what Sen. Russell called a "saturnalia of politics" at the South's expense.

Johnson laid before the Senate a minor bill affecting an Army ... in Missouri and said it would be the vehicle on which civil rights amendments will be considered.

... PROCEDURE

Protesting this as "a lynching ... procedure in the Senate of the United States," Russell moved to postpone consideration of the issue until Feb. 23.

The Georgian picked up an unexpected ally in the unpredictable Morse (D-Ore). Morse wants a civil rights bill passed, but he objected to the parliamentary ... chosen.

... he objected to any "subterfuge" of Senate ... procedures that might ... a "fast maneuver" ... cricket" to the South.

... PANEL

... proposed instead ... vote on Feb. 23 ... civil rights bills from the Senate judiciary and rules committees if those panels have not acted on pending bills by that time.

Johnson promised Northern civil rights advocates at the close of the last session of Congress that he would call up the issue on Feb. 15 of this year.

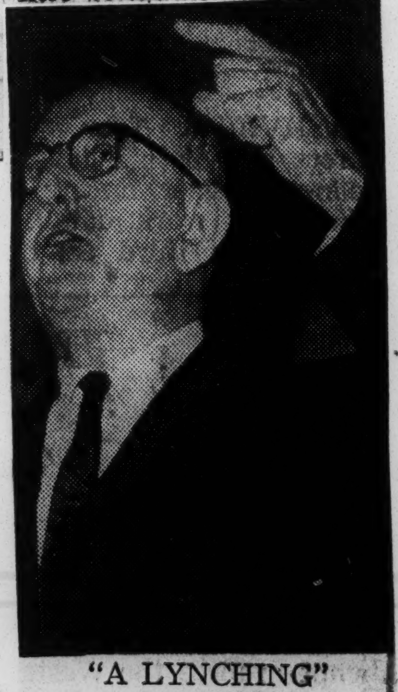
The long-scheduled showdown got under way Monday when Johnson invited all senators to attach their civil rights amendments to a bill authorizing the Stella, Mo., school district to temporarily lease land from Fort Crowder, Mo.

DIXIE KICKS

Southerners, naturally opposed to any civil rights legislation, are violently objecting to the procedure whereby any number of civil rights amendments can be tacked onto a pending bill without any committee reports or consideration of these proposals.

Taking on a trio of Northern Republicans in an extemporaneous debate in the old Senate tradition, Russell bitterly attacked what he called political maneuvers to sandbag the South.

"We are the only minority that everybody thinks should not have any rights at all!" Russell shouted in a pacing, hand-waving attack. "Here we are hopelessly outnumbered. We are not able to see what is being proposed; we are not able to see any reports of committees, so we may understand the bill; we are not able to see copies of hearings which generally accompany measures presented to the Senate of the United States."



"A LYNCHING"
Sen. Russell

'COOKED UP HOURLY'

Waving newspapers containing stories about many civil rights bills being drafted or planned by both Republicans and Democrats, Russell said such bills are being "cooked up hourly."

"We do not know whether we will be sandbagged or kicked or gagged or bound or what," the Georgian complained. "We do not know how to prepare against all this proposed legislation. . . .

"We desire to know exactly what we are to be confronted with, whether with proposals to boil us in oil, or burn us at the stake or fricassee us in some new kind of rack or wheel."

FACES TRIO

Aided from time to time by several of his Southern colleagues, Sen. Russell faced Sens. Dirksen (R-Ill), Javits (R-NY) and Keating (R-NY) and said:

"If this proposed legislation were aimed at any section of the country other than the South, this procedure would not be tolerated 15 minutes. Every senator knows that to be a fact . . .

"Mr. President, there has been so much misrepresentation throughout the country of the people of the South that the feeling against the South has come to be almost a national disease," Russell declared.

"I weep about it, because my people are the peers of any in this country. I resent seeing them pilloried and misrepresented. We have enough failings in our part of the country without having them magnified and made into a political football . . .

CONSIDERED INFERIOR?

"What is here proposed clearly shows that we are considered to be second-class citizens by those who like to use that expression."

Northern Democrats largely stayed away from the opening debate. Majority leader Johnson, regarded as an unannounced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, sat silently smiling through a part of it and then left the floor.

Russell poured it on the Northern Republicans, including minority leader Dirksen who has proposed an all-inclusive civil rights bill containing the administration-backed voting referee proposal.

OFFERED BILL
Sen. Lyndon Johnson

Sens. Talmadge, Holland (D-Fla), Hill (D-Ala), Ervin (D-NC), Stennis (D-Miss) and other southerners joined Russell's attack, with Stennis declaring the day's action was "abandonment of the Senate as a deliberate body" and accused northerners of trying to start a "legislative stampede."

WANTS VIEWS HEARD

Holland deplored the fact that state officials from the South have been invited to testify before Senate committees on civil rights bills but that the Senate was about to begin acting on such legislation without hearing their views.

The Senate temporarily put aside the civil rights debate in order to take up a Senate-House conference report on a water pollution bill.

Sen. Morse took this occasion to begin one of his lengthy speeches on stream pollution, especially the poisoning of the Potomac by sewage wastes.

Thus, it became uncertain when the Senate would get to a vote on Russell's motion to postpone civil rights consideration until Feb. 23 when the judiciary and rules committees will have had time to file reports on such legislative proposals.

Johnson's maneuver went unchallenged by Sen. Jordan (D-NC) who had been posted as a sentinel by Southern opponents to rally them to fight against bringing up the civil rights measure.

KEYED TO ASPIRATIONS

Johnson appears to be staking his chances for the Democratic presidential nomination on his promise to get civil rights legislation passed.

Using his power as majority leader, Johnson stepped into the political limelight as the man who opened the way for Senate action while other Democratic presidential hopefuls were only clamoring for it.

Johnson's move involved a calculated political risk that he could attract northern support and still hang on somehow to the Southern delegations who'll be at the National Democratic Convention in July.

The Texan kept his choice of the vehicle bill so secret that even his opposite number, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, didn't know what was happening.

Johnson told reporters he is confident the Senate "will do what's right." He indicated he wants a middle-of-the-road bill, but gave no details.

"No conceivable bill can satisfy everybody," he said. "My objective is to achieve a bill which our conscience and our judgment tell us is right."

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 2-17-60
19-A

Postponement Denied

South Loses First Vote In Senate Rights Battle

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern senators were handed a 61-28 defeat Tuesday in the first roll call vote of the 1960 civil rights battle in the Senate.

The vote—by well over a two-thirds margin—turned down a plea by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) that the Senate postpone consideration of civil rights legislation until next Tuesday.

On this first test the northern and western senators pressing for new civil rights laws won the votes of 34 Democrats and 27 Republicans, while 24 Democrats and 4 Republicans voted for delay.

The only southern senators voting against Russell's request were the two from Texas, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Ralph Yarborough.

In a prior development, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) said he thinks the Senate will bring the civil rights issue to a head within three or four weeks.

Dirksen, the Senate Republican leader, said he had given his estimate to President Eisenhower.

This was the second day of Senate consideration of the hot political issue, and these were among the developments:

1. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) failed in an effort to forse the Eisenhower administration's civil rights program out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

2. Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) and Paul Douglas (D-Ill) announced they will offer a catch-all proposal, including provisions for presidentially appointed voter registrars and court-appointed voting referees, to help southern Negroes vote.

3. The House Rules Committee heard testimony from Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va) opposing any federal legislation on Negro voting.

Tuck, a former governor, said 100,000 Negroes are qualified to vote in Virginia, relations between white people and Negroes in Virginia are good, and all that is needed is a "just let us alone."

The House Rules Committee is considering the question of sending to the floor a bill already approved by the House Judiciary Comittee. It would make it a crime to oppose court orders for school integration by force or threats, and would require that local voting registrars preserve their records for federal inspection.

Dirksen told the Senate he thinks the House will pass a bill by the end of February, and it could then be substituted for the measure brought before the Senate Monday.

That bill was called up by Sen. Johnson, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. Johnson announced the bill, a House-passed measure dealing with a minor school matter in Missouri and having nothing to do with civil rights, would be the vehicle for civil rights legislating.

Southeerners continued to criticize this maneuver but there was nothing they could do about it for the present, at least.

Southern opposition did block Keating's move to get the Eisenhower bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Keating made his motion in the committee after the Senate itself went into session, and Sen. Olin Johnston (D-SC) protested that it was out of order.

Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss) agreed with Johnston, since the committee did not have permission to be sitting while the Senate was meeting.

Keating said this underscored his contention that it is impossible to get a civil rights bill through Eastland's committee.

Highlander Charter Revoked

ALTAMONT, Tenn. (AP) — The charter of Highlander Folk School, an interracial adult education center long wrapped in controversy, was revoked Tuesday by Circuit Judge C. C. Chattin. He said the school violated Tennessee segregation laws.

"The court is of the opinion that the segregation laws of the state as applied to private schools are constitutional and valid," Chattin ruled.

Furthermore, the opinion said, the school near Monteagle violated criminal laws by permitting sale of beer on school property. The school is operated on a non-profit, general welfare charter.

Chattin said he would appoint a receiver to wind up the defendant's affairs.

10 1960

Georgia Senators Hint Filibuster on Civil Rights

The New York Times New York

Associated Press Wirephoto

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, discusses school integration problem with constituents at his home in Winder, Ga. The visitors, all from Atlanta area, are, from the left, Mrs. Mildred Knight, Mrs. Walter Pashall and Mrs. Philip Hammer.

Jan. 2-9-60

By United Press International.

ATLANTA, Feb. 8—Georgia's two United States Senators, hinting at filibusters and walkouts from the Democratic party, promised a cheering state Legislature today that they would fight to the last for "our way of life." Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge joined for seventy minutes in a ringing denunciation of Federal foreign policy, foreign aid, civil rights legislation and—as Mr. Russell put it—the "onrushing Federal juggernaut" of election supervision.

"The insidious campaign to harass the Southern people and to destroy the Southern way of life is being pressed against us from all sides," Senator Russell said. He pledged an all-out fight against "these vicious schemes." In an apparent reference to filibuster action, he also promised that "we will leave no stone unturned, no rule of the Senate unused, in this battle to protect state's rights and constitutional government."

Both Senators predicted that election-year politics would bring a new flood of civil rights proposals from what they called vote-hunting liberal elements.

Mr. Talmadge said that the Democrats could win the Presidency in 1960, but only with a "reasonable candidate and a reasonable platform."

"I am convinced that if the Democratic party allies itself with the radicals of the G. O. P. and makes war on the South, we will lose," Senateor Talmadge said.

He said he was prepared to do his part to help the Democrats win unless "they throw us out with unacceptable candidates and platforms."

"Whether the South stays in the party depends on the Democratic convention," Senator Talmadge said.

Both Senators Noncommittal

ATLANTA, Feb. 8 (AP)—Neither Senator Russell nor Senator Talmadge gave any encouragement to a group seeking their aid to keep public schools open in the developing crisis over pressures for integration.

Representatives of fifteen organizations with membership of some 535,000 met with Mr. Talmadge at his home in Lovejoy and then with Mr. Russell at his Winder residence on Sunday.

Both sessions were closed to newsmen but the Senators later made statements on what took place.

Both Senators said that their views on education were well known, that they supported segregated and open schools.

Mrs. P. O. Holliday of the Macon League of Women Voters had asked Mr. Talmadge if state officials had some plan to preserve the schools.

The Senator replied that he could not speak for the Governor of the General Assembly.

Mr. Russell replied in similar vein when asked about the need for new laws that might help maintain the schools in the face of a Federal integration order.

The Senator said the state "should defend to the last extremity" its open and segregated schools.

Witnesses Hard to Find

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The House Rules Committee, accused of delaying action on civil rights legislation, had trouble getting witnesses today when it met to consider the bill.

Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, chided civil rights advocates for failing to produce a single proponent of the bill. He kept the committee waiting half an hour while aides went hunting for someone to testify.

They finally found a willing witness in Representative Frank E. Smith, Democrat of Mississippi, who agreed to appear in opposition to the measure.

In the Senate, the Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois said that he would put in a seven-point Administration program as a floor amendment when the Senate formally takes up the civil rights legislation next week.

This bill, naturally sponsored by the Republican leader, contains the major parts of the President's civil rights program, of last year. It adds a section to provide Federal voting referees to assure Negro voting rights. One part of it was approved last session—the extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

Other points would make it a crime to use force or threats to obstruct court decisions on school desegregation; permit Federal pursuit across state lines of persons suspected of bombing schools, or churches; provide limited Federal aid to communities in planning for orderly school desegregation; provide aid for schooling of service men's children in areas where schools have ben closed because of desegregation difficulties; write into law as a permanent body the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunities; require preservation of voting records in Federal elections.

STARTS TOMORROW

The Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville) Fla.

Russell Predicts Civil Rights Fight to Be Political Carnival

Sun. 2-14-60.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — "It will be a carnival of politics."

That's the way Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) today summed up the civil rights battle due to start in the Senate Monday.

Russell is the leader of Southern opponents who, as never before, appear to have their backs to the wall in fighting against civil rights legislation.

The key man in the election-year struggle over the emotionally and politically explosive issue will be Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex), the Senate majority leader.

Because of his leadership post, Johnson will have a major voice in deciding how long the Senate is to meet each day. If a filibuster develops, will he call for round-the-clock sessions in an effort to break it?

Johnson's influence also could be crucial in shaping the final legislative production — in bridging the gap between Southern senators who oppose any civil rights bill and senators who advocate a sweeping measure guaranteeing Negro voting rights and reinforcing the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

How well Johnson steers his course in these treacherous waters will be closely watched by colleagues who regard him as an eager although undeclared candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination this year.

The nucleus of Johnson's support for the nomination is in the South, and of prime concern to Southern senators is the question of how far the Texan will go in supporting civil rights proposals.

Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) is reported to have sent word to Johnson already that if Johnson lends his backing to the administration's voting referee plan he can expect to forfeit Southern support for the presidency.

The administration plan calls for the appointment of federal court referees to oversee registration, voting and vote-counting in state and national elections in areas where systematic discrimination against Negroes is found.

Just how the civil rights issue is to be joined in the Senate never has been announced by Johnson, but he committed himself in the closing hours of the last session of Congress to letting it come up by Feb. 15.

Civil rights advocates pressed for such a commitment after being thwarted in efforts to pass a bill last year — except for a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission.

The expectation is that the fight will be started by the offering of civil rights measures as amendments to a minor House-passed bill providing for a centennial celebration of the establishment of land-grant colleges.

'Toward Equal Citizen...

The Washington Post

Civil Rights and Its Politics

Washington, D.C.

By Roscoe Drummond

Sun. 2-21-60

THERE ARE crucial political stakes in what Congress does this session to protect voting rights. The stakes are these:

- If the Republican Party votes overwhelmingly for a strengthened civil rights bill —as it did in the Senate this past week—it will strengthen its appeal to Negro voters in strategic Northern and Western states.
- If the Democratic Party shows itself badly divided on civil rights—as it did in the Senate this past week—it will weaken its long hold on the majority of Northern and Western Negro voters.
- If the Democratic Majority Leader from Texas, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, continues to give the civil rights cause the kind of decisive support he gave it in the Senate this past week, he will begin to look more "Western" than "Southern" and will give his presidential candidacy a better chance.
- If the plan for "court referees" advanced by Attorney General William Rogers, the Vice President's closest friend in the Administration and a certain Cabinet appointee if Nixon is elected, is made part of a new civil rights law, Nixon, a strong ally of Negro voting, will benefit additionally.

THE PRELIMINARY skirmishes in the Senate already forecast the outcome.

After the Southern-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee continued to use all of the well known tactics for keeping the civil rights bill from going to the Senate floor—well known tactics because so often used—Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) focused his fiercest oratorical fire on Sen. Johnson for using a "little known" device for foiling the Judiciary Committee; that is, by attaching civil rights amendments to a minor bill.

The Southerners attacked Sen. Johnson so vigorously that they have done most of his work for him by giving him such ample credit for getting the voting-rights bill before the Senate. If he votes for the bill which his leadership is helping make possible—as he almost certainly will—he will have done much to remove the sectional limitation on his candidacy.

The first lineup of voting in the Senate made the Republicans look good and the Democrats look bad; that is, if you are trying to judge which party can be relied on to protect voting rights.

The first test vote was over Sen. Russell's motion to delay. Russell lost, 61 to 28, which was heartening to the civil rights supporters and which indicates that a two-thirds vote is available to deal with a possible filibuster.

But how did the two parties line up on this test? The Republican wall against delay was almost unbroken. The Democratic ranks were badly divided. The Republican Senators voted 27 to 4 to take up the voting-rights bill immediately. The Democratic Senators, with 20 Southerners en bloc, voted 34 to 24 the same way.

Thus, the Republican Party in the Senate stood 7 to 1 for strengthening voting rights while the Senate Democrats stood only about 4 to 3 for strengthening voting rights.

If this lineup holds in future votes on civil rights this year, it suggests that on balance the Republicans should benefit more than the Democrats if the voting-rights bill is passed.

The very discussion of the political stakes involved in this matter inevitably leaves an impression that the whole thing is just a political maneuver to win votes. I happen to think not.

It is not easy to measure sincerity, but I suggest that the Republicans and Northern-Western Democrats are just as sincere—and no more —in wanting to help more Negroes to vote as the Southern Democrats are in wanting to prevent them from voting.

It is evident that another breakthrough toward equal citizenship is at hand.

THE BILL—Shown with the Civil Rights bill just after it was approved by the House are (from left) Reps. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), Richard Bolling D., Mo.) and William McCulloch (R., O.) (UPI Telephoto)

House Approves Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — The House, with a 288-95 roll call and a figurative sigh of relief, passed the 1960 civil rights bill today and sent it to President Eisenhower.

The bill, which aims primarily at helping Southern Negroes vote, has been the most time-consuming and talked-over issue Congress has tackled this year.

Its passage left Congress free to whip through the rest of its work and adjourn before the national political conventions in July. No other legislative issue is likely to require nearly as much time.

There was no doubt President Eisenhower would sign the bill. He had already passed the word he was satisfied with it and today his attorney general, William P. Rogers, issued a statement saying:

"Its impact, once the expected legal challenges have been disposed of in the normal judicial process, will be substantial, I believe, both in establishing the right to vote of those who have been discriminated against on account of race or color and by deterring future discriminations by persons acting under color of state law."

Neither Side Pleased

The bill goes further than desired by Southern members of Congress, but not nearly as far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and some other supporters wished.

In putting it together, Congress refused to grant broad authority for the U. S. attorney general to bring injunction suits in support of civil rights generally. Tabled, and killed, were proposals to declare the Supreme Court's 1954 opinion against segregation in the schools to be the "supreme law of the land" and to grant Federal aid to communities complying with the court decision.

The NAACP has called the bill a fraud and said it actually "makes it harder and not easier for Negroes to vote."

On the final roll call the question was whether the House should accept Senate amendments, which were generally not substantial, and send the bill straight to the White House.

The majority of 288 was made up of 165 Democrats and 123 Republicans. On the losing side were 83 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

Indefinite Delay Possible

Had the motion not carried, the bill might have been delayed an indefinite time in the House and in any House-Senate committee set up to compromise the two different versions.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., NY.), a principal backer of the legislation, urged the House to take the direct course—"even though neither side is fully pleased with it."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House GOP leader, also asked fast action. He said the bill would provide real protection of the right to vote and also bolster other civil rights.

Speaking for the greatly outnumbered Southerners in Congress, who were able only to win some softening of original proposals, Rep. William M. Colmer (D., Miss.) denounced the bill as a cynical bid for the vote of Northern Negroes.

The key part of the bill is much what the Eisenhower Administration proposed.

It authorizes Federal courts and Federal voting referees appointed by the courts to register Negroes to vote in areas where the court finds a pattern of discrimination has denied the applicants the right to have their names entered on the rolls of eligible voters.

Findings Accepted

The majority view accepted findings of the Federal Civil Rights Commission that in some Southern areas Negroes have been systematically denied the right to register or vote.

Southerners argued this amounted to Federal intrusion into rights given to the states by the U. S. Constitution to determine the qualifications of their voters.

There was, by comparison, not a great difference of opinion over remaining sections.

These would:

1. Make it a Federal crime to use threats or force to obstruct the execution of any Federal court orders. This grew from resistance, as at Little Rock, to court orders against racial segregation in the schools.

2. Make it a Federal crime to cross state lines in flight from prosecution for bombing any building or structure. This stemmed from the bombing of several integrated Southern schools.

3. Require state and local election officers to preserve their records for 22 months, subject to Federal inspection on demand.

4. Authorize the Federal government to provide schooling for servicemen's children if the schools they normally attend in military post areas are closed to resist integration.

Report Says Plan Exists to Soft Pedal Civil Rights Issue, Woo South and Void Negro Vote

All Front-Running Presidential Candidates Go Along With Plan to Quieten Equality Talk

Expect Black Vote To Be Split Into Ineffectiveness

By ENOC P. WATERS Jr.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—There's a conspiracy afoot to deemphasize civil rights in the forthcoming presidential race so as to avoid offending the South and at the same time killing off the effectiveness of the Negro vote.

Principal architects of the scheme are Vice President Richard Nixon, who confidently expects to be the GOP presidential nominee, and Sen. John Kennedy, front-runner for the Democratic nod.

Two other Democratic opponents of Kennedy willingly go along with the plan. They are Lyndon Johnson and Stuart Symington.

Those "Not Involved"

Not involved are Democrats Paul Butler, party chieftain and Sen. Hubert Humphrey. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who can't be counted out of the race until after the GOP convention, is also not a party to the plot.

The whole plan arises from the belief that if Nixon and Kennedy run a close race, the South will be the deciding factor in electing a new president.

Kennedy, who is traditionally a moderate on the race question, is counting upon this to overcome any disadvantage he may have in the South as a Catholic.

Nixon, on the other hand, who was once "way out there" on civil rights, has retreated to a much more moderate stand to lure southern support.

Civil Rights "Football"

In other words, the competition instead of being based on who is a more ardent advocate of a strong stand on civil rights is conversely to see who can get away with the least reference to the controversial issue.

What about the important Negro vote?

Assuming that the Negro vote is influenced more by civil rights than any other issue, its ability to be decisive one way or another is diminished if both candidates run on identical weak rights planks.

Negro voters then would have to find another way of making a choice. Except for Chicago where the party discipline of Congressman William L. Dawson will put the Negroes in the Democratic column—no matter who the candidate—and possibly New York, where Adam Clayton Powell jr. exerts great influence ,the Negro vote will be so split up as to be ineffective.

The Washington Post
10
Washington, D.C.
April 15 - 1960
P. 16A

Civil Rights Statesmanship

The central and major purpose of the Civil Rights Act, which became law last week, is to protect Negroes and other minorities in their right to vote. The country will soon know how effective it will be. Attorney General Rogers has moved at once to secure its enforcement in four counties located in South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama where there is a complete black-out of Negro voting. Demands for voting records will also be made in many other counties. A vital new chapter in the struggle for civil rights thus begins.

How will state and local officials in the South respond to this enforcement of the new law? The traditional response would be to regard it as merely a new form of harassment and to resist it wherever feasible. That course would doubtless result in some delay in the extension of voting rights. But, given good faith and integrity in Washington, it could not succeed. It could only worsen relations and intensify the antagonism of the new voters who are to be added to the election rolls.

The Department of Justice now appears to have the tools it needs to wipe out disfranchisement on a large scale. The provision already invoked by the Attorney General requires local election officials to preserve their records and open them to Federal inspection. Anyone who refuses will face a court order and contempt charges for continued disregard of the law. If a pattern of discrimination is found to exist, the Federal court can appoint a referee to register the would-be voters who have been victimized.

In Congress the foes of the civil rights bill wisely decided not to make a last-ditch fight against it. They prolonged the debate and won some concessions but stopped short of all-out opposition, doubtless because they knew that they would be beaten anyway and also because the denial of suffrage in this second half of the twentieth century in the greatest democracy of the world is utterly indefensible. For both these reasons the local officials who are now on the firing line would be wise to yield instead of trying to prolong their agony of defeat.

There will be no need for the appointment of a single voting referee if these officials are ready to acknowledge their obligation to respect the law of the land. They know as well as anyone else that the complete disfranchisement of Negroes in the four "cipher" counties mentioned, which have more than 17,000 Negroes of voting age, is a scandalous infraction of both the Constitution and the statutes. The officials responsible for this outrage could electrify the whole country by elevating their duty as Americans above their obsolete prejudices. The situation cries out for a new statesmanship in the South, and it will be a tragedy indeed if the only response that is heard is an empty echo.

10 1960

FOES ACT TO STALL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Southern Amendment Would Send It Back to House

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28 — The Senate Judiciary Committee went through the motions today of holding hearings on the House-passed civil rights bill.

Operating under instructions from the full Senate, the committee must return the measure to the floor tomorrow so that action can begin Wednesday. The major question is whether the Southerners can get a committee majority to recommend broadening the bill's provision dealing with obstruction of court orders.

The committee spent over six hours today taking testimony from Attorney General William P. Rogers and his deputy, Lawrence E. Walsh.

Although two sections of the Administration's original civil-rights proposal were lost in the House, Mr. Rogers did not follow the usual policy of strongly urging the Senate to restore them.

The leadership strategy in the Senate is to win passage of the House bill without substantial change.

Any important change would jeopardize the bill's chances of passage by returning it to control of the Southern-oriented House Rules Committee.

Mr. Rogers said only that if any amendments were adopted they should be the two Administration proposals killed by the House. These deal with school desegregation and job discrimination. At present the bill is largely a voting-rights measure.

Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, said he believed some "strengthening" amendments could be adopted by the committee. But the Southerners lack votes to write in "weakening" amendments, he said.

The central problem concerns a section making it a Federal crime to obstruct court orders in school-integration cases. The Southerners, with some non-Southern backing, will attempt to broaden this section, making it applicable to all types of court orders.

If this change is made, and if it is sustained on the Senate floor, the result might be to mass enough liberal members against it to help the South kill the entire section.

There is some evidence that if this section is killed, the administration might press for adoption of the other provisions lost in the House. The result could be to force the Senate's final product back to the House Rules Committee.

There are many amendments pending before the Judiciary committee. One, sponsored by Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, would create a system of Federal enrollment officers appointed by the President to help get the franchise for Negro voters.

Both Mr. Rogers and Mr. Walsh strongly denounced the Hennings proposal today. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican leader, said "it hasn't got a show."

RIGHTS STRATEGY

Young Negro Groups Press For Stronger Action

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 23 — The question of whether Southern Negroes will embark irrevocably on a course of increasingly militant action may well be answered in a few weeks.

Younger members of the race already have shown a willingness to risk considerable personal sacrifice and even serious inter-racial conflict to bring a speedy end to segregation.

These developments explain in part the differences in emphasis between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The N. A. A. C. P. has been dominant in the civil rights field for more than half a century. The Christian Leadership Conference was founded only recently by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta.

Some members of the King organization have argued that the N.A.A.C.P. has concentrated on the legal approach to the exclusion of more militant methods. But Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., pointed out this week that the goals of the two organizations remain the same: the attainment of the Negro's right to full citizenship.

Flexible Approach

What differences there are, according to close observers, lie in the field of strategy. The N. A. A. C. P. appears to favor a continuation of its flexible approach, using methods that range from legal attacks to protest demonstrations, as called for by a given situation.

The Christian Leadership Conference, on the other hand, has stressed direct action under the philosophy of passive resistance, even at the risk of serious violence on some occasions. Another leading exponent of this principle is the Congress of Racial Equality.

Most of the converts to the Conference cause are found among younger Negroes. They would undoubtedly include a larger number of adults were it not for the fact that the Negro's most substantial gains have been made under the N. A. A. C. P.'s strategy.

The young Turks have been forced to fall back time and again on the legal assistance of the N. A. A. C. P. There is a conviction among students of race relations that he who controls the legal arm inevitably controls the civil rights movement.

The effect of recent events has been to stiffen resistance among all Negroes to continued segregation. But without an early demonstration of the students' ability to force major concessions from their opponents, it is unlikely that they or their leaders will take over leadership of the southern Negroes.

10 1960

Lynching Probe Jurors Charged

Told To Investigate 'Rights' Violations

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

BILOXI, Miss. — Federal Judge Sidney Mize today asked a grand jury to determine if the lynchers of Mack Charles Parker at Poplarville last year violated any federal laws.

In a charge to the grand jury this morning Mize said "the question for your determination will be whether or not civil rights statutes were violated by those who abducted him from the jail and caused his death."

Parker, 23-year-old Lumberton Negro pulpwood hauler, was kidnaped from the Pearl River County jail at Poplarville the night of April 24, three days before he was to have gone on trial for the rape of a young white mother.

His body was found floating in the Pearl River near Bogalusa, La., 10 days later.

A Pearl River county grand jury in November brought no indictments in the lynching.

Judge Mize listed federal statutes which he said may have been violated in the lynching.

One was the Lindberg Law, which he said covers kidnaping "when the abducted person is carried across state lines and injured or killed."

Another said "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any person in the exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or the laws of the United States with the intent to prevent or hinder him of the right or privilege so secured shall be guilty of a crime."

The third possible violation provides that whoever "willfully subjects any inhabitants of a state to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities" protected by the Constitution "by reason of his color or his race" shall be guilty of violation of the law.

Ben Brooks, a special prosecutor sent here from Washington, said punishment may range from one year and a fine to 10 years imprisonment.

In the charge which was to be delivered at mid-morning Judge Mize said of the Parker lynching "I know nothing of the facts of this nor any of the evidence that will be presented to you. But naturally there has been so much publicity about it in the newspapers that I am familiar to a certain extent with what happened.

"The question for your determination will be whether or not the Civil Rights statutes of the United States were violated by those who abducted him from the jail and caused his death."

The judge said two of the laws under which indictments might be returned were enacted "to prevent discrimination against the Negro race."

NOT VIOLATION

Mize warned, however, that "it is not a violation of the Civil Rights Act if individuals conspire to seize a person from a state jail or from the sheriff and kill him. This is not the violation of any federal statute. It is murder, punishable by the state."

The judge said "If individuals conspired with the sheriff or any of his deputies of Pearl River county" to seize Parker all conspirators, along with the sheriff or deputies in the conspiracy would be guilty of a federal crime.

"But unless there was a conspiracy by individuals with the sheriff or a deputy acting under color of law there would be no federal violation."

He said if the sheriff or any deputy conspired with individuals in the lynching there would be violations of two federal statutes.

A total of 44 persons have been summoned as prospective grand jurors. From this group Judge Mize was expected to select up to 23.

Several witnesses in the lynch case were waiting at the Biloxi courthouse to testify, including a New Orleans Federal Bureau of Investigation agent who was one of the leaders in the federal investigation of the lynching.

North-South Fight Over Rights Opens

Sen. Javits Introduces' 5 Bills; Russell Raps Pressure Groups

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Skirmishing began Monday in the 1960 phase of the North-South fight over civil rights legislation in Congress as Sen. Javits (R-NY) introduced five new civil rights bills.

Sen. Russell promptly placed in the Congressional Record a criticism of "pressure groups" in American politics and an editorial from the Los Angeles Times, criticizing the Supreme Court's 1954 segregation ruling.

One of the five Javits bills would carry out a controversal recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission calling for appointment of federal registrars to insure Negro voting rights.

LAW SUITS

Another would permit the attorney general to represent in law suits individuals who charge that their civil rights have been violated. This is a modification of the "Part III" section of the 1957 civil rights bill that was knocked out by the Senate when that bill was passed into law.

A third Javits proposal is a federal anti-lynching bill, which the New Yorker said is needed because of the failure of a state grand jury in Mississippi to act in the Mack Charles Parker case at Popularville.

The other Javits bills would require the preservation of voting records and make them available for federal inspection and require state voter registrars to fulfill their duties.

COPY OF SPEECH

Russell inserted in the Record a copy of a speech made in California by George Romney, president of American Motors Corp., warning that individual rights are being strangled by pressure groups that ignore the general welfare.

Russell also inserted a Los Angeles Times editorial which said: "A classic example of the court's meandering into obscure reasoning was its reliance, in part, on the viewpoint of a European hostile to our way of life, in making its school desegregation decision."

Russell also placed in the Record an editorial from the Albany, Ga., Herald, declaring that progress in race relations must be made at the local level and not from "the high-handed tactics of the NAACP, from Roy Wilkins, from Martin Luther King, or from a federal government responsive to their will."

HOUSE ACTION

Meanwhile, in the House, the Democratic floor leader, Rep. John MacCormick, encouraged members to sign a discharge petition that seeks to force pending civil rights legislation from the Rules Committee where it has been bottled up by Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va).

The civil rights controversy shifts to the Supreme Court Tuesday with oral arguments in the Terrell County, Ga., vote case, with Charles G. Bloch, Macon attorney, scheduled to oppose Attorney General William P. Rogers before the high tribunal.

Rights Backers Claim Strength For House Vote

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backers of civil rights legislation today claimed enough strength "if everybody stays hitched to break a Southern-held roadblock and force an early House vote.

The House floor leader of the civil rights forces, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the Judiciary Committee, made this estimate in a telephone interview from New York.

Some top Democrats, returning to Washington for the opening of the session Wednesday, talked of a strategy shift to let the explosive issue come to the blow-off stage first in the House.

Senate debate has been informally set for about Feb. 15.

Last year the House Judiciary Committee, after a bitter three-way fight among Northern and Southern Democrats and Republicans, produced a bill watered down from its original terms but still extending civil rights legislation into the emotion-packed area of school desegregation.

The bill would make it a federal crime to interfere by violence or threats with court desegregation orders. It also would forbid registrars to destroy voting records before federal officials could examine them. Another provision would strike at bombings.

The legislation promptly ran

into delaying tactics in the Southern-led House Rules Committee which still has control of it.

Celler and others launched a discharge petition — a maneuver by which a majority of the House can take a bill away from a committee. But with only a few weeks before adjournment, they obtained only about 150 of the required 219 signatures before the session ended.

Jan. 1-5-60

80 NEW VOTES

Celler said today he put on an extensive telephone, telegram and letter drive during the recess and has the promise of about 80 additional signatures.

"If all the promises are kept, we'll have more than enough signatures, he said.

Congress passed only stopgap civil rights legislation last year—an extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Backing this legislation, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas promised early debate in the Senate this year on a more comprehensive bill.

Civil Rights in 1960

The New York Times
New York
Mon. 1-4-60

When Congress reassembles day after tomorrow it will have to deal with several problems it might prefer to postpone, including civil rights. With a Republican in the White House and Democratic majorities on Capitol Hill this Presidential year is more than usually baffling; it is baffling for both parties, and especially when the subject of civil rights comes up, for the party that counts on carrying Mississippi as well as the City of New York.

The news from Mississippi this morning is that a Federal Grand Jury is moving into the case of Mack Charles Parker, a Negro who was taken from the Poplarville, Miss., jail last April and shot to death. Parker had been charged, but not convicted, of rape. Attorney General Rogers calls his murder a "travesty on justice." The F. B. I., as Claude Sitton tells this newspaper, has a complete dossier on the case. The question is not whether Parker was killed, nor even who killed him; it is whether a Federal crime was committed.

A somewhat less tragic piece of news, published in this newspaper yesterday, is that Thurgood Marshall, attorney since 1934 for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, believes, as Wayne Phillips tells us, that "the period of crisis and massive resistance to school integration has passed." A hopeful sign is that some Southern white people, though still against integration, would rather "have some integration than no schools at all." Common sense, due process of law and the extension of voting rights among Negroes have their quiet and no doubt inevitably leisurely effect.

The question is, how much patience does the situation require? It is easier for the white man to be patient, since he already has his full citizenship rights, than it is for the Negro, who has so long and so widely been treated as a second-class citizen or no citizen at all.

The President must deal with this problem when he decides how much of a civil rights program he will advocate at this session. He may not wish to go as far as the Civil Rights Commission advocated in its report last September. But the issue cannot be hushed up, even in an election year. Candidates and party spokesmen who try to suppress it may lose more votes than they save.

Civil Rights Issue To Spark Session

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Wed. 1-6-60

Federal Aid Also Lively Topic As Congress Reconvenes Today

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congress convenes today with two explosive issues on the early agenda and a presidential election breathing down its collective neck.

Civil rights and federal aid to education are the issues likely to figure in early battles. A half dozen other hot measures are bound to generate partisan squabbles and heated words.

The second session of the 86th Congress will provide the sounding board for at least five senators eyeing the Democratic presidential nomination. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who has an apparent stranglehold on the Republican nomination, also sits in the Senate as presiding officer.

In addition, 33 senators and all 437 members of the House are up for re-election or replacement in the fall.

Party leaders already have set a tentative adjournment date—July 4, a week before the Democratic national convention starts in Los Angeles and three weeks before the Republicans gather in Chicago.

ECONOMY CRY

The annual cry for economy came from Rep. Clarence Cannon (D-Mo), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

"The budget goes up and up every year," complained Cannon Tuesday night. "The interest on the national debt goes up and up. Wartime tax rates are kept in expectation of cutting taxes.

"I am very much disappointed at the size of the budget (about 81 billion dollars). It must be cut."

Minor housekeeping details will occupy today's Senate and House sessions. On hand to succeed the late William Langer (R-ND) in the Senate is another Republican, former Gov. Norman Brunsdale. In the House, Republican John Kyl of Iowa succeeds the late Steven Carter, a Democrat.

When they are sworn in, the Democratic majority will be 65 to 35 in the Senate, and 280 to 153 in the House. There will be four House vacancies.

President Eisenhower delivers his annual State of the Union message Thursday to a joint session. He is expected to stress the "peace and prosperity" theme already adopted by the GOP as its 1960 campaign slogan.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Since this is a continuation of last year's Congress, the 1959 organization carries over, along with some 12,000 bills and resolutions not acted on in the last session.

No definite program has been outlined by leaders of either branch, but a two-year billion-dollar program for federal aid for school construction may be the first major bill considered by the Senate.

The House may have its first big fight over a civil rights bill, bottled up since last year in the Rules Committee. Many members want house action before Feb. 15, the date set by Senate Majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for Senate consideration of civil rights.

Hot battles are in prospect over aid to depressed areas, a new housing program, broadened social security, an increased minimum wage, interest rates on government bonds, outlawing poll taxes and the farm problem.

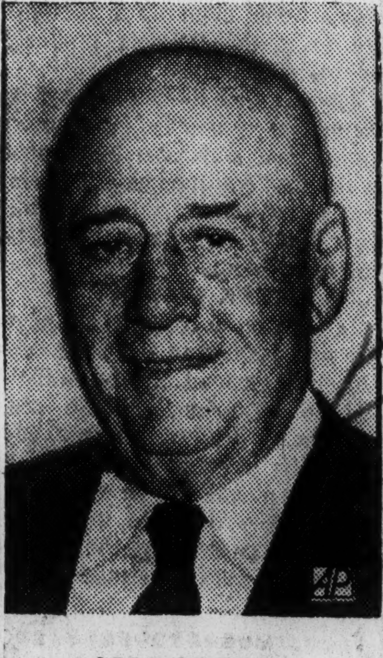
RAYBURN GIVES 'ADVICE'

Civil Rights A Top Issue

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 1-6-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) said today civil rights legislation can be passed by the House within the next two weeks if enough members want it.

He told a news conference just



SAM RAYBURN
. . . He's 78 Today

before the opening of the new session of Congress that the easy way to get a civil rights bill to the floor would be for a majority of the 437 House members to sign a petition taking the measure from the House Rules Committee.

NOT AN ADVOCATE

But Rayburn said he was not advocating this course.

A civil rights bill drafted last session by the House Judiciary Committee is now frozen in the Rules Committee, which is dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

A discharge petition is currently before the House to force the bill out of committee to the floor but thus far is still short of the required 219 signatures.

"I've never signed a discharge petition—I'm just pointing out that the easy way to get it (civil rights) up is to sign a petition."

MADE "TOP" ITEM

Civil rights has been made a top legislative item by the Congressional leadership. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas has tentatively scheduled action by Feb. 15.

If a bill ever gets to the floor of the House, Rayburn said, "it will pass in some form."

The civil rights bill now before the Rules Committee would make it a federal crime to interfere by violence or threats with court orders in school desegregation and similar cases.

The bill wou[…] forbid voting registrars to destroy records before federal officials could examine them.

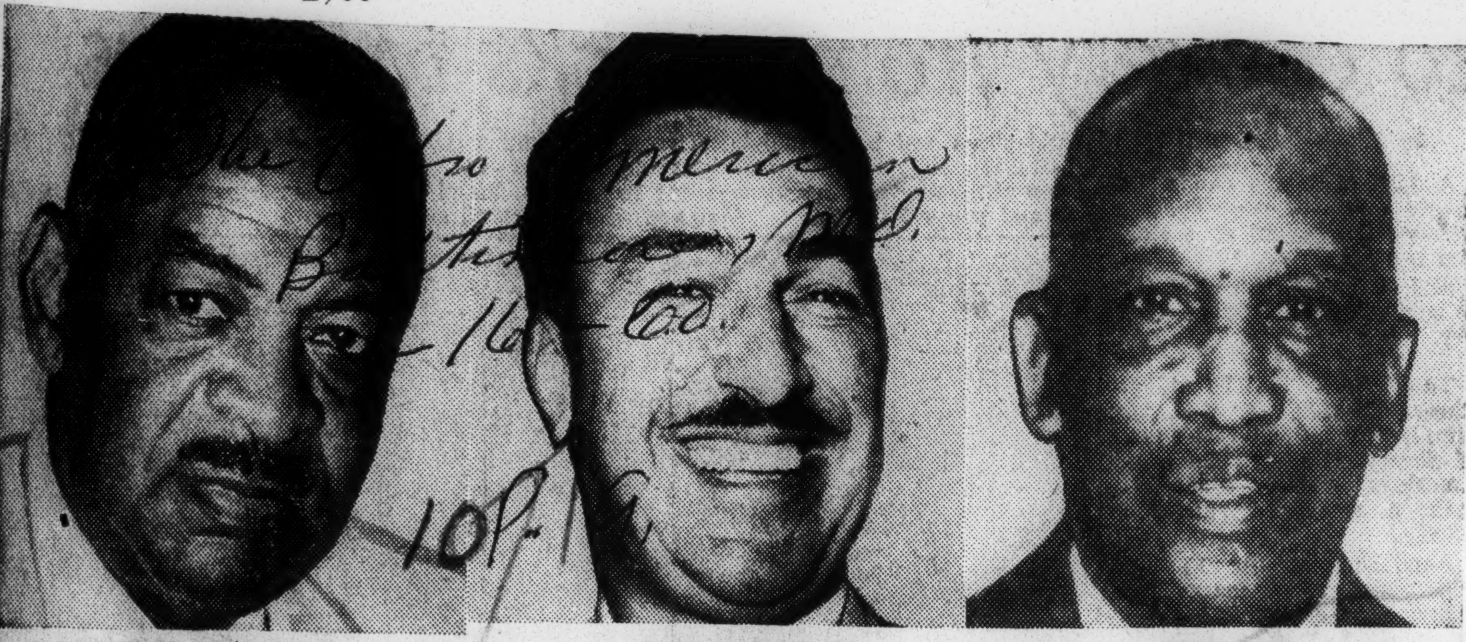
Rayburn listed civil rights near the top of a legislative program that also included:

1. New federal housing aids.
2. Federal aid for education—"There will be a school construction bill," Rayburn said.
3. An increase in the federal miniumum wage — probably from $1 to $1.10 or $1.25 an hour, Rayburn estimated, as well as increased coverage.
4. Farm legislation "of some kind." Rayburn noted that President Eisenhower twice had vetoed farm bills last session.
5. Rayburn said there would be pressures for federal assistance to economically depressed areas, water pollution controls, lowering the age limit for social security disability benefits, community facilities construction, and increasing the interest rate on long-term government bonds.

Rayburn discounted chances of adding medical benefits to social security pensioners.

He also said he didn't see any great chance for major tax action, adding that he does not know what President Eisenhower would request in the way of an increase in the federal gasoline tax.

10 1960



REP. DAWSON REP. POWELL REP. NIX

Dawson, Powell and Diggs sign House rights petition

106 Listed By NAACP, 50 Ready To Back Move

WASHINGTON

All four colored members of the House of Representatives have either signed or indicated a willingness to sign the discharge petition to get a floor vote on the pending civil rights bill in the Judiciary Committee.

They are Reps. William L. Dawson (Ill.), Adam Clayton Powell (N.Y.) Charles Diggs (Mich.) and Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.), all Democrats.

* * *

OF 219 SIGNATURES needed, 106 members have told the NAACP they signed the petition which has been before the Judiciary Committee since last summer. Fifty others say they will sign.

The petition strategy is reported to have the full support of both House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.) and Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.), both Democrats.

The 106 who signed the petition as of Nov. 2, 1959, are listed as follows:

Alaska
Ralph J. Rivers
Arizona
Stewart Udall
California
Jeffrey Cohelan
Clyde Doyle
John J. McFall
Clement Miller
John F. Baldwin
John E. Moss
Harold T. Johnson
George P. Miller
James Roosevelt
Bernie Sisk
Harlan Hagen
Colorado
Byron G. Rogers
Byron L. Johnson
Connecticut
Frank Kowalski
Emilio Q. Daddario
Clhester Bowles
Donald J. Irwin
Robert Giaimo
Illinois
Roman Pucinski
Thomas O'Brien
William L. Springer
Melvin Price
Sidney R. Yates
M. S. Church
Barratt O'Hara
Charles A. Boyle
William L. Dawson
Indiana
Joseph W. Barr
Earl Hogan
John Brademas
Ray Madden
Iowa
Neal Smith
Leonard G. Wolf
Kansas
J. Floyd Breeding
Newell A. George
Maine
James C. Oliver
Frank Coffin
Maryland
John R. Foley
Edward A. Garmatz
George H. Fallon
Samuel N. Friedel
Massachusetts
Thomas P. O'Neill
Silvio O. Conte
Edward P. Boland
Torbert MacDonald
Laurence Curtis
Harold Donohue
Philip J. Philbin
Michigan
James O'Hara
T. Machrowicz
Louis C. Rabaut
Charles Diggs
John Dingell
William Broomfield
Alvin Bentley
Minnesota
Roy W. Wier
Joseph E. Karth
Missouri
Leonor K. Sullivan
Richard Bolling
Montana
Lee Metcalf
Leroy Anderson
Nevada
Walter S. Baring
Florence Dwyer
Peter Rodino
Dominick Daniels
Frank Thompson
Hugh Addonizio
F. C. Osmers Jr.
William T. Cahill
New York
Seymour Halpern
Herbert Zelenko
James C. Healey
Isidore Dollinger
Abraham J. Multer
Leonard Farbstein
Lester Holtzman
John J. Rooney
Francis E. Dorn
Eugene Keogh
T. J. Dulski
Samuel Stratton
Adam C. Powell
Ludwig Teller
Robert Barry
Ohio
Robert W. Levering
Walter Moeller
Charles A. Vanik
Oregon
Edith Green
Pennsylvania
James A. Byrne
K. E. Granahan
William Moorhead
Frank Clark
James G. Fulton
John H. Dent
Herman Toll
Rhode Island
John E. Fogarty
Utah
David S. King
Vermont
William Meyer
Washington
Don Magnuson
West Virginia
Arch A. Moore
Wisconsin
Gerald T. Flynn
Robert Kastenmeier

CONGRESS TO PASS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, A G.O.P. CHIEF SAYS

Byrnes Sees No Need for Special Tactics—Opening Fight Due This Week

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A House Republican leader said today he saw no need for extraordinary tactics to get a civil rights bill to the floor.

Representative John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, said he was "confident that there will be civil rights legislation this session." He held there was no reason to rush into special tactics.

Last week the Democratic leadership invited members to take an unusual step to bypass the Rules Committee, where a rights measure is now stalled. The device was a discharge petition.

Some Republican signatures would be necessary to reach the required total of 219 on the petition. Democrats have said there are few Republicans among the 140 signers so far.

Favorable Action Seen

Favorable Rules Committee action on civil rights is "distinctly possible," Mr. Byrnes declared.

Preliminary skirmishing on the issue is likely to hold the spotlight in both houses this week. No important business has been scheduled yet for floor action.

Regarding rights legislation the big issue emerging is the Civil Rights Commission's proposal to create Federal voting registrars. They would be appointed in any Southern areas where state officials had refused to register Negroes.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, is expected to introduce a group of rights measures tomorrow, including one to carry out the registrar proposal.

Democrats are trying to feel out the Administration's position on the registrar idea. Indications are that Attorney General William P. Rogers is cool, but he will be asked to give his views formally.

Mr. Rogers is to argue a Negro rights issue before the Supreme Court this week. The question is the constitutionality of provisions of the 1957 Civil Rights Act enabling the Justice Department to sue on behalf of Negro voters.

A Federal District Judge in Georgia has held that the act's voting provisions are beyond the constitutional power of the Federal Government. Mr. Rogers in his first Supreme Court argument, will seek to have that ruling overturned.

In the Senate, the Democrats will meet Tuesday in a caucus. The purpose is to assuage liberals who think they do not have enough voice in the leadership. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the majority leader, announced the conference yesterday.

The hottest topic on the agenda will be the method used to select the nine-man Senate Democratic Policy Committee. The committee has power to schedule legislation for the floor, although in fact it follows Senator Johnson's leadership.

Senator Johonson picks six members and the conference of all Senate Democrats elects the there others. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, reflecting the liberal position, is urging that the committee be enlarged to fifteen members, all elected.

A bipartisan group of leaders from both houses will meet with President Eisenhower at 5:30 P. M. tomorrow to hear an account of his world trip.

Liberals Back Drive To Pry Rights 'Loose'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A drive to pry the stymied civil rights bill out of the House Rules Committee will reach a make-or-break stage next week.

Northern Democratic liberals sparking the drive said Saturday they will need to get close to their goal by the week's end in order to succeed.

The goal is 219 signatures by House members on a petition to dislodge the bill from the committee. So far close to 150 have signed, nearly all of them Democrats. Under House rules, their names are not made public.

LIBERAL GROUP

The liberal group sent questionnaires to all 432 House members this weekend inquiring whether they had signed or will sign.

The Northern Democrats frankly conceded they would need 50 to 55 Republican names.

The liberals expect some help from an AFL - CIO legislative conference. The delegates will lobby members of congress Tuesday and Wednesday on behalf of civil rights as well as other legislation.

The pending bill has been resting in the conservative-dominated rules committee since last August, when it was approved by the House Judiciary Committee.

RIGHTS PROGRAM

The measure is a stripped-down version of President Eisenhower's 1959 civil rights program. He again urged Congress to seriously consider his proposal in his State - of - the - Union message last week.

The bill would reinforce Negro voting rights by permitting federal officials to inspect local registration and voting records. It also would impose federal penalties for forcibly obstructing school desegregation orders and for fleeing across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing churches, schools, and other buildings.

Civil Rights: 1960

The Montgomery Advertiser P. 2B

Despite It Being An Election Year, Both Parties To Sizzle South

Montgomery Ala.

By Congressional Quarterly

DESPITE the election-year reluctance to fight in public, Democrats as well as Republicans plan to force the sizzling civil rights issue to a showdown in the 1960 session. They'll be backed by well planned pressure group activity.

And they'll be opposed by equally determined Southerners who feel that civil rights legislation has gone too far and by more moderate leaders who say enough gains have been made for the time being and should be consolidated.

Dec. 12-27-59

An organized drive by leaders of a score of civil rights groups is being planned. They will meet in Washington Jan. 13 and will call on congressmen who have not yet taken a definite stand on civil rights proposals. They'll also see White House officials.

The three most controversial proposals certain to draw fiery debate and threats of filibusters in the Senate are:

Part III—A proposal to permit the U.S. attorney general to file civil suits in all civil rights matters, not just those concerning voting rights. The 1957 Civil Rights Act—the first such bill passed by Congress in 75 years—provided for these injunctive powers on voting cases. Although the Eisenhower Administration asked for Part III in 1957 and it was approved by the House, the Senate cut it out of the bill. The President dropped the Part III proposal in 1959 but members of his own party, such as New York's Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth Keating, as well as some Northern Democrats, insist on bringing it up again next year.

Voting registrars — A provision to create federal voting registrars when local registrars are considered delinquent in carrying out their duties. The Civil Rights Commission recommended this in its report Sept. 8 and several bills to this effect have been introduced, but it is considered highly controversial.

Anti-lynching legislation — This gained renewed attention after the Mack Charles Parker lynching April 24 in Poplarville, Miss., and the local officials' failure to prosecute. The Justice Department is reportedly preparing anti-lynching legislation to be introduced by the Administration.

AS SOON as Congress convenes Jan. 9 a concerted drive will begin to discharge a civil rights bill from the House Rules Committee, where it has been bottled-up since Aug. 20.

A discharge petition introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) reportedly already has half of the 219 signatures needed to pry the bill out of the committee. Indications are that the petition as a lever will be successful.

The House bill does not contain the Part III, registrars and anti-lynching provisions. These probably will be submitted as floor amendments.

The bill does contain proposals which would:

¶ Make mobbing or violence to prevent school integration a federal crime;

¶ Require the preservation of voting records and permit their inspection by the Justice Department;

¶ Make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any building or vehicle;

¶ Provide education facilities for children of military personnel in cities where public schools were closed to avoid integration.

All of these provisions were contained in the Administration's 1959 civil rights package. Two administration proposals deleted from the House bill would have granted statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts and authorized federal technical and financial aid to areas facing school desegregation problems.

LAST YEAR the only civil rights action by Congress was the extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson has submitted his own bill containing provisions to bar interstate transportation of explosives and conspiracies to intimidate people with bombs; grant subpoena powers to the Jusitce Department to investigate voting records; establish a federal community relations service to assist in the conciliation of disputes over segregation and integration.

In the Senate, Johnson and Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen have committed themselves to floor action on civil rights on Feb. 15.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is sitting on a bill containing only a provision for the preservation of voting records. Senate spokesmen doubt that this bill will reach the floor and civil rights proponents hope that the Senate will be able to take up a House-passed bill by Feb. 15.

Indications are that a bill will be passed in 1960, but regardless of what form the legislation takes, it will not emerge without considerable buffetting in Congress.

Discrimination The Other Way

The Chattanooga Times

A GROUP of Harlem political leaders has charged "bigots" and others with persecution of Hulan E. Jack, who as president of Manhattan borough holds the highest elective administrative office won by a Negro in America.

Mr. Jack has admitted what he terms a loan of $5,500 for redecorating his apartment by a real estate man seeking a $30,000,000 slum clearance contract with the city.

Hulan Jack has made what is generally termed a good record in his post. The record shows that he actually had voted against the realtor, Sidney Ungar, on Manhattan's Board of Estimate at least once.

But he has made an unbelievable mistake, clearly incompatible with the standards of the office he fills.

New York is full of minority groups and every politician there knows there is political dynamite all over the place. If it were not so, it is said, there would have been squads of investigators converging from all corners.

Adam Clayton Powell and the others who now charge bigotry (*The New York Post* broke the story) have built careers declaring that Americans should not discriminate against Americans.

Though a final judgment will be rendered by a grand jury, it is just as improper to discriminate *for* Americans.

Civil Rights Preview

If the policy statement issued by the Democratic Advisory Council is indeed a preview of the party's 1960 platform, civil rights once again are in for a short shrift.

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Dec. 12-19-59

In the 10,000 - word document adopted by Democratic leaders gathered at New York last week, 143 words are needed to discuss the nation's most pressing domestic problem.

That's not very many.

Too, the conferees in what looks suspiciously like another one of those frustrating "harmony" concessions to the Southern wing, chose to narrowly limit its discussion to three topics.

After a back-handed slap at President Eisenhower and his Attorney General for failure to exercise sorely needed leadership in this field, the Democrats end up by pledging:

1. Extension of the Attorney General's powers to initiate civil injunction suits to provide equal protection under the law to all persons.

(This is the section III President Eisenhower helped remove from the 1957 bill.)

2. Legislation to insure that Federal officials have available effective means to protect the right to vote in Federal elections. (This could embrace the civil rights commission's suggestion of Federal registrars.)

3. Federal financial and technical assistance to local communities which are proceeding to integrate their public school systems in compliance with the law.

(This could help speed desegregation in many areas of the South.)

Although couched in broad general terms, unquestionably these are forward steps.

Nevertheless, they seem to us an extremely hesitant advance for a party which hopes to get back in the White House after eight years out in the cold.

Forgotten is the need for legislation on the federal level to insure equality of employment opportunity.

Dropped as if it were the plague, is any mention of increasing public demand, brought on by the Poplarville grand jury's contemptuous inaction, for federal legislation against lynching.

Tossed out were earlier Democratic pledges to revise present immigration and naturalization laws in which unjust and unfair discriminations against certain national groups still remain on the books.

Buried beneath the Senate Majority Leader's disgraceful betrayal last January of the 1956 platform pledge was the party's clear mandate to revise the Senate's crippling filibuster rule.

Indeed, long experience has proved the impossibility of passing any meaningful civil rights legislation as long as a handful of willful men can wield the power of tying up the Senate in endless debate.

And finally, we view as of more than passing significance the fact that Senator Johnson is not a member of the Democratic Advisory Council, nor did he participate in its New York deliberations.

STRONGER CIVIL RIGHTS PLANNED

The Times-Picayune

Javits Sees Good Chance at Next Session

New Orleans La.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) said Wednesday he thinks the climate has improved for stronger civil rights legislation.

Dec. 12-18-59

Contacts are already being made between Republicans and Democrats, who favor a civil rights bill, to plan strategy for the next session of Congress, he told a news conference.

Javits said he believes the experience of the past two years accounts for the change and he declared present laws are inadequate.

He said any proposed new bills should deal with voting matters, contain strong antilynching provisions and permit the attorney general to intervene in civil rights cases generally.

WOULD EXPAND PLAN

The New York senator says he backs the administration's civil rights package, but wants them expanded and has talked to Attorney General William P. Rogers about it already. He plans to talk to President Eisenhower as well.

Preliminary spadework for strategy for the coming session is now centering in the office of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), Javits noted Douglas has been a longtime outspoken advocate of civil rights legislation.

Javits noted that his mail has included "a substantial amount of dissent even from my own state" to a stronger civil rights bill.

Letters coming to him have contained complaints about integration in schools, the presence of Puerto Ricans in New York and slum clearance, he said.

SESSION BEGINS

While Javits was holding his conference, assistant attorney generals from the four states which have civil rights divisions began a two-day session with justice department officials.

They were greeted by Attorney General Rogers, who noted the meeting coincides with Human Rights Week opening Thursday.

The talks will center on the responsibilities and jurisdiction between the states and the federal government in civil rights matters.

Attending are Assistant Attorneys General Franklin H. Williams of California, Gerald A. Berlin of Massachusetts, Shirley Adelson Siegel of New York and Victor Wright of Pennsylvania.

10 1960

Civil Rights Bill Reinforces Trend

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 4-10-60, P. 2-A.

ENACTMENT of the new civil rights bill is a pugnacious intrusion of the federals. It is many other things, and everyone difficult to denounce adequately without use of the best in Anglo-Saxon profanity — but into what shape will it work the future of Southern politics?

The question of Negro voting and a Negro entering a white school astride the federal battering ram must always be treated separately. For the law and Constitution of Alabama provide that all *qualified* citizens, black or white, are entitled to vote. They are, morally as well as legally. Alabama law, however, does not uphold their right to invade white schools.

Regardless of the new federal voting law soon to take effect, Negroes will be voting in swelling numbers. This is already the fact in Montgomery and generally in Alabama.

Despite the fact that the NAACP fumes that the new law isn't worth the paper it's written on, it undoubtedly will quicken the pace of Negro applications to vote and make it at least somewhat more difficult to disqualify them.

★

WHEN the Negro voting bloc gets large enough in state and local races in Alabama, will politicians parley, cajole and maneuver for the bloc's vote? Of course.

As a matter of fact, this has been the fact for sometime. Folsom has always had the Negro vote in his pocket and would take nothing for it because nothing shakes its loyalty to him. In local races politicians take rigid stands pleasing to the white majority, but they know the Negro vote has to light somewhere, however unhappily, and they secretly hope it is on them. In a close race here, their vote can be decisive.

★

EVIDENTLY, then, the Negro for a number of reasons, the new legislation included, is going to vote in ever-growing numbers and no doubt he will vote as a bloc. If so, this will be a very unwholesome aspect of our politics. We shall come upon some bad times, until finally the bloc fragments and Negroes commence voting independently rather than as a race.

★

BUT perhaps the most consequential result of the new civil rights legislation will be speeding the arrival of a two-party system in Alabama and states where Negro voting is inhibited.

The two-party system in electing a President is already taking form, as we saw in 1956 when the major cities of Alabama, including the First Capital of the Confederacy, went Republican.

The Southern whites, particularly the younger generation, are much more resistant to the voodoo of the Democratic label than was true even a few years ago. But the Negro voters to be registered down the line are far more independent of party labels than the white.

The Republican Party was the "party of his fathers" since it delivered him from slavery and for a long time there was his allegiance. But along came Roosevelt II and the Negroes voted Democratic. Eisenhower inspired another shift.

Negroes will switch back and forth between the parties without the twinges of sentiment and twitches of apprehension that solidify half the whites into a bloc vote owned by the Democratic Party.

When another million or two Negroes become Southern voters, national politics is going to be different from what it was. It is quite possible that the South generally will be a presidential battleground like the other regions considerably ahead of what might have been expected.

Ike Program For Rights Wins Tests

House Rejects Dixie-Backed Drive To Limit Referees

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Sat. 3-19-60, P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration's civil rights program weathered storms in both the Senate and House Friday.

The House, by a teller vote of 137-134, rejected a Southern-backed drive to exempt state and local elections from the proposal for court-appointed voting referees. Members are not recorded by name on a teller vote.

In the Senate, a move to substitute presidentially appointed registrars for the referee plan was turned back on a 53-24 roll-call vote.

MOTION TO TABLE

The Senate move was sparked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), who contended the plan for court referees to insure the right of Negores to register and vote without discrimination would prove "almost completely ineffective."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), quarterbacking the administration program, torpedoed the Douglas amendment with a successful motion to table and thus kill it.

Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, said he was willing to give the president great powers but added that there has "got to be some review of his authority."

He said the Douglas proposal would displace state machinery on a "bare finding by the president" and would provide no opportunity for a state official to seek a court review.

Under the administration plan which Dirksen sponsored, voting referees could be appointed only after a U.S. district court judge found that a pattern or practice of discrimination prevailed in the area.

HOUSE RECESSES

Douglas' amendment was based on a recommendation by the Civil Rights Commission of last September calling for appointment by the president of federal registrars. However, where the commission plan would have applied only to federal elections, Douglas broadened the proposal to include state and local elections as well.

The House, after refusing to limit its referee plan to federal elections, recessed until Monday when a vote on the referee proposal itself may be reached.

The proposal to restrict the voting referees' jurisdiction to federal elections was denounced as sheer sanctimony by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho), who sponsored the amendment with Southern support, argued vainly that the Constitution never intended the federal government to police all elections, "even those as to whether dogs should be kept on leash."

In the voting, Republicans joined with Northern and Western Democrats to defeat the Budge amendment.

Rogers set forth his views in a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), who is acting as floor manager for the administration program in the House.

Budge's amendment would limit to federal elections, including elections for president, the scope of the administration's plan for court-appointed referees to guarantee the voting rights of Negroes. Under the administration program, the referees would be empowered to act in state and local as well as federal elections.

The House began debating Budge's proposal after the Justice Department released Rogers' letter saying the exemption of state elections "would be an open invitation for the establishment of segregated elections for state officials thus denying Negroes their clear constitutional right to vote without discrimination in such elections."

Rogers said the 15th Amendment which guarantees the right to vote without discrimination should be removed from the Constitution if it is not to be enforced.

"It would be sheer sanctimony," he said, "to enact legislation which by failing to enforce the right, clearly implied that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections."

HOUSE VOTE

Before taking up the Budge proposal, the House defeated 119-91 another in a series of amendments designed to eliminate procedural shortcuts provided in the administration bill for voting rights cases.

10 1960

Our Opinion

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Sat. 1-2-60

p. 10

Is Ike Interested In Civil Rights?

In spite of its bitter internal wrangling, the Democratic Advisory Council's recent conclave was neither all negative nor entirely irresponsible.

It hit out at President Eisenhower for having "virtually abandoned" the Civil Rights Commission by failing to implement its recommendations and neglecting to fill a vacancy on the six-member body.

Though the Council touched on many of the pressing national problems that the nation will face in 1960, it accused, and rightly so, the President of frustrating the Commission's efforts to enforce civil rights. It said:

"As of this time, neither the President, the Vice-President nor any other responsible Republican official has done anything to implement the recommendations made almost three months ago by the Civil Rights Commission, created under the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, passed by a Democratic Congress.

"The President, in spite of his public statements indicating support of the Commission's purposes, has virtually abandoned the Commission which he appointed, and has frustrated its efforts to enforce the rights, immunities and privileges of American citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color.

"The President has so far neglected to fill a vacancy among the members of the Commission, leaving the American people without the Democratic representation provided by the Act. It is of tremendous importance that the President not only fill the vacancy without further delay, but that he appoint some one who is in sympathy with the purposes of the Civil Rights Act of 1957."

Last Sept. 8, the Commission issued a report recommending among other things, Federal voting registrars where needed to ensure Negro voting rights in Federal elections, and a Constitutional amendment to bar literacy tests as requirements for registering and voting.

A vacancy on the Commission was created Oct. 12, by the resignation of John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia, who disagreed strongly with the Commission's recommendations.

There is no need for the President to wait until Congress reconvenes to fill the vacancy. Civil rights are too pressing and precious to wait until the law-makers return to the capitol for action. Even then the matter of confirmation of the White House nominee would be kicked around for sometimes as has been done in previous appointments to the Commission.

The Senate took nearly six months to approve the President's choice of commissioners. And it must be remembered that it was the Democrats in key committee posts who caused the delay. By this tactic half of the Commission's term of existence had expired when it began to function as a Federal agency.

The President does not have to wait on Congress. He has the administrative right to make a recess appointment if he is interested in the work of the Commission. Is he?

10

Our Opinion

Chicago Defender p. 10

Sat. 1-30-60

Chicago Ill

Is Ike Truly Interested In Civil Rights?

The evidence is overwhelming that the White House has no genuine interest in a meaningful, enforceable civil rights legislation. And we are not too certain that the so-called liberals in Congress are truly exercised over the fate of the Negro in the struggle for full citizenship.

Mr. Eisenhower may have gained stature in the international arena since the death of the impassive, irreconcilable Mr. Dulles, he hasn't grown an inch, so far as the American Negro is concerned, in the all-important sphere of U. S. citizenship.

We remember well how he made about-face on the retention of Section III of the White House's original draft of the 1957 Civil Rights proposals. Now Mr. Eisenhower finds it expedient and convenient to back away from the Federal Registrar plan as suggested by the Civil Rights Commission, a child of his own creation.

A former Dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School, a Texan who is Vice Chairman of the Commission, is of the conviction that the principle of Federal vote Registrars is constitutional.

The President told his last news conference that he was not sure the procedure would be constitutional. Vice President Nixon echoing the President's views quickly concurred that the Administration was in a fog as to the effective and constitutional use of Federal Registrars.

Dr. Robert G. Storey, the Texan Vice Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, is one of the outstanding authorities on constitutional law. He was so certain of his ground that he went before Congress to urge the appointment of Federal Registrars to protect Negro voting rights.

Yet Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon tell us that they aren't too sure that such a provision would meet the test of law. Both have access to the best legal opinion that the government can provide. The Department of Justice has scores of specialists on constitutional law. The President and Mr. Nixon have had ample time to consult them.

Why haven't they done so? The Federal Registrar plan was included as a central feature in the Civil Rights Commission's recommendations submitted to the President and Congress last Spring.

The Commission recommended that the President be empowered to appoint registrars in areas where investigations confirm complaints that voting rights are being denied by local administrators.

It is evident the Administration is cool to the proposal and apparently will not support it should it become the focus of debate in Congress. Thus, Mr. Eisenhower's statement in his state of the Union message, that "Our first duty is to protect the right to vote against all encroachment," was empty humbug.

The liberals' effort to incorporate the Commission's recommendation in the body of a new civil rights proposal will prove abortive, because they have neither the strength nor the determination to push it through. In the end we shall have a legislation not any better than the 1957 Act, which is shamefully ineffective.

Civil Rights Supporters

Following is the list of 175 members of the House of Representatives who signed a petition to get the civil rights bill out of the Rules Committee:

NEW YORK

Democrats: Emaneul Celler; Samuel S. Stratton; John J. Rooney; Lester Holtzman; Abraham Multer; Leonard Fabstein; Herbert Zelenko; James C. Healey; Alfred E. Santangelo; Ludwig Teller; Edna F. Kelly; Charles A. Buckley; Adam Clayton Powell; Leon O'Brien; Thaddeus J. Dulski; Eugene J. Keogh.

Republicans: Seymour Halpern; Francis E. Dorn; John V. Lindsay; Charles E. Goodell; Paul A. Fino.

CONNECTICUT

All Democrats: Frank Kowalski; Emilio Q. Daddario; Chester Bowles; Robert N. Giaimo; Donald J. Irwin; John S. Monagan.

NEW JERSEY

Democrats: Frank Thompson; Peter W. Rodino Jr.; Hugh J. Addonizio; Dominick V. Daniels; Cornelius E. Gallagher.

Republicans: Florence P. Dwyer; William T. Cahill; Frank C. Osmers Jr.; Gordon Canfield; George M. Wallhauser.

MASSACHUSETTS

Democrats: Thomas J. Lane, Edward P. Boland, James A. Burke, Harold D. Donohue, Torbert MacDonald.

Republicans: Silvio Conte, Laurence Curtis.

MICHIGAN

Democrats: oJhn D. Dingell, Louis Rabaut, Thaddeus Machrowicz, Charles Diggs, James G. O'Hara, Martha W. Griffiths, John Lesinski.

Republican: William S. Broomfield.

OREGON

Democrats: Charles O. Porter, Edith Green, Al Ullman.

Republican: Walter Norblad.

INDIANA

Democrats: Joseph W. Barr, Earl Hogan, Fred Wampler, Winfield K. Denton, John Brademas, Ray Madden, J Edward Roush.

CALIFORNIA

Democrats: James Roosevelt, John Shelley, Clyde Doyle, Harold T. Johnson, George Kasem, George P. Miller, John J. McFall, Clem Miller, Jeffrey Cohelan, Harlan Hagen, John Moss, B. F. Sisk, Chet Holifield, D S .Saund, Cecil R. King.

Republicans: John F. Baldwin, Charles S. Gubser.

ILLINOIS

Democrats: Barratt O'Hara, William T. Murphy, Roman Pucinski, Thomas J. O'Brien, Charles A. Boyle (deceased), Melvin Price, Sidney Yates, Roland V. Libonati, William L. Dawson, Kenneth Gray, George E. Shipley.

Republicans: William L. Springer, Margaret S. Church.

MAINE

Democrats: James Oliver, Frank M. Coffin.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Democrat: George McGovern.

PENNSYLVANIA

Democrats: Frank M. Clark, Katherine Granahan, George M. Rhodes, Herman Toll, Robert N. C. Nix, William S. Moorhead, James A. Byrne, William A. Barrett, Elmer J. Holland, William Green, John H. Dent, Stanley A. Prokop, Thomas E. Morgan, Daniel J. Flood, James M. Quigley.

Republican: Robert J. Corbett.

MISSOURI

Democrats: Leonor Sullivan, Frank M. Karsten, Richard A. Bolling, Charles H. Brown.

UTAH

Democrat: David S. King.

COLORADO

Democrats: Byron Johnson, Byron S. Rogers.

ALASKA

Democrat: Ralph J. Rivers.

VERMONT

Democrat: William H. Meyer.

IOWA

Democrats: Leonard Wolf, Neal Smith, Merwin Coad.

Republican: Fred Schwengel.

NORTH DAKOTA

Democrat: Usher Burdick.

MINNESOTA

Democrats: Roy Wier, Joseph E. Karth.

Republican: Walter Judd.

NEW MEXICO

Democrat: Joseph M. Montoya, Thomas G. Morris.

ARIZONA

Democrat: Stuart Udall.

MARYLAND

Democrats: John Foley, Samuel Freidel, Daniel Brewster.

OHIO

Democrats: Charles A. Vanik, Thomas J. Ashley, Walter H. Moeller, Robert W. Levering, Michael Freighan, Robert E. Cook, Wayne Hays, Michael J. Kirwan.

Republican: Frances P. Bolton.

NEVADA

Democrat: Walter S. Baring.

MONTANA

Democrat: Lee Metcalf.

WISCONSIN

Democrats: Robert W. Kastenmeier, Henry Reuss, Clement Zablocki, Gerald T. Flynn.

Republicans: Gardiner R. Withrow, Alvin O'Konski.

KANSAS

Democrats: J. Floyd Breeding, Denver T. Hargis, Newell A. George.

WEST VIRGINIA

Democrats: Elizabeth Key, Ken Hechler, John M. Slack, Harley Staggers.

Republican: Arch Moore.

HAWAII

Democrat: Daniel K. Inouye.

RHODE ISLAND

Democrat: John Fogarty.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Republicans: Chester Merrow, Perkins Bass.

DELAWARE

Democrat: Harris McDowell.

NEBRASKA

Democrats: Donald F. McGinley, Larry Brock.

Republican: Glenn Cunningham.

IDAHO

Democrat: Gracie Pfost.

WASHINGTON

Republican: Thor Tollefson.

KENTUCKY

Democrat: Frank W. Burke.

Calls Adam 'Off Base' On Rights

WASHINGTON —(UPI)— Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) over the week end said that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr. (D-N.Y.) sometimes gets "off base" in fighting for Negro civil rights to the point where he is "an extremist."

Javits said that in general the Congressman "is on the side of the angels" in demanding for his race "the rights incorporated in the constitution and in our laws, and which are fundamental to our laws, to our morality and essential to our policy."

But Javits said that when Powell begins "dragging in other groups, whether racial or religious, and picking them out as being people who are bearing down on the Negro, then I think he is off base . . ."

"He can go over to the point where he is an extremist even though he is right about the fundamental proposition that the Negro should have civil rights and that it takes the backing of law to attain it," Javits said.

Powell recently charged that New York police were discriminating against Negro policy operators in favor of Italians and Jews. He demanded "equal rights."

Rights Backers List 175 Signing Petition

By Betty Pryor
United Press International

Backers of civil rights legislation published yesterday a hitherto secret list of 175 House members who have signed a petition to dislodge a stalled civil rights bill from the Rules Committee.

The list included 145 Democrats and 30 Republicans.

It was made public by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in an effort to bring pressure on those who haven't signed. Democratic liberals planned a talkathon in the House next Wednesday to persuade more Republicans to join the drive.

A minimum of 219 signatures—a majority of the House—is needed to discharge the bill from the Committee and bring it to the floor.

Under House rules, the petition may not be seen by anyone except a House member.

In making the list public, a spokesman for the Leadership Conference said about 80 per cent of the House Democrats outside the South and about 20 per cent of the Republicans have signed it.

The leadership conference is composed of about 50 organizations, including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the United Auto Workers, church groups and other racial and labor groups.

Here by states is the Leadership Conference's list:

Alaska—(D): Ralph J. Rivers.

Arizona—(D): Stewart Ludall.

California—(D): James Roosevelt, John F. Shelley, Clyde Doyle, Harold T. Johnson, George A. Kasem, George P. Miller, John J. McFall, Clem Miller, effrey Cohelan, Harlan Hagen, John E. Moss, B. F. Sisk, Chet Holifield, D. S. Saund, Cecil R. King. (R): John F. Baldwin, Charles S. Gubser.

Colorado—(D): Byron L. Johnson, Byron G. Rogers.

Connecticut—(D): Frank Kowalski; Emilio Q. Daddario; Chester Bowles; Robert N. Giaimo; Donald J. Irwin; John S. Monagan.

Delaware—(D): Harris McDowell.

Hawaii—(D): Daniel K. Inouye.

Idaho—(D): Gracie Pfost.

Illinois—(D): Barratt O'Hara, William T. Murphy, Roman C. Pucinski, Thomas J. O'Brien, Charles A. Boyle (deceased), Melvin Price, Sidney Yates, Roland V. Libonati, William L. Dawson, Kenneth J. Gray, George E. Shipley. (R): William L. Springer, Marguerite S. Church.

Indiana—(D): Joseph W. Barr, Earl Hogan, Fred Wampler, Winfield K. Denton, John Brademas, Ray J. Madden, J. Edward Rosh.

Iowa—(D): Leonard G. Wolf, Neal Smith, Merwin Coad. (R): Fred Schwengel.

Kansas—(D): J. Floyd Breeding, Denver D. Hargis, Newell A. George.

Maine—(D): James C. Oliver, Frank M. Coffin.

Maryland—(D): John R. Foley, Samuel N. Friedel, Daniel B. Brewster.

Massachusetts — (D): Thomas J. Lane, Edward P. Boland, James A. Burke, Harold D. Donohue, Torbert H. MacDonald, Philip J. Philbin. (R): Silvio O. Conte, Laurence Curtis.

Michigan — (D): John D. Dingell, Louis C. Rabaut, Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, Charles C. Diggs Jr., James G. O'Hara, Martha W. Griffiths, John Lesinski. (R): William S. Broomfield.

Minnesota—(D): Roy W. Wier, Joseph E. Karth. (R): Walter H. Judd.

Missouri — (D): Leonor Sullivan, Frank M. Karsten, Richard Bolling, Charles H. Brown.

Montana—(D): Lee Metcalf, Leroy H. Anderson.

Nebraska—(D): Donald F. McGinley, Larry Brock.

Nevada—(D): Walter S. Baring.

New Hampshire—(R): Chester Merrow, Perkins Bass.

New Jersey—(D): Frank Thompson Jr., Peter W. Rodino Jr., Hugh J. Addonizio, Doninick V. Daniels, Cornelius E. Gallagher. (R): Florence P. Dwyer, William T. Cahill, Frank C. Osmers J., Gordon Canfield, George M. Wallhauser.

New Mexico—(D): Joseph M. Montoya, Thomas G. Morris.

New York—(D): Isidore Dollinger, Victor L. Anfuso, Emanuel Celler, Samuel S. Stratton, John J. Rooney, Lester Holtzman, Abraham Multer, Leonard Farbstein, Herbert Zelenko, James C. Healey, Alfred E. Santangelo, Ludwig Teller, Edna F. Kelly, Charles A. Buckley, Adam C. Powell, Leo W. O'Brien, Thaddeus J. Dulski, Eugene J. Keogh. (R): Seymour Halpern, Francis E. Dorn, John V. Lindsay, Charles E. Goodell, Paul A. Fino.

North Dakota—(D): Quentin N. Burdick.

Ohio—(D): Charles A. Vanik, Thomas L. Ashley, Walter H. Moeller, Robert W. Levering, Michael A. Feighan, Robert E. Cook, Wayne L. Hays, Michael J. Kirwan. (R): Frances P. Bolton.

Oregon—(D): Charles O. Porter, Edith Green, Al Ullman. (R): Walter Norblad.

Pennsylvania—(D): Frank M. Clark, Kathryn E. Granahan, George M. Rhodes, Herman Toll, Robert N. C. Nix, William S. Moorhead, James A. Byrne, William A. Barrett, Elmer J. Holland, William J. Green Jr., John H. Dent, Stanley A. Prokop, Thomas E. Morgan, Daniel J. Flood, James M. Quigley. (R): Robert J. Corbett.

Rhode Island — (D): John E. Fogarty.

South Dakota—(D): George McGovern.

Utah—(D): David S. King.

Vermont—(D): William H. Meyer.

Washington—(R): Thor C. Tollefson.

West Virginia—(D): Elizabeth Kee, Ken Hechler, John M. Slack Jr., Harley O. Staggers. (R): Arch Moore Jr.

Wisconsin—(D): Robert W. Kastenmeier, Henry S. Reuss, Clement Zablocki, Gerald T. Flynn. (R): Gardner R. Withrow, Alvin E. O'Konski.

10 1960

[R]ogers Defends U. S. Authority [T]o Enforce Voting Rights; Says [J]udge Tampered With That Right

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

[S]upreme Court Takes Case Under Advisement

Wed. 1-13-60 p. 1

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, argu-[ing] his first case before the Supreme Court, Tuesday defended [the] federal government's authority to enforce Negro voting

Rogers asked the nine justices [to] overrule a lower court which [de]clared a portion of the 1957 [Civil] Rights Act unconstitutional [in] a Justice Department suit [against] voters registration prac-[tices] in Terrell County, Ga.

[Rogers] said the decision by [Fed]eral District Judge T. Hoyt [Davis] of Americus, Ga., was in-[terfering] with the "legal right of [people] in a democracy to vote [without] regard to race or color."

[The court] took the case under [advisement]. The brief arguments [by] Rogers and attorney Charles [Bloch] of Macon, Ga., represent-[ing] the Terrell County registrars, [and] the scarcity of questions from [the] bench suggested the possibility [of an] early decision

[The] attorney general usually [leaves] Supreme Court arguments [to the] solicitor general's office. No [attorney] general has argued in [person] before the high court since [1946] when Tom C. Clark, now a [member] of the court, appeared in [the] tidelands oil case.

[The] Justice Department had [sought a] court order from Davis [forbidding] the Terrell County re-[gistrars from] putting roadblocks [in the way of] Negroes wanting to [vote].

[...] the Supreme Court [...] took an unduly long [...] Negro voting ap-[...]

[...] unconstitutional the portion of the Civil Rights Act permitting the government to seek court orders to deny violations of voting rights. He held that the act was invalid because it permitted court actions against private individuals.

Rogers said the Justice Department suit, however, was "one against state officers, not private individuals."

Restaurant Ending Bias

Atlanta Daily World

LEXINGTON, Ky. — One of Lexington's large restaurant chains has worked out a plan of "progressive integration" in negotiations with representatives of Lexington CORE (Committee of Racial Equality).

Atlanta, Ga.

Interracial teams of CORE members are served at one restaurant of the chain near the University of Kentucky campus. The reactions on both employees and customers are carefully noted by CORE observers and testers as well as by management. So far neither waitresses nor customers display any interest in the situation.

p. 6
Wed. 1-13-60

The owner of the chain has agreed to the tests as a preliminary to complete service at this restaurant.

If all goes well here then other restaurants in the chain will begin to serve all later.

Rights Battle Opens Today; New Plan Pushed in Senate

The New York Times
New York

Hennings' Bill Combines Referee and Registrar Aids on Negro Vote

Mon. 2-15-60

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—The long-awaited civil rights debate will get under way in the Senate tomorrow.

p. 1

A struggle of weeks and perhaps months lies ahead, with the Southerners using every tactic in opposition. On the other hand, Northern Democrats and Republicans face the problem of bridging their differences and agreeing on a common approach.

On the eve of the debate it became known that Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Missouri Democrat, had drafted a new proposal to protect Negroes' voting rights. His idea is to combine features of the two plans previously advanced, one by the Civil Rights Commission and one by the Justice Department.

The commission called for the President to name registrars, on the recommendation of the commission, to qualify Negroes to vote in Federal elections. The Justice Department, backed by President Eisenhower, pro-

The New York Times
Thomas C. Hennings Jr.

posed that the Federal courts appoint referees to help Negroes register and vote in all elections.

p. 19

The Hennings compromise, it was understood, also would cover both state and Federal elections.

And like the Administration's referee plan, the procedure proposed by Senator Hennings would be started with a law suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to protect Negro voting rights.

If a judge found discrimination against Negro voters, the Administration plan would empower the judge to name referees who could qualify Negroes other than those named in the suit. It is at this point that the Hennings idea diverges.

New Procedure Proposed

Instead of following the judicial finding of discrimination with more judicial action, Senator Hennings would direct the President to appoint officials to help Negroes register and vote in the area involved in the lawsuit.

The Hennings bill would include a finding by Congress that whenever a few members of a class [such as Negroes] were found by a court to face discrimination in voting, then all members of the class would be presumed to face the same discrimination. This finding would provide the constitutional justification for action by the President.

The officials appointed by the President would register Negroes with an administrative procedure as brief and simple as registration for white persons. The applicants would merely have to show their residence, literacy and similar qualifications.

State officials would have no right to dispute the registration of Negroes by Federal officers at this stage, under the Hennings plan.

Election-Day Challenge

If state officials wanted to argue that a particular Negro was unqualified, their only chance to do so would be on Election Day at the polls. They could then challenge his right to vote.

The Hennings draft provides that Negroes thus challenged must be permitted to vote but that their ballots may be held temporarily aside. If state officials wanted to press the challenge, they would have to go into the Federal courts to attack the Negroes' qualifications. Unless such a suit was won, the Negro votes would be counted.

The Attorney General would be authorized to enforce the whole produce by seeking injunctions against state voting officials. Violators could be sent to jail for criminal contempt without jury trial.

Senator Hennings and a group of lawyers who worked with him in preparing this new draft see a number of advantages in it over either of the other two plans.

Unlike the registrar proposal, they note, their idea does not require the Civil Rights Commission to investigate charges of voting discrimination and to make findings for the President.

The Justice Department had feared that the commission was not equipped to handle such proceedings. The Hennings plan would rely on the traditional court procedures to mawke the initial finding of discrimination.

Method Called Better

On the other hand, the drafters of the Hennings bill think that administrative officials appointed by the President would be a better than referees named by Southern federal judges. And they consider it most important to delay until voting time any state challenge to Negro registrants. That procedure, they argue, will prevent protracted appeals and court hearings.

The question now is whether the Hennings plan can attract bipartisan support.

The Senate Rules Committee, of which Senator Hennings is chairman, will meet on Wednesday to discuss civil rights legislation. If his new proposal is voted out at that time, it could become the focus of the Senate debate.

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, made public without comment today some observations on the registrar and referee proposals by Prof. Paul A. Freund of the Harvard Law School.

Professor Freund said he saw no constitutional obstacle to extending the registrar plan to both state and Federal elections. And he indicated that he saw some advantages in the commission's registrar proposal.

"The commission plan brings the President into the process of safeguarding the right to vote," Professor Freund said. "The Justice Department plan seems designed to shield the President from such participation."

Keating Raps Delay On Voting Rights Bill

The News & Courier
Charleston S.C.

Bickering Erupts Within Ranks Of Rights Legislation Advocates

Mon 2-15-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sniping within the ranks of civil rights advocates broke out Sunday on the eve of the start of an election-year Senate battle over the issue.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) criticized Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) for not calling the Rules Committee together last week to act on a voting rights bill.

Hennings, the committee chairman, worked, meanwhile, on a new measure that he pictured as superior to the proposals of either the Eisenhower administration or the Civil Rights Commission.

These developments pointed up the inability so far of civil rights proponents to unite behind a bill to prevent any racial discrimination in voting.

The Civil Rights Commission has recommended the use of federal registrars appointed by the President; Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers called that idea unworkable and proposed instead a system of court-appointed referees.

The Rules Committee completed hearings on the subject Feb. 5, but Hennings said at the time the committee would not take action before the Senate takes up the issue Monday in accordance with a time schedule pledged by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex).

Keating contended in a television program taped for New York stations that the Rules Committee, of which he is a member, could have met any time last week to report out a bill.

"For reasons about which I can only speculate, however," he said, "the chairman of the committee failed to call the committee together for this purpose."

Keating added that as a result efforts now will have to be made to tack civil rights measures on to some other unrelated legislation as amendments.

Southern senators opposed to civil rights measures already have stressed that the Senate is going to be called on to act without any committee-approved bill before it.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), leader of the Dixie forces, said they will use every means at their command "to compel orderly procedure."

The administration's seven-point program has been introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) and 22 other Republican senators. Dirksen, the Senate GOP leader, plans to offer it as an amendment to "whatever bill is called up."

In addition to the proposal for court-appointed voting referees, it provides for other steps to protect Negro voting rights and to reinforce the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 decison declaring racially segregated schools unconstitutional.

Hennings has not given any details of his new bill, but he said he will present it to the Rules Committee Wednesday.

It could prove to be a rallying point for Northern Democratic senators who have shown no enthusiasm for endorsing the Eisenhower administration's plan.

Keating, one of the sponsors of the administration bill, said it constitutes "a good program as far as it goes" but that he will offer an additional package of civil rights through injunction suits and for "a discretionary death penalty in lynching cases."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) made public without comment, meanwhile an analysis of the voting referee and registrar plans by Prof. Paul A. Freund of the Harvard Law School.

Freund found some advantages and disadvantages in each proposal, but he said he regarded as most significant the difference in placing responsibility for protecting voting rights.

He said the commission's plan brought the President into the process, while the administration's plan "seems designed to shield the President from any such participation."

Not only that, Freund said, but Rogers' proposal also would impose still further responsibilities on the federal courts.

"There is reason to believe," he said, "that the federal judges have been shouldering more than their fair share of responsibility in this general area and that in all fairness the executive branch should lend its weight to the discharge of this national responsibility."

Big Fight Over Rights Predicted

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen predicted today that the proposed appointment of Federal registrars to assure voting rights will become one of the "controversial" issues in Congress this year.

Mon 1-11-60

Dirksen's prediction came as Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) announced that such a measure will be included in a package of five new civil rights bills he plans to introduce tomorrow.

Javits said his registrar bill will be keyed to a recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission. Also included in his package will be an anti-lynching bill and a measure to allow the attorney general to take part in civil rights suits.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.) said he also will seek legislation setting up a Federal commission to enforce voting rights . He said he will offer the proposals as an amendment to a civil rights bill now stalled in the House Rules Committee.

Dirksen was asked about the registrar propsal in a television interview.

The Civil Rights Commission recommended last Fall that the Federal Government be empowered to take over registration books in areas where voter discrimination has been proven.

Eisenhower did not mention the proposal specifically in his State of the Union Message last week. He did urge, however, that Congress consider the rights commission's entire list of recommendations.

Dirksen denied there had been any "deal" to soft-pedal civil rights this year in exchange for Southern support of the labor reform bill last year.

The Civil Rights Planks

The one plank that really caused a major battle at both conventions was the plank on civil rights; and in both cases the results have made history. It is a mark of the advance already achieved in public thinking about this question that both parties have so seriously addressed themselves to it and have felt it necessary at the cost of much bitter internal disagreement to come up with unmistakable commitments to carry out the spirit of the Constitution and to implement the moral basis of democratic government.

The Democrats adopted their civil rights plank in the teeth of intense opposition from their traditional stronghold in the South; the Republicans adopted theirs only at the insistence of Vice President Nixon—with Governor Rockefeller prominently in the background—and in the face of a real revolt. Of course, political calculations played a great part in the decision taken by both parties; but the fact that they took a decision that was politically expedient does not lessen the fact that it was also morally right.

The two planks bear a general resemblance to each other, but the Republican is on balance somewhat more realistic and more specific. Each stresses the need for equal opportunity to all Americans; each denounces discrimination; each supports enforcement of decisions of the Supreme Court; each emphasizes the importance of guaranteeing the right to vote, of desegregating the schools, of eliminating discrimination in employment and in federally financed public housing; each would extend Federal aid to school districts undertaking integration; each implicitly—though not explicitly—endorses the "sit-in" movement; each underlines the need for Federal leadership in the attack on racial bias.

But there are differences between the two planks, and some are important. On voting, the Democrats urge an end to literacy tests and vaguely propose "further powers" for the Attorney General if necessary. But the Republicans flatly advocate legislation to make six years of schooling "conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes," a more practicable suggestion.

On education, the Democrats ask for a desegregation plan from every affected school district by 1963, while the Republicans reject such a "target date" as a delaying tactic. The G. O. P. would give the Attorney General power to initiate suits for school desegregation, while the Democrats would go further and extend the power to the whole field of civil rights. At present the Government can act initially only in voting cases.

On job opportunities in general it is the Republican platform that vaguely talks about eliminating discrimination, while the Democrats advocate a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. However, the Republicans make the important proposal (ignored by the Democrats) for legislation to end anti-Negro discrimination in labor unions "unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves." The Republicans also oppose use of Federal funds "for the construction of segregated community facilities," a point the Democrats avoid.

Finally, the Democrats make no mention at all of the Senate rule that permits filibuster, which is the traditional device employed to block, retard or defeat civil rights legislation. The Republicans pledge their "best efforts" to change the present rule and other Congressional procedures that "often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees." If in the next Congress the Republicans actually throw in their strength with that of the Democratic liberals who have long been fighting to modify Rule 22, a major advance may yet be made in the processes of orderly and democratic government.

Report Racial Discrimination In Middletown To Commission

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission held a public hearing in Middletown Wednesday. Several Negro citizens reported, charging that they were being discriminated against because of race by Middletown City government, The Middletown Daily Journal, Middletown Hospital and at LeSourdsville Lake.

The Journal was named by the first witness, Van C. Barnette, 609 Ninth Ave., who complained of the "segregation of Negro news items" in the newspaper.

Barnette said the news column "Colored News" was discrimination against Negroes, whose news, he said, was not admitted to the newspaper "on the same basis as the news of white people."

He and other witnesses also charged that some Journal ads, advertising "colored property," constituted discrimination.

Several witnesses reported at the hearing that the city's park department was practicing discrimination by admitting Negroes only to the Douglas Park swimming pool and not to the Yankee or Sunset park pools.

Also complained of was alleged segregation of Negro children in the city's recreation program.

Middletown Hospital and LeSourdsville Lake also came in for complaints.

Dr. E. W. Washington charged that Negro nurses are not admitted to the nurses' dormitory at the hospital.

Several witnesses, including Mrs. Mary L. Rutledge, representing the Sunday School Union, said that over the past several years Negroes have attempted to gain entrance to LeSourdsville Lake and have been turned away.

Mrs. Rutledge said her group had tried unsuccessfully to get "just one day a year" for Negro children in the Sunday School Union classes.

There were specific complaints against the Garfield Cafe, the Roller Haven skating rink, Klamo News and "one of the bowling alleys."

Of the Garfield Cafe, located in a predominantly Negro neighborhood, it was charged that bar customers were obliged to "drink in the rear or take their drinks out."

It was alleged that Negroes were refused admittance to the dining room at the Klamo News, although they could eat at the counter in the front room.

One witness said he asked why Negroes were not admitted to the Roller Haven rink, and received no satisfaction.

Witnesses included the Rev. C. N. Flanagan, Henry Teasley and Oliver Wallace of 1326 Grove St., who reported on the alleged mishandling of Negro prisoners by Middletown police.

Much of the testimony given before commissioners was told privately to Commissioner Guggenheim, James A. Madison, administrative assistant to the Ohio commission, and Robert J. Coates, regional director, who sat with Guggenheim.

Guggenheim explained that the public hearings on discrimination in the areas of public accommodations in 10 smaller Ohio cities.

He stressed that none of these cities, including Middletown were regarded as "trouble spots" in the state's civil rights program, but were considered "typical" Ohio communities.

The commission was formed in July 1959 by the Ohio Legislature. It assists in the enforcement of the Ohio Fair Employment Law and the Ohio Civil Rights Statute.

10 1960

Say Rights Unit Rules Based On 'Fair Play'

Chicago Defender P. 3
Chicago, Ill. 1-30-60 Sat.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Justice Department told the Supreme Court Monday that the rules of the Civil Rights Commission are based on "fair play" regulations of the House of Representatives.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh opened arguments before the high court on appeals from two federal court rulings that blocked the commission's work on behalf of Negro voters. Both courts in Louisiana, enjoined the commission from holding hearings in that state on voter registration.

Walsh said the main point in the case involved the issue of cross-examination by voting registrars of Negro witnesses.

The state of Louisiana has contended that the commission's rules of procedure are unconstitutional.

Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion, representing registrars of 16 parishes, presented the state's arguments Tuesday after Walsh finished presenting the federal government's case.

Walsh conceded that commission rules do not provide for independent cross-examination of witnesses.

He said Congress specifically debated, but did not approve, this procedure when it passed the 1957 civil rights law that created the commission.

5 Civil Rights Bills Presented By Sen. Javits

New York World-Telegram and Sun, New York
Jan. 1-11-60 P. 3

Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) today introduced bills to protect voting rights, make lynching a federal crime and let the Attorney General participate in civil rights cases in the courts.

In a prepared Senate speech Sen. Javits urged Congress not to let election year campaign fever interfere with action on meaningful civil rights legislation. He said his voting rights proposals should be enacted in time to apply in the elections next November.

He noted that his bills are similar to proposals advanced late last year as amendments to other civil rights legislation.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) of the Senate Rules Committee already has announced his group will conduct hearings on voting rights legislation parallel to one of Javits' five measures.

In the Javits packet of bills are proposals to:

- Authorize the President to appoint federal registrars to register voters in areas from which nine or more complaints of voting rights denial have come.
- Provide machinery to safeguard voting rights where local officials fail to fulfill their duties to register eligible voters.
- Require the preservation of voting records for five years.
- Declare lynchings a federal crime.
- Permit the attorney general to enter into civil suits brought by persons charging denial of any civil rights.

In the House, some members watching efforts to pry a middle of the road civil rights bill out of a Rules Committee pigeonhole said the showdown may come this week.

The committee, dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans, has kept the bill bottled up since the last session. A discharge petition, requiring the signature of 219 members, is pending to force the measure out.

House sources said that if the next two or three days produce the surge of signatures some backers have been predicting, the rules committee will give the bill clearance without waiting for an absolute majority to be reached. In this way, the committee could retain maximum control over the handling of the measure on the floor.

MARLOW ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Court Began It; Southerners Defiant

Alabama Journal, Montgomery, Ala.
Feb. 2-9-60 P. 7

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—A subtle change is occurring in the nation—including the South—on civil rights.

It seems taken for granted now that this year an effort, probably a successful one, will be made to pass a civil rights bill in Congress.

Just a few years ago—before the Supreme Court outlawed public school segregation in 1954—this would have been unthinkable.

At the most the House would have passed something, knowing well it would be strangled in the Senate by Southern filibuster or just lack of action.

FOR YEARS AND YEARS

This was how it had been since way back in the 19th century when the last batch of civil rights legislation was approved.

What happened to make it possible for Congress to pass in 1957 the first civil rights bill in 82 years and now seem on the verge of passing another?

If there is any single answer it is probably that the Supreme Court decision broke the dam.

In tht first place, the court's action made Congress self-conscious. It did what Congress wouldn't do. It took action on civil rights.

The court had laid the groundwork for the public school decision with a whole series of opinions, going back into the 1940s, to break down racial segregation.

The protest from the South against the public school decision focused the attention of the whole country on this problem in a way it could not ignore.

COURT DEFIED!

The court was being defied.

The violence at Little Rock—over the admittance of Negro children to a school—shocked the country into further examination.

Bit by bit throughout the South the wall against the court's decision began to crumble. Negroes brought to the front another problem of equal importance: their difficulty in being allowed to vote.

The question of outlawing the poll tax which had been a furious rallying point for Southerners—bringing a filibuster from them four times in the 1940s—began to seem just a minor episode against the other problems.

ANTI-POLL TAX

That probably explains best why an anti-poll tax amendment to the Constitution passed the Senate last week with hardly a flurry. There was no thought of filibuster. It was even a Southerner who sponsored the amendment.

With the nation made self-conscious about Negroes' civil rights, there was no trouble passing the civil rights bill of 1957.

There was no filibuster. The Southerners apparently knew they couldn't win and it was a mild civil rights bill.

If this year the Eisenhower administration and Northern Democrats get together on another moderate civil rights bill, the Southerners once again will probably decide not to filibuster. If it's real tough, they might.

PATTERN TAKES SHAPE

The pattern seems to be taking this shape. Year after year there will be a steady push, inside and outside Congress, to give the Negroes of the South more civil rights protection. Opposition in the South, against the pressure of national opinion, will melt slowly.

From the way it's going, this will take time. Population shifts, of course, are a factor in inducing Northern members of Congress to make more effort for civil rights legislation.

The Negro vote in the North is getting more important, liberal sentiment on the civil rights issue is increasing, more organizations, including organized labor, are demanding action.

But if it hadn't been for the court's decision in 1954, it is hard to believe there would be any more progress on civil rights now than there was in the 1940s or, for that matter, in the 1920s, when there wasn't any.

Russell Criticizes Civil Rights Move

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis

Declares Senate Procedure Not Being Followed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. — (UPI)—Senator Richard B. Russell asserted Saturday the forthcoming showdown effort to pass a Senate civil rights bill has "the air of a political carnival or a Roman circus."

The veteran Georgia Democrat, unofficial leader of the Senate's Southern bloc which will fight the move, also accused his party's Senate leadership of not observing "the procedures ordinarily followed to insure a fair chance for all members of the Senate to be advised as to legislation."

Russell pointed out the leadership has not said what bill will be brought up as a vehicle for carrying the civil rights legislation and that no civil rights bill as such is on the Senate calendar.

By long standing agreement among leaders of both parties, the entire civil rights issue will officially be brought up Monday. However, little action is expected in the first day's skirmishing and Capitol oldtimers predict the Senate will be tied up for weeks before the issue is finally settled.

The actual fight officially may center around a minor House-approved bill to provide a 100th anniversary celebration of the founding of land grant colleges. Leaders were planning to offer it as the Senate's pending business and let the battle rage on attempts to amend it with a variety of civil rights riders.

Russell would not reveal the Southerners' strategy.

Political Warfare

Civil Rights Opponents Forced To Give Ground

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

House opponents of civil rights legislation, this week, appeared to have lost their first round in the grudging battle to block enactment of a rights law by this session of Congress.

This "break" in the anti-civil righters defense was indicated last Friday, when Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) announced that hearing would be held on the Administration's rights bill.

The measure has been bottled up in the House Rules Committee since last summer.

* * *

REP. SMITH, who has gained something of a reputation for blocking votes on bills he opposes, is chairman of the Rules Committee.

His decision to hold hearings on the bill apparently was forced by the fact that as of the week-end 192 of the 219 signatures required to force the bill out of committee had been obtained.

The signers included 161 Democrats to only 31 Republicans.

Smith's strategy is believed to have been dictated by the fact that if the bill is forced out of committee he will lose control of it.

* * *

ON THE other hand, if the committee votes it out voluntarily, he not only retain control of the measure but may determine how 50 percent of the debate time may be used.

Smith's move also followed mounting pressure from both Democrats and Republicans, in and out of Congress.

Wednesday of last week, Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler sent letters to all Democratic members of the House urging support for a strong rights bill.

All eight Democratic members of the Rules Committee, including the four southerners, were urged to vote to discharge the pending rights bill for a floor vote.

* * *

ON THE Senate side, Republican National Chairman Thurston Morton of Kentucky, hinted that if the Democratic chairman would call up the bill at least some of the four Republican members would support it.

"To date," Sen. Morton said, "there has been no meeting of the committee."

He challenged Smith to call a meeting.

"If this is done, it will not be the Republicans who will block a rule to bring the measure to the floor," he said.

Another GOP barb was stuck into the Democrats by House Minority Leader Charles Halleck (R., Ind.), when he accused the Democrats of "shadow boxing" on the civil rights issue.

* * *

HALLECK WENT so far as to predict a "good civil rights bill" would be enacted this year.

Belittling the discharge petition technique, Halleck declared: "There are other ways a bill can be brought to the floor."

Although the Indiana senator failed to elaborate, his remark was taken as a reference to the Federal voting referees bill sent to Congress by Attorney General William P. Rogers.

* * *

IN LINE with this apparent Republican strategy, Vice President Richard Nixon, speaking in Chicago last Wednesday night, lauded the Republicans' civil rights effort and by inference criticized the Democrats.

The Vice President said:

"We (Republicans) are proud that there has been more progress in the seven years of this Administration in the field of civil rights than any Administration since Lincoln's . . ."

While Northern liberal Democrats continued to press for civil rights action in both the Senate and House, Southerners moved on three separate fronts to block progress.

* * *

IN THE Senate, Sens. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.) led a floor fight against moves to outlaw the poll tax.

Such a tax still prevails in five southern states.

Southerners appearing before the Senate Rules Committee opposed the bill which would authorize appointment of Federal voting registrars.

Also, in the Senate, Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) offered a new proposal for a constitutional amendment designed to give states exclusive control over public education.

Talmadge's proposal is described as a maneuver to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation rulings.

Co-signers of this proposal are Sens. Harry Byrd and Willis Robertson, Virginia; Olin Johnston, South Carolina; Lister Hill and John Sparkman, Alabama, and John Stennis and Eastland, Mississippi, all Democrats.

Lyndon Johnson promises grueling rights schedule

WASHINGTON

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, (D., Tex.) Senate majority leader, indicated Tuesday that he may keep the Senate in session around-the-clock after it begins debate on civil rights on Feb. 15.

Johnson cautioned that some Senators "are going to have to miss dinner engagements."

"When we get to the civil rights debate we may have to watch our breakfast engagements," too," he added.

"It is necessary for us to conclude action on that bill (the school-aid bill), if at all possible before we take up the discussion of the civil rights bill, which we have planned for Feb. 15," Johnson told the Senate, adding:

"We have had several civil rights bills pending before the committees for some time. We have had somewhat of a deluge of them in the last few day."

AVC Backs Strong Civil Rights Bill

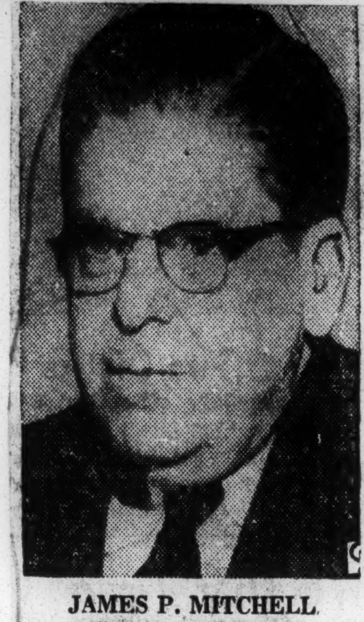
Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill
Sat. 2-13-60

The National Board of the **American** Veterans Committee (AVC) representing more than 20,000 former U. S. fighting men, **Monday** urged passage of strong civil rights legislation by Congress.

Board member Dr. Paul Cooks called for passage of bills which would set up federal registrars in elections to secure voting rights and authorized the U. S. Attorney General to file suits on behalf of persons deprived of their constitutional rights.

The AVC, only integrated veterans organization in the nation, also commended the International Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for removing from their constitution clauses that excluded Negroes from membership.

In another resolution, the board of the AVC, a founder of the Worlds Veteran Organization in 1945, urged federal grants to public elementary and secondary schools to relieve "the country's current educational crisis."



JAMES P. MITCHELL
Secretary Of Labor

Mitchell Raps Omission In Civil Rights Bill

The News + Courier
Charleston S.C.
Mon. 2-22-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said Sunday the Democratic majority in Congress seems to have buried what he called the most important part of the administration's civil rights program.

He referred to the proposal to provide by law for a 15-member commission appointed by the president to eliminate racial discrimination in the hiring of workers by government contractors.

This part of the administration's program was omitted from a civil rights bill approved by the House Judiciary Committee, and Mitchell said that "in the Senate there have been no hearings at all" on it.

'VERY DISAPPOINTED'

"I have been very disappointed in the way that Congress has handled this matter," the Cabinet officer said in a television interview taped with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) for New York stations.

An existing commission to prevent discrimination in employment under government contracts was set up by executive order of President Eisenhower. The chairman is Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Mitchell, a member, said this commission "has succeeded in persuading many employers to adopt new personnel policies and to hire Negroes particularly in technical jobs, professional jobs, clerical jobs, that they have not been accustomed to hiring Negroes in."

ADMINISTRATION STAND

The administration believes, he said, that Congress should give "its official stamp of approval and make it a statutory requirement that no person should be denied a job on a government contract because of his color or his race."

Mitchell said he regards this as the most important part of the civil rights program "because it affects minority groups all over the country."

Keating said he and others will try to get it adopted in the battle over civil rights legislation now under way in the Senate.

The proposal is included in the seven-point package that Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois has put before the Senate.

Before the Senate recessed Friday for the weekend, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) denounced the proposal to give statutory backing to the commission.

Byrd compared it to the "old FEPC—Fair Employment Practices Commission — proposals for federal control over hiring and firing of employes in private business."

GOP SENATORS GOOD SOUTHERNERS

Civil Rights Vote Weird Gauge For Deciding South's Friends

The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 6/3/60

IF THE SOUTH is going to judge its friends in the current political tussle on the basis of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 and that seems to be the tendency in some quarters, some surprising ententes are going to be in order.

With the Department of Justice extending its probings into Alabama voter registration books and the growing tensions of a presidential campaign year Alabamians can expect to hear increasing references to that "iniquitious Republican Civil Rights Act of 1960," a true enough indictment as far as origin of the bill is concerned.

AND OFTEN named in the same deprecating breath with the Republicans is Texas' Lyndon Johnson, Senate majority leader.

Sponsorship of the bill can be laid squarely at the door of the Eisenhower administration, and particularly Vice President Nixon and Atty. Gen. Rogers.

But the principles of the bill—its provisions, its tenor and its limits—were hammered out to a great extent in debate in the U. S. Senate, highlighted by a nine-day non-stop filibuster carried out by the Southern bloc of 18 senators.

It is on the basis of the Senate debate and vote in connection with the Civil Rights Act that the South can find itself in rather strange company if the act is made the basis for political friendship and loyalty.

Kennedy And Symington Strong For Civil Rights

FROM THAT VIEWPOINT, Democratic presidential aspirants John Kennedy and Stuart Symington are two of the South's greatest enemies.

One of its greatest friends is Republican Sen. John Butler of Maryland. And not much less enthusiastic in their admiration of Southern principles would be Republican U. S. Sens. John Williams of Delaware, Frank Carlson of Kansas and Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Congressional Quarterly, a Washington news service, has made a study of Civil Rights Act voting records in the Senate from the Southern viewpoint and come up with some rather surprising revelations.

FOR INSTANCE, *Congressional Quarterly's* analysis shows that Senate Republicans voted oftener with the 18 Southern senators than did the non-South Senate Democrats on 19 crucial votes involving Civil Rights Act provisions and procedural maneuverings.

Used as a base point for the analysis were 19 questions on which the senators from Arkansas, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana voted unanimously.

Senate Republicans voted with the Southerners 63 per cent of the time on those 19 questions. Non-Southern Democrats voted with the Southerners 32 per cent of the time. Republicans voted against the Southerners only 37 per cent of the time while non-Southern Democrats voted against the Southerners 68 per cent of the time.

AMONG the presidential aspirants, Texan Lyndon Johnson voted with the South 68 per cent of the time, splitting with the Southerners on six questions out of 19.

Sens. Kennedy and Symington voted with the South on the rights act 16 per cent of the time, opposing the South on 16 ballots and voting with the South on three ballots.

Of the 35 non-Southern senators who voted with the South on civil rights questions at least 50 per cent of the time, 21 were Republican, 14 Democratic.

TENNESSEE'S Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore stuck pretty close to the Southerners, voting with them 83 per cent and 74 per cent of the time respectively.

Maryland's Republican Butler exceeded both Democratic Gore of Tennessee and Frear of Delaware in his support for the Southern cause, however.

Other Republicans with a high degree of Southern-orientation were Williams of Delaware, Young of North Dakota, Carlson of Kansas, Bennett of Utah, Martin of Iowa, Schoeppel of Kansas, Goldwater of Arizona, Dworshak of Idaho, Capehart of Indiana.

Border state Republicans and Democrats of Kentucky and Missouri were deep in the civil rights corner, along with Sen. Yarborough of Texas.

And the four who voted against the South every time opportunity offered? Two of them our friends from New York, of course, Javits and Keating, along with Republican Case of New Jersey and Democrat Gruening of Alaska.

GOP'ers Sing Dixie Oftener Than Demos

THE MOST MEMORABLE phase of the *Congressional Quarterly* report, however, is that showing Senate Republicans are better "Southerners" than are the Democrats elsewhere.

The Republicans voted "South" 63 per cent of the time. Even weighted by the unanimous votes of the 18 Southern senators, the *CQ* analysis showed the Democrats voted "South" only 51 per cent of the time.

Just who are the South's friends? Civil rights politics makes strange bedfellows.—J. W. B.

Democratic advisory council drafts strong rights plank

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6/18/60 p3

(From COPE)

WASHINGTON

In NYC, members of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights of the Democratic Advisory Council drafted a preliminary statement to present to the Democratic Platform Committee which will hammer out the final form when the convention meets at Los Angeles in July.

Chairman of the body is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

At the close of the all-day session, they handed to the waiting press a strong declaration with positive recommendations for meeting the growing racial crisis in America.

President Eisenhower was scored for his failure to give leadership in this area since activity within the judicial system can be expected to increase due to private suits and suits initiated by the Attorney General if he makes use of laws pass by Congress in 1957 and 1960 . . .

"Executive leadership, spearheaded by an articulate, forceful Chief Executive, in step with the world march for improvement in the status of human beings is urgently needed."

The Committee recommended the following approaches by the Chief Executive:

1. ESTABLISH A White House Secretary directed to work with representatives of national membership organizations interested in human rights with state anti-discrimination commissioners and other state and local officials, and with leaders of civic, religious, labor, educational and business groups.

2. Conduct White House Conference from time to time on methods of resolving racial tensions and promoting human rights in all parts of the country.

Seek and obtain recommendations for public school desegregation programs from state advisory committees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

4. Direct the Attorney General of the United States to:

* * *

(A) INSTITUTE training programs in Constitutional rights for agents of the FBI;

(b) Expand the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice to employ skilled personnel to handle all Federal Constitutional rights' litigation adequately;

(c) Vigorously prosecute violations of the criminal laws now on the statute books, particularly those punishing state officials who injure or permit injury to persons in custody;

(d) Intervene with friend of the court briefs in private litigation to emphasize the national interest in human rights' cases, such as school and housing desegregation;

(de) Vigorously use all powers granted by Congress to protect voting rights; and

(f) Develop major civil rights legislation proposals instead of sending Congress a series of minor legislative proposals.

* * *

5. THE CHIEF Executive of the United States should help local people of goodwill seeking public school desegregation in compliance with the spirit of the Supreme Court decisions of 1955-56, by directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to offer technical aid.

The Department or an appropriate Bureau should compile and publish various school desegregation programs, particularly those plans which have received court approval.

6. The President of the United States should make known publicly his own unalterable objection to racial discrimination anywhere in America.

ACLU Cites Rights Bill

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The American Civil Liberties Union said Saturday it would be unconstitutional to bar any person from becoming president of the United States solely because of his religious affiliation.

Sun. 8/14/60

Patrick Murphy Malin, executive director of the ACLU, in issuing the statement, said, however, it was proper for voters to "seek and consider" the views of the candidate's religious group, as well as his own views, on governmental policy.

After quoting from the Constitution excerpts pertinent to a person's religion in regard to holding public office, Malin's statement went on to say:

"It would be unconstitutional formally to bar a Catholic or a Quaker — or a Baptist, a Jew, a Moslem or an atheist — from becoming president, solely because of his religious, or nonreligious, classification.

"But it is not improper for voters to seek and consider information — including a particular candidate's own views — about the effect on governmental matters of organizational positions which his group may hold — for example, Quakers on the use of armed force, Catholics on the use of public funds for parochial schools."

Civil Rights Unit Calls Race Problem 'Outrage'

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat 1-2-60.

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The American Civil Liberties Union said removal of racial discrimination in an introduction to the ACLU's the most "pressing unfinished business" facing the nation.

Only meager progress has been made in combatting bias, said executive director Patrick Murphy Malin report of the Republican committee annual report.

P. 3

He said the filibuster rule was changed only slightly in the last session of congress and the only legislation was the extension of the civil rights commission.

RIGHTS SESSION

"Moreover, despite the emphasis on non-discrimination in the recent report of the republican committee on program and progress, agencies of presidential politics are likely to prevent Republicans and northern Democrats from producing in the 1960 congressional session more than a lot of grandiloquence," said Malin.

Malin said that the "biggest and news" was the continuing change of opinion among white southerners on the issue of public school desegregation.

"The businessmen of Little Rock typifying the chief influence at work all through the south — have taken the lead in re-opening its schools," he said. "'massive resistance' has crumbled in Bellwether Virginia; former Gov. Arnall of Georgia has announced that unless the schools of his state are kept open — segregated or not — he will seek election on that platform in 1962.

"Alabama and Mississippi will soon be alone in futile defiance of the irresistible tide."

CONSPICUOUS STATES

These states, said Malin, are now conspicuous, though by no means alone, in the outrage to which the ACLU is currently trying to awaken state and local bar associations: the refusal of white lawyers to represent Negroes in even due-process or free-speech cases."

Malin expressed cautious optimism concerning the outlook for civil liberties generally.

"Civil liberties can never be permanently 'out of the woods' but they are a lot better off than they were in 1954, when the ACLU was approaching its 35th birthday," he said.

Malin said that removal of discrimination in employment, housing and public facilities continues in the south as well as in other sections of the country.

"But in many 'northern' localities the problem grows faster than the solution, and it is almost universally true that much remains to be done before the 'north' can justifiably claim it has shouldered its own share of a national and international obligation," he said.

Although racial discrimination is the primary problem, other unresolved major issues remain in the areas of free speech, belief and association, due process and equality before the law, he said.

Malin said the fundamental problem on the church-and-state front continues to be public-funds-for religious-schools and public-schools-for-religious-purposes.

Color Taboo

The Montgomery Advertiser

THE American Civil Liberties Union is splitting some fine hairs in its position that census questions about color and race are violations of civil liberty.

Montgomery, Ala.

In a sense, of course, all of the questions are. They are invasions of privacy, whether asked of white or Negro, whether about employment, income, marital status, etc. But the invasions, if they can be called that, have been approved by Congress and thus by the people.

Sat. 4-9-60

P. 4

The U.S. Code, census section, specifies that any person over 18 years of age who refuses or willfully neglects to answer official census inquiries shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than 60 days, or both.

A Boston man was reminded of this several weeks ago when he said he intends to practice passive resistance against the census taker. In a letter to *The New York Times*, this crackpot Thoreau said he hoped others would "emulate this mild form of civil disobedience."

The citizen was quickly reminded by the Bureau of the Census that he could elect to stand mute if he found jail attractive. He was reminded of the law and the fact that full public discussion of proposed inquiries for this year's census was held before the final selection of questions was made.

The Civil Liberties Union seems to take the position that only questions about race are infringements. The census taker can ask all the questions he wants about other matters, but let him ask about race and this "raises in the mind of many of our people the spectre of some threatened discrimination, to be based on the answer they give," the ACLU said, promising to defend all who refused to answer such inquiries.

This is ridiculous, another manifestation of the nation's mounting minority psychosis.

We are reminded every day—by the Civil Liberties Union for instance—that the race problem is the most troublesome domestic issue in the country today. If this is so, isn't it the height of folly to bar the government from collecting data on geographical distribution and economic condition of the Negro in America?

Only crackpots will refuse to answer census questions. But if the crackpots are colored, they have a lawyer already retained.

April 21-24 Meet First In Chicago

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

The American Civil Liberties Union will hold its 40th Anniversary conference April 21 through April 24 in the LaSalle Hotel, Aley Elson, Chairman of the Illinois Division of the ACLU, announced.

Sat. 4-9-60

More than 1000 participants, including 150 official delegates, from throughout the U.S., will attend the Conference, first ever to be held in Chicago.

P. 20

The conference will be launched with a dinner which will be addressed by a nationally-known speaker and will commemorate the 15th anniversary of the Illinois Division, as well as the 40th anniversary of the organization nationally.

Seminars on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will discuss the rights of racial minorities, housing employment, police authority and civil liberties, free speech and free association, censorship and sex morality, separation of church and state, and invasion of privacy.

The ACLU, a non-profit and non-partisan organization, was founded in 1920 during the height of a wave of civil liberties infractions in the wake of World War I, according to Elson.

Among its original founders were Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow and Jessie Binford of Chicago, and Norman Thomas, Eugene V. Debs, John Dewey, Felix Frankfurter, Roger N. Baldwin, Helen Keller and Arthur Garfield Hays.

Known as a watchdog of civil rights for all, the ACLU takes direct action through the courts, the legislatures, in administrative hearings, and by appeals to public opinion.

There are over 40,000 ACLU members in 27 chapters throughout the nation. The Illinois Division has more than 4000 members.

Financed solely through membership dues and contributions, the ACLU welcomes the support of all people whose devotion to civil liberties is not qualified by adherence to Communist, Fascist, or other totalitarian doctrines.

OATH OF LOYALTY UPHELD ON COAST

The New York Times

Civil Liberties Union Fails to Erase Law on Use of School Auditoriums

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, May 28—The American Civil Liberties Union received a legal rebuff this week in its most recent effort to invalidate one of California's last loyalty-oath laws.

The State Court of Appeal upheld the constitutionality of a requirement that organizations seeking the use of Public school auditoriums for meetings declare themselves not subversive. The law precludes "any act intended to further any movement or program the purpose of which is to overthrow the Government."

Sun. 5-29-60

The Civil Liberties Union had contended in effect that the sponsorship of a meeting was irrelevant if the meeting itself did not involve subversive actions. The organizations said the law violated the first Constitutional Amendment's guarantees of free speech and assembly and the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantees against a person's having to

prove innocence.

Two Test Cases

Noting that both state and Federal legislative and judicial bodies had recognized the existence of a Communist conspiracy against the established Government, the court said:

"If the state cannot go at least this far in protecting its own interests, it is powerless to act in any effective manner."

The decision was made in twin test cases in which the Civil Liberties Union had applied to use school auditoriums in Los Angeles and San Diego.

The decision cannot be appealed because the auditorium dates applied for will have passed, making the issue moot. Instead, according to the Union's counsel, Abraham Gorenfeld, one or more new test cases will probably be arranged.

The union won an initial round in the controversy, getting a ruling of unconstitutionality from the Superior Court in Los Angeles.

The City Board of Education, the defendant, did not appeal. Instead, it waited and denied the Civil Liberties Union's next application for an auditorium permit in which a non-subversive declaration had been withheld.

Referred to Lower Court

The issue was taken directly to the State Supreme Court, which under a standard procedure referred it to the lower Court of Appeal for judgment.

The Civil Liberties Union was instrumental in obtaining the invalidation, by the United States Supreme Court, of two similar California oath requirements, imposed on veterans and churches seeking special tax exemptions.

It has been attacking another law, requiring a special non-subversive oath by state functionaries from the Governor down, in a test case involving the commissioning of notaries public.

This week's opinion was written by Justice Turney Fox, with the concurrence of Justice Allen Ashburn and Justice pro tem Clarence Kindcaid.

Civil Liberties Union Asks Local Officials Not to Interfere With Northern Student Picketing

The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla, Fri 4-22-60

NEW YORK. — The American Civil Liberties Union this week called on college authorities and local police officials not to interfere with northern student picketing demonstrations in support of southern students protesting lunch counter racial discrimination.

The civil liberties group referred to press statements that report that police and college authorities have taken, or threatened, punitive action against student picketing, including expulsion from college. ". . . Such action raises a fundamental threat to freedom of speech and academic freedom," the ACLU said. The statement added that the ACLU would consider all academic freedom issues that may arise from the picketing disputes, particularly disciplinary action by state-supported institutions.

In its statement, released by executive director Patrick Murphy Malin, the ACLU set forth three guide lines for picketing. One, the right to picket as an expression of opinion under the First Amendment has been held constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court provided the objective of the picketing is lawful; two, pickets cannot interfere with pedestrians, block traffic or bar entrance into and exit from a store, or engage in violence; and three, no advance permission or license is needed from the police, although the picketing group "may wish to notify authorities of their intention so that police who do not know about the picketing will not seek wrongfully to disperse them."

Urges Alabama Governor to Support Threatened Teachers

The Iowa Bystander, Des Moines Iowa, Thurs. 4-21-60

NEW York N. Y.—The American Civil Liberties Union today urged Alabama Governor John Patterson to assure teachers at the Alabama State College that they would not be dismissed for supporting the southern student demonstrations against lunch-counter racial discrimination.

An ACLU telegram, sent by its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, noted that the Alabama State Board of Education had declared in a published statement that 11 faculty members at the all-Negro college who had voiced support for the students should be dismissed, and that if the college president, H. C. Trenholm is unwilling to fire the men, the Board will get someone who would. Nine Alabama State College students have been ordered expelled for their protest.

Freedom of Speech

". . . such action would be a gross violation of freedom of speech and academic freedom," the ACLU said. "We urge that in your official capacity you reassure college teachers and students that despite the bitter feeling about the racial segregation issue, the long-established American tradition of freedom of expression will not be extinguished in Alabama. Moreover, the failure to observe such an essential of academic freedom is bound to bring discredit on the Alabama educational system in academic circles."

Join the N.A.A.C.P.
Everyone is eligible for membershi

ACLU Attacks Census Form Racial Query

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery Ala, Fri 4-8-60

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Civil Liberties Union Thursday night objected to a question on color and race in the current census and said it would defend anyone threatened with prosecution by the government for refusal to answer.

"The question raises in the mind of many of our people the spectre of some threatened discrimination to be based on the answer they give," the ACLU said in a statement.

The civil rights group asked the government to instruct canvassers now busy throughout the country in the 1960 census to eliminate the question from the questionnaire and record no answer to it.

"No one should be subjected to, or threatened with any penalty for refusal to answer that question," the ACLU said. "If the question is asked and there are refusals to answer it, and the refusals are followed by threatened or actual prosecution, the ACLU stands ready to defend such refusals, on the ground of civil liberty."

It is possible, a public statement by the ACLU said, "to think of non-discriminatory purposes for which really scientific statistics about the 'racial' composition of our national population are needed by the government" but the question as presently worded in the 1960 census "will not produce such reliable information."

Alabama State In Dan[ger] Discredited In Academ[ic Circles]

The Nashville [Independent?], Nashville Tenn.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 17—The American Civil Liberties Union declared today that the ordered dismissal of a Negro college professor by Alabama Governor John Patterson was a violation of academic freedom and "would completely discredit in academic circles the State's educational system."

Fri 6/24/60

The ACLU comment was contained in a letter from its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, noting the firing of Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, chairman of the History Department of Alabama State College. Government Patterson charged Dr. Reddick with Communist associations.

Asserting that if there was evidence that Dr. Reddick had misused his academic position, the ACLU said the proper course would be to bring such a charge before a formal hearing at which Dr. Reddick would be entitled to the due process "which is every faculty member's right." In the absence of such a hearing and Dr. Reddick's dismissal, the ACLU said, "we fear that you and the State Board of Education have fallen into the error of equating with Communism the indigneous Southern movement to attain racial equality by nonviolent means. A loose charge of this nature can only further excite public feeling and impede rational consideration of the ways and means by which a minority group are to achieve their constitutional rights."

The full text of the ACLU letter follows:

We are deeply disturbed to learn that you have ordered President Trenholm of Alabama State College to dismiss preemptorily Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Chairman, since 1956, of the history Department of this institution.

You will recall that we addressed a telegram to you on April 15 deploring the State Board of education published statement calling for the dismissal, at Alabama State College of 11 faculty members who had voiced support for Southern student demonstrations against lunch counters segregation. In that telegram, we said, ". . . . Such action would be a gross violation of freedom of speech and academic freedom. We urge that in your official capacity you reassure college teachers and students that despite the bitter feeling about one racial segregation issue, the long-established American tradition of freedom of expression will not be extinguished in Alabama . ." We have received no answer.

In the Associated Press dispatch of June 15, reporting Professor Reddick's dismissal, you are quoted as saying that you have evidence of his Communist associations. In our view the key point is whether Professor Reddick misused his academic position.

Both Tell Views In ACLU Book

Chicago Defender p. 3

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen John F. Kennedy have stated their positions on the government's role in maintaining civil liberties.

"The ideal of freedom must go further than the mere protection of our rights and liberty," Nixon said. "It must encourage the positive freedom characterized as equality and opportunity."

Kennedy defined civil liberties as "An individual's immunity from governmental oppression." For the security of liberty, he said, "restraint is indispensable" in the government's role.

Sat Oct. 15-21, 1960

FOR ACLU

Views of the two presidential nominees were prepared for the American Civil Liberties Union. The texts will be published in Civil Liberties, the ACLU's monthly magazine.

5 10

Nixon said:

"A nation wise in the ways of freedom encourages its people to be alert, to be responsive and to be creative in dealing with any challenge to national security," he said.

KENNEDY'S VIEW

Kennedy said he thought it significant that the Democratic party has set forth civil liberties and civil rights in separate sections of its national platform.

"A society which respects civil liberty realizes that the freedom of its people is built in large part, upon their privacy," Kennedy said. He added that the Bill of Rights is "a catalogue of immunities — a charter of liberties."

...ich. judge talks on Bill of Rights

DETROIT — The Bill of Rights, "created out of conflict," will be the core of con... as long as the United ... concept of or... liberty," Justice George Edwards said here last week.

"The rights that wither for the weak, the friendless and the guilty will eventually be taken away from all," the ... Supreme Court justice told a meeting of 100 members of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The occasion was the observance of Bill of Rights Day in McGregor Memorial Center at Wayne State University, sponsored by ACLU.

* * *

"THE THREAT of the McCarthy era to the free market place of ideas is not dead," Edwards said.

There is also a threat to order, Edwards said, as exemplified by "mob rule" in Little Rock and lynchings in Mississippi.

Four constitutional amendments — the First, Fourth, Eighth and Fourteenth—need particular safeguarding, the justice declared.

And the right of free speech, he added, must be returned to Justice Holmes' concept of being limited only by a "clear and present danger."

* * *

"THE U.S. Supreme Court has in recent years tried indeed to balance it between public need and private right, and in the long run governmental power will always win," he said.

The Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits states from making laws abridging individual rights, was described by Edwards as the "summation of the entire Bill of Rights, though not a part of the ... amendments."

Talmadge Of Georgia

Speaks 6 Hours Against 'Rights'

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois urged today that the Senate pass a civil rights bill as quickly as possible rather than wait for the House to act.

This was in direct conflict with the reported strategy of the Democratic leadership to let the House pass a bill first and then to try to prevail on the Senate to accept the measure.

A bill embodying most but not all of the Eisenhower administration's civil rights program was cleared for House consideration next month by a 7-4 vote of the House Rules Committee Thursday.

The committee also specificially provided for consideration of an amendement to carry out the administration proposal for court-appointed referees to protect Negro voting rights.

However, Rep. Howard W. Smith D-Va., the committee chairman, said the bill will not be called up in the House until March 10.

This means it probably will be March 16 or 17, and possibly several days later, before the House will be able to pass the bill and send it to the Senate.

In the Senate, the civil rights debate started Monday when an unrelated House-passed bill was called up and thrown open to civil rights amendments.

Dirksen has offered an amendment embracing all of the administration's civil rights proposals, touching off a continuing round of lengthy speeches by southern foes.

Sen. Herman Talmadge D-Ga. held the floor for about six hours Thursday with a detailed attack on the voting referee proposal and other measures.

Dirksen told newsmen that, starting next week, he hopes the Senate will begin "to tighten up a bit" and extend the length of its daily sessions — averaging about eight hours this week. "It has to be done if we are going to pass a bill in due course," he said.

HOUSE WILL GET BILL ON RIGHTS

Southern Motion to Bar Amendments Is Defeated By Vote of 7 to 4

WASHINGTON (AP) — Six Democrats and Republicans from the North and West teamed up with a Tennessee Republican Thursday to jar loose a civil rights bill from the House Rules committee.

The 7-4 vote which cleared the bill to the floor provided also that it could be amended there as the members might desire.

A motion to bar amendments, submitted by one of the four Southerners on the losing side, went down to defeat on a similar 7-4 vote.

Around March 10.

Prospects now are that the House will begin debate no sooner than March 10, and continue indefinitely. The committee recommended 15 hours of debate before the bill is open to amendment. These could be stretched over a considerable period of time.

Thursday's committee vote went this way:

To submit the legislation to the House: Reps. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind), James J. Delaney (D-NY), Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass), Leo E. Allen (R-Ill), Clarence J. Brown (R-Ohio), Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho) and B. Carroll Reece (R-Tenn).

To delay action: Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va), and Reps. William M. Colmer (D-Miss), James W. Trimble (D-Ark) and Homer Thornberry (D-Tex).

Senate speechmaking on the issue continued Thursday, with Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga) holding the floor for hours.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) protested against the suggestion that Northerners like him, with a large Negro voting element back home, are the only ones "looking for votes."

[illegible]ixie Wins Round [illegible] Rights Battle

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Southern Democrats won an[illegible] victory in the civil rights debate Friday when the [illegible] voted, 49 to 35, to strike out a provision making [illegible] crime to obstruct court desegregation orders.

3-12-60

[illegible] got a big as[illegible] from moderates of [illegible] especially from [illegible] Lausche (D-Ohio).

[illegible] pushed through an [illegible] to the court obstruc[illegible] of the Civil Rights [illegible] it to include all [illegible] orders, not just those deal[illegible] desegregation.

[illegible] TO TABLE

[illegible] the Lausche amendment [illegible] adopted, 65 to 19, this opened [illegible] of obstruction provision [illegible] include labor disputes, some[illegible] the Northern ultra-liberals [illegible] want.

[illegible] of the advocates of harsh [illegible] legislation, Sen. Morse [illegible], then moved to table the [illegible] section dealing with the ob[illegible] of court orders, declar[illegible] wasn't needed, anyhow.

[illegible] ultra-liberal bloc then split [illegible] open, most of the Northern [illegible] voting for the tabling [illegible], with most of the Republi[illegible] in that group against it.

[illegible] SEEN

[illegible] afternoon's flurry of activ[illegible] actually represented two [illegible] victories for the Dixie bloc [illegible] moderates from other sec[illegible] of the country.

[illegible] this coalition, led by [illegible] Leader Johnson of Texas [illegible] Northern extremists [illegible] Thursday on test votes [illegible].

[illegible], the House speeded [illegible] debate on its own version [illegible] civil rights bill, with Geor[illegible] Forrester quarterback[illegible] Southern speakers in opposi[illegible] the bill.

HOUSE SPEEDS DEBATE

The House was expected to wind up its allotted 15 hours of general debate Friday night, clearing the way for the beginning of votes on amendments next Monday.

In offering the amendments, Lausche said he did not believe it proper or fair to pass a law aimed at one section of the country, in this case the South.

A highly amusing situation developed with the advocates of harsh civil rights legislation squirming.

P. 3

CHANGE OF TACTICS

Sen. Carroll (D-Colo), and other Northerners who sought unsuccessfully Thursday to shut off Southern debate on the entire bill, suddenly found it desirable to debate the Lausche amendment at great length.

Then under the very serious threat of having the Lausche amendment adopted, the ultra liberals abruptly decided that the entire Section One of the Dirksen bill just wasn't needed anyhow.

Sen. Morse moved to table the entire section, and Sen. Clark (D-Pa) agreed that the penalties for obstructing court orders are unnecessary.

The Southerners and Majority Leader Johnson looked on in undisguised glee as the civil rights partisans fell to squabbling uncomfortably among themselves.

Rogers Asks Enforcing Of Rights

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Sunday it is of the "utmost importance" that Congress include in its final civil rights bill provision to crack down on violators of school integration court orders.

Mon. 3-14-60

Rogers made a special plea for this proposal in the administration's civil rights package in a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), chief Republican spokesman in the House fight over civil rights legislation, which will reach the voting stage Monday.

P. 1

The provision was eliminated from the Senate's version of the civil rights measure in a crucial vote on Friday. The Senate fight will go into its second month next week. There are indications that a moderate bill, geared essentially to voting rights, will emerge.

Rogers noted that lawmakers favoring a voting rights bill have contended that "in the long run the right to vote is of fundamental importance to the Negro."

"This thought," he said, "should not lull anyone into forgetting that meanwhile the federal government has a responsibility in other civil rights matters, including the duty to enforce court orders in school desegregation cases."

Rogers said the proposal, which would authorize federal penalties for persons thwarting court segregation orders, would enable the federal government to enforce these orders "without mob violence and without the necessity of using federal troops."

Rogers said Congress as well as the administration "should make it clear that they give their full support to enforcing the orders of the federal courts in school cases."

Mon. 3-14-60

Despite some grumbling from both sides, moderates on the issue were firmly in control in both houses. They wanted a bill, similar to the House measure, primarily geared to the protection of the voting rights of Negroes and minus more controversial provisions.

P. 9

Under the terms of an agreement by both sides, the House will cut short its general debate and begin voting on its bill Monday. Several amendments to toughen up the measure will be offered.

Speaker Sam Rayburn has predicted that the House will complete action on its bill and send it to the Senate Thursday. The Senate has been working on its version since Feb. 15.

Both Democrats and Republicans have said that the Senate probably would accept the House bill and send it to the White House for President Eisenhower's signature.

Such a procedure would preclude the necessity of a Senate-House conference to resolve the differences between differing versions passed by each House. Such a conference could tie up Congress for weeks.

Plans for Senate approval of the House bill could be upset if the House wrote into its measure some of the more stringent non-voting rights provisions opposed by Senate moderates.

The heart of the House bill was expected to be a modified version of the administration plan to set up a system of court-appointed federal referees to guarantee Negro voting rights in the South.

Republicans were reported to be working over the weekend on a draft of a proposal that would make the provision less obnoxious to Southerners.

Dixie Loses In House Rights Test

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Southerners were fighting a losing battle against a voting referee amendment to the civil rights bill in the House Wednesday after almost succeeding in killing it Tuesday.

Republicans and Northern Democrats, having patched up their differences overnight, pushed through, 188 to 120, a provision strengthening the voting referee proposal.

P. 1

It would require a judge, when a pattern of discrimination against Negroes is found, to issue orders permitting them to vote even while their right to vote was being challenged.

This would permit such Negroes to cast "provisional ballots" that could be impounded and not counted until after the challenge was denied by court action.

It was an amendment put forward by Rep. O'Hara (D-Mich) and agreed to by Rep. McCulloch (R-Ohio), quarterback of the Republican civil rights advocates.

The amendment was adopted despite the argument of Rep. John J. Flynt Jr. of Georgia and other Southerners that it would destroy the secret ballot and throw election procedures into utter confusion.

Flynt said this casting of provisional ballots could throw an election in doubt for a period of two years or more if the results were contested all the way to the Supreme Court.

Thurs. 3-17-60

The House then voted down, 149 to 121, a Southern-backed amendment by Rep. Willis (D-La) aimed at weakening the referee bill.

P. 10

The Willis amendment would have required a voting referee to determine specifically that a Negro had been deprived of his right to vote because of race or color before the referee could register the Negro applicant.

Without this amendment, the Southerners argued, the voting referee bill authorizes a "conclusive presumption" on the part of the voting referee that a Negro was denied the right to vote because of race or color.

In other words, the Southerners declared, under terms of the voting referee bill a Negro would not have to prove he was denied the right to vote solely because of race or color, if a judge had found a pattern of discrimination to exist.

The Northern leadership argued that the Willis amendment would strike at the very heart of the bill's aim to guarantee voting rights to Negroes where they are discriminated against in the South.

The House spent all day wrangling on these two amendments and quit until Thursday when an attempt will be made to complete action on the voting referee proposal.

This has delayed the leadership's time table on House passage of a civil rights bill on or before St. Patrick's Day. It is now doubtful that action can be completed Thursday on the voting referee amendment and the four other sections of the bill.

The Southerners hurled many a warning at their Northern opponents in the House on what the voting referee proposal may ultimately do to voting procedures, North and South.

Rep. Smith (D-Va), chairman of the House Rules Committee, charged that Congress is engaged in "a mad scramble," the basic issue of which is "who is going to get the political credit for this monstrosity of legislation."

Rep. E. L. Forrester of Georgia made another one of his emotional, finger-waving, shouting appeals to the House not to pass such legislation.

Forrester charged that the advocates of the civil rights bill are "destroying the constitution because of your hatred for our people of the South."

ACTION IS URGED ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Nixon, Kennedy Asked to Push Legislation

NEW YORK (AP) — A conference of minority group, civic and other organizations Sunday called on Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy to push bipartisan civil rights legislation at the coming special session of Congress.

The call for "an August down payment" on the Republican and Democratic civil rights planks came from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The conference chairman is Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The conference describes itself as a group of "30-odd national civic, church, labor, minority group, fraternal and professional organizations."

The conference said, "Both parties have adopted strong civil rights planks with substantial areas of agreement between them. We ask both parties for an August down payment on these planks as an earnest of their intention to execute the planks in full during the next administration.

"While we shall press to obtain civil rights legislation at this session of Congress, we are equally determined to do everything possible to see that such legislation does not become a political football."

The conference suggested that possible legislation, based on areas of agreement in both the Democratic and Republican platforms, might be to:

Facilitate school desegregation by extending federal aid to schools which "in good faith attempt to desegregate."

Authorize the attorney general to bring federal court actions to protect constitutional rights.

Establish a statutory body to protect equal job opportunities on Government contracts.

MRS. ROGERS TO ADVISE LODGE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, Tuesday appointed Mrs. Jewel Stratford Rogers of Chicago as his special consultant on civil rights.

She will advise him on civil rights matters during his campaign for the Vice Presidency.

Mrs. Rogers has been a political, church, civic and professional leader in Chicago for more than 10 years.

She is a graduate of Oberlin college in Ohio and the University of Chicago Law School. As trial attorney for the Legal Aid Bureau of United Charities of Chicago, she handled more than 3,000 court cases from 1947 to 1953. Later, she became the first colored woman to be appointed an Assistant United States Attorney.

Her civic work includes executive posts with the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, the American Civil Liberties Union, Professional Women's Club of Chicago, the Chicago Urban League, and the Illinois Advisory Committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

BAR SECRETARY

She was the first colored woman admitted to membership in the Chicago Bar Association and is [illegible]tary of the National Bar [illegible]ion.

Mrs. Rogers has received 10 outstanding service awards from church, civic and club groups. She is the first woman trustee of St. [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago.

Her political career started with the Illinois Young Republicans in 1949 and was climaxed this year when she was named an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention and later seconded the nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the Presidency. She now is vice chairman of Illinois Voluntees for Nixon-Lodge

Mrs. Rogers is married to John W. Rogers, an attorney. They have a son, John III.

Rocky Asks For Rights Interest

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said that the fact Congress did not act on civil rights program during its recent session was a sign that the public's interest in such legislation had not gone far enough yet.

"Let us recognize that the failure to move rapidly enough in this field has not been the failure of any one branch of government nor of any one administration, but of both legislative and executive branches through a long series of administrations," Rockefeller said.

Speaking at the closing dinner of the 50th annual conference of the National Urban League, Rockefeller said the fact Congress did not pass civil rights legislation should not be cause for discouragement.

"Rather," he said, "it should prompt renewed effort, a new sense of realism about the difficulties in our path, in pushing forward to the goal of true equality and teamwork among all Americans."

Rockefeller called for a national program giving every American the right to vote, equality and teamwork among all Americans."

Rockefeller called for a national program giving every American the right to vote, equal job opportunities, the freedom to live where he chooses and equal access to public employment and public facilities.

To achieve these objectives takes dedicated leadership—and it is essential that this leadership be backed by the firm and determined use of executive authority and the tools of law," he said. "But this must also be a leadership of understanding, of compassion and perspective. It must be a leadership that recognizes the problem as one not confined solely to any one part of the country. Nor should we overlook the fact that honest efforts to attain solutions to the problem of discrimination are being made by persons of good will in all regions of the country."

10 1960

CIVIL LIBERTIES

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

NIXON IS ASSAILED ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

The N.Y. Times

Lehman Calls Him a Threat —Cites His Sponsorship of Mundt-Nixon Bill

New York

Former Senator Herbert H. Lehman labeled Vice President Nixon a threat to civil liberties last night.

Fri. 10-21-60

One basis given for the label was Mr. Nixon's co-sponsorship of the Internal Security Act of 1950. When the measure was before Congress, it was known as the Mundt-Nixon bill.

P. 21

Senator John F. Kennedy, now Mr. Nixon's Democratic rival for the Presidency, voted for the bill, while a member of the House, and for over-riding President Harry S. Truman's veto of it.

Mr. Lehman's attack on the Vice President's position on civil liberties was made in a recording of a television program scheduled for showing last night on a state-wide network.

"It is probably the most useless and costly piece of legislation passed in many years," Mr. Lehman told his television audience.

"Millions and millions of dollars have been spent under its terms and yet, even today, ten years after that legislative brain-child of Mr. Nixon, after thousands of hearings and endless court proceedings, the first penalties of that blunderbuss law have yet to be applied to the first Communists."

Mr. Lehman's television appearance was sponsored by the State American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee on Political Education.

The former Senator said that the Eisenhower Administration could have saved a substantial sum by abolishing the Subversive Activities Control Board, set up under the act. The board, he added, has become little more than a haven for patronage seekers.

"But this Administration," he went on "has not been distinguished for either its courage or its sincerity. I do not suppose that Mr. Nixon himself, since this law is his brain-child could be expected to act on this matter."

"Mr. Nixon's over-all record on civil liberties certainly does not command itself to me, or in my judgment to any one who has a deep concern for civil liberties," Mr. Lehman asserted.

Associated Press Wirephoto

IN THE HOUSE'S CHAIR OF AUTHORITY: Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, posing yesterday in House of Representatives, just before session that included civil rights vote. He presided.

House Roll-Call on Rights

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the House passed and sent to the Senate today the civil rights bill:

FOR PASSAGE—311

Democrats—179

Addonizio (N. J.)
Albert (Okla.)
Anfuso (N. Y.)
Ashley (Ohio)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Bailey (W. Va.)
Baring (Nev.)
Barr (Ind.)
Barrett (Pa.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boland (Mass.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Bowles (Conn.)
Brademas (Ind.)
Breeding (Kan.)
Brewster (Md.)
Brock (Neb.)
Brown (Mo.)
Buckley (N. Y.)
Burdick (N. D.)
Burke (Ky.)
Burke (Mass.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cannon (Mo.)
Carnahan (Mo.)
Celler (N. Y.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Clark (Pa.)
Coad (Iowa)
Coffin (Me.)
Cohelan (Calif.)
Cook (Ohio)
Daddario (Conn.)
Daniels (N. J.)
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney (N. Y.)
Dent (Pa.)
Denton (Ind.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Doyle (Calif.)
Dulski (N. Y.)
Edmondson (Okla.)
Fallon (Md.)
Farbstein (N. Y.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Flood (Pa.)
Flynn (Wis.)
Fogarty (R.I.)
Foley (Md.)
Forand (R.I.)
Friedel (Md.)
Gallagher (N. J.)
King (Utah)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Kowalski (Conn.)
Lane (Mass.)
Lankford (Md.)
Lesinski (Mich.)
Levering (Ohio)
Libonati (Ill.)
McCormack (Mass.)
McDowell (Del.)
McFall (Calif.)
McGinley (Neb.)
McGovern (S. D.)
MacDonald (Mass.)
Machrowitz (Mich.)
Mack (Ill.)
Madden (Ind.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Marshall (Minn.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Meyer (Vt.)
C. W. Miller (Calif.)
G. P. Miller (Calif.)
Moeller (Ohio)
Monagan (Conn.)
Montoya (N. M.)
Moorhead (Pa.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Morris (N. M.)
Moss (Calif.)
Moulder (Mo.)
Multer (N. Y.)
Murphy (Ill.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Nix (Pa.)
O'Brien (Ill.)
O'Brien (N. Y.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Oliver (Me.)
Perking (Ky.)
Pfost (Idaho)
Philbin (Mass.)
Porter (Ore.)
Price (Ill.)
Prokop (Pa.)
Pucinski (Ill.)
Quigley (Pa.)
Rabaut (Mich.)
Randall (Mo.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (Alaska)
Rodino (N. J.)
Garmatz (Md.)
George (Kan.)
Giaimo (Conn.)
Gilbert (N. Y.)
Granahan (Pa.)
Gray (Ill.)
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Hargis (Kan.)
Hays (Ohio)
Healey (N. Y.)
Hechler (W. Va.)
Hogan (Ind.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Holland (Pa.)
Holtzman (N. Y.)
Hull (Mo.)
Inouye (Ha.)
Irwin (Conn.)
Jarman (Okla.)
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Colo.)
Johnson (Md.)
Johnson (Wis.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Karth (Minn.)
Kasem (Calif.)
Kastenmeier (Wis.)
Kee (W. Va.)
Kelly (N. Y.)
Keogh (N. Y.)
Kilday (Tex.)
Kilgore (Tex.)
King (Calif.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Roosevelt (Calif.)
Rostenkowski (Ill.)
Roush (Ind.)
Santangelo (N. Y.)
Saund (Calif.)
Shelley (Calif.)
Sheppard (Calif.)
Shipley (Ill.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Slack (W. Va.)
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers (W. Va.)
Steed (Okla.)
Stratton (N. Y.)
Stubblefield (Ky.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Teller (N. Y.)
Thompson (N. J.)
Thornberry (Tex.)
Toll (Pa.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Ullman (Ore.)
Vanik (Ohio)
Walter (Pa.)
Wampler (Ind.)
Watts (Ky.)
Wier (Minn.)
Wolf (Iowa)
Wright (Tex.)
Yates (Ill.)
Zablocki (Wis.)
Zelenko (N. Y.)

Republicans—132

Adair (Ind.)
Allen (Ill.)
Andersen (Minn.)
Auchincloss (N. J.)
Avery (Ohio)
Ayres (Ohio)
Baker (Tenn.)
Baldwin (Calif.)
Barry (N. Y.)
Bass (N. H.)
Bates (Mass.)
Baumhart (Ohio)
Becker (N. Y.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Bentley (Mich.)
Berry (S. D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Bolton (Ohio)
Bosch (N. Y.)
Bow (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Broomfield (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill (N. J.)
Canfield (N. J.)
Cederberg (Mich.)
Chamberlain (Mich.)
Chenoweth (Colo.)
Church (Ill.)
Collier (Ill.)
Conte (Mass.)
Corbett (Pa.)
Cunningham (Neb.)
Curtin (Pa.)
Curtis (Mass.)
Curtis (Mo.)
Dague (Pa.)
Martin (Mass.)
May (Wash.)
Merrow (N. H.)
Michel (Ill.)
Miller (N. Y.)
Milliken (Pa.)
Derounian (N. Y.)
Derwinski (Ill.)
Devine (Ohio)
Dixon (Utah)
Dooley (N. Y.)
Dorn (N. Y.)
Dwyer (N. J.)
Fenton (Pa.)
Fino (N. Y.)
Ford (Mich.)
Frelinghuysen (N. J.)
Fulton (Pa.)
Gavin (Pa.)
Glenn (N. J.)
Goodell (N. Y.)
Griffin (Mich.)
Gross (Iowa)
Gubser (Calif.)
Halleck (Ind.)
Halpern (N. Y.)
Henderson (Ohio)
Hess (Ohio)
Hiestand (Calif.)
Hoeven (Iowa)
Hoffman (Ill.)
Holt (Calif.)
Horan (Wash.)
Hosmer (Calif.)
Judd (Minn.)
Kearns (Pa.)
Keith (Mass.)
Knox (Mich.)
Kyl (Iowa)
Lafore (Pa.)
Laird (Wis.)
Langen (Minn.)
Latta (Ohio)
Lindsay (N. Y.)
Lipscomb (Calif.)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McDonough (Calif.)
McIntire (Me.)
Mack (Wash.)
Mailliard (Calif.)
Moore (W. Va.)
Mumma (Pa.)
Nelsen (Minn.)
Norblad (Ore.)
O'Konski (Wis.)
Osmers (N. J.)
Ostertag (N. Y.)
Pelly (Wash).
Pillion (N. Y.)
Pirnie (N. Y.)
Quie (Minn.)
Ray (N. Y.)
Reece (Tenn.)
Rees (Kan.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Riehlman (N. Y.)
Robison (N. Y.)
Rogers (Mass.)
St. George (N. Y.)
Saylor (Pa.)
Schenck (Ohio)
Scherer (Ohio)
Schwengel (Iowa)
Short (N. D.)
Siler (Ky.)
Simpson (Ill.)
Smith (Calif.)
Springer (Ill.)
Taylor (N. Y.)
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wyo.)
Tollefson (Wash.)
Van Pelt (Wis.)
Van Zandt (Pa.)
Wainwright (N. Y.)
Wallhauser (N. J.)
Weaver (Neb.)
Weis (N. Y.)
Westland (Wash.)
Wharton (N. Y.)
Widnall (N. J.)
Wilson (Calif.)
Withrow (Wis.)
Younger (Calif.)

AGAINST THE BILL—109

Democrats—94

Abbitt (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
Alexander (N. C.)
Alford (Ark.)
Andrews (Ala.)
Ashmore (S. C.)
Bass (Tenn.)
Beckworth (Tex.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Boggs (La.)
Bonner (N. C.)
Boykin (Ala.)
Brooks (La.)
Brooks (Tex.)
Brown (Ga.)
Burleson (Tex.)
Casey (Tex.)
Colmer (Miss.)
Cooley (N. C.)
Davis (Ga.)
Davis (Tenn.)
Dorn (S. C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Downing (Va.)
Durham (N. C.)
Elliott (Ala.)
Everett (Tenn.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fisher (Tex.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Forrester (Ga.)
Fountain (N. C.)
Frazier (Tenn.)
Gary (Va.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Grant (Ala.)
Haley (Fla.)
Hardy (Va.)
Harmon (Ind.)
Harris (Ark.)
Harrison (Va.)
Hebert (La.)
Hemphill (S. C.)
Herlong (Fla.)
Huddleston (Ala.)
Ikard (Tex.)
Jennings (Va.)
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Kitchin (N. C.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Lennon (N. C.)
Loser (Tenn.)
McMillan (S. C.)
McSween (La.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Matthews (Fla.)
Mills (Ark.)
Mitchell (Ga.)
Morris (Okla.)
Morrison (La.)
Murray (Tenn.)
Norrell (Ark.)
Passman (La.)
Patman (Tex.)
Pilcher (Ga.)
Poage (Tex.)
Preston (Ga.)
Rains (Ala.)
Riley (S. C.)
Rivers (S. C.)
Roberts (Ala.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Rutherford (Tex.)
Scott (N. C.)
Selden (Ala.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Smith (Miss.)
Smith (Va.)
Spence (Ky.)
Teague (Tex.)
Thomas (Tex.)
Thompson (La.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Trimble (Ark.)
Tuck (Va.)
Vinson (Ga.)
Whitener (N. C.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Williams (Miss.)
Willis (La.)
Winstead (Miss.)
Young (Tex.)

Republicans—15

Alger (Tex.)
Bennett (Mich.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Budge (Idaho)
Cramer (Fla.)
Hoffman (Mich.)
Jensen (Iowa)
Johansen (Mich.)
Jonas (N. C.)
Mason (Ill.)
Meader (Mich.)
Poff (Va.)
Smith (Kan.)
Taber (N. Y.)
Utt (Calif.)

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE; GAINS IN SENATE

Roll-Call Vote of 311 to 109 Is Acclaimed by Rogers as 'an Historic Step'

JOHNSON'S TACTICS WIN

His Parliamentary Strategy Assures the Measure Will Reach Floor Tuesday

By **RUSSELL BAKER**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24—The House of Representatives passed its civil rights bill today and sent it to the Senate. The vote was 311 to 109.

An hour after the house action, the Senate overwhelmingly rode down Southern objections put aside all its own civil-rights proposals and voted to start work next week on the House bill.

William P. Rogers, Attorney General, described today's House action as "an historic step forward" in the cause of civil liberties despite the loss of some Administration proposals.

With the arrival of the House bill, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, immediately executed an intricate parliamentary gambit that guaranteed that the bill would come to the floor by the middle of next week.

Six Weeks of Futility

Thus Mr. Johnson ended six weeks of futile Senate attempts to produce its own bill out of scores of proposals submitted.

Senator Johnson moved to send the House bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back to the full Senate next Tuesday. Over the years the Southern-dominated Judiciary Committee has established a record of never having reported a civil rights bill.

Its chairman, Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, who is sworn to uphold the record, countered the Johnson move with a motion that the bill be submitted to his group without instructions,

This was clearly an invitation to permanent burial. The Senate gave Mr. Eastland a ringing vote of no-confidence in overriding him 72 to 19.

Eighteen of the votes for consigning the bill to Mr. Eastland's care came from the Southern bloc. The other was Senator Milton R. Young, Republican of North Dakota.

The Senate then voted, 86 to 5, to let the Eastland committee consider the bill for five days with instructions to send it back Tuesday. Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, inquired what would happen if the Eastland committee refused. He was informed that there was no precedent for a committee's disobeying the Senate's instructions.

Mr. Johnson's moves today set the machinery for a leadership attempt to get Senate approval of the House bill without substantial change. The Judiciary Committee may propose amendments, but these will be subject to approval by the full Senate.

Before dealing with the House bill, the Senate gave its urban-industrial state members a final chance to get on record in favor of a voting-rights plan differing from the Administration-backed program in the House bill.

In this vote, designed largely to let the more fervid proponents of civil rights perfect their political records, the Senate killed the alternative plan by a vote of 51 to 43.

On this test the members from the urban-industrial states gained surprisingly strong support from the Westerners.

The core of the House bill is a provision empowering Federal District judges to appoint voting referees to register qualified Negro voters in areas where local officials systematically block Negro voting rights. Continued refusal to permit qualified Negroes to vote would be punishable for contempt of court.

Other Provisions in Bill

The bills sponsored by Representatives Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, and William M. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio, also does the following:

¶Makes it a Federal crime to obstruct court orders in school integration cases.

¶Makes it a Federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing offenses or for threats to bomb.

¶Provides for Federal assistance to help continue the schooling of service men's children where local schools are closed by integration disputes.

¶Requires local authorities to preserve Federal voting records for a two-year period.

A coalition of Senate Democrats and Republicans, unhappy with the voting-referee plan, has been pushing a variety of substitutes for the last six weeks.

The latest in this series, sponsored by Senator Javits and Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was pending before the Senate when it became clear that the House bill would be passed today.

Like the Administration-backed referee plan, the Javits-Clark plan would also have required that a Federal District judge find a "pattern or practice" of discrimination against Negro voting before becoming operative.

Also like the referee plan, it would have empowered the court to appoint referees to register qualified negroes. It contained an alternate provision, however, under which the registering officer could, at the Attorney General's recommendation, be appointed by the President.

Mr. Rogers had argued earlier than the Javis-Clark would be "worthless" because it could not be enforced by contempt-of-court punishment.

Nevertheless, the Javits-Clark bill gained support from two areas for political reasons. It appealed to Democrats who preferred something different from the Republican-labeled referee plan. And it appealed to Republicans under pressure from the liberal lobby to get something involving the Executive branch of the Government in the registration process.

Last night when it appeared that arrival of a House bill might close off action on the Javits-Clark plan before its backers could make a voting record, Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, moved to

force an immediate vote.

This was done with a motion to table, or kill, the plan. Motions to table are not debatable, but must be voted on immediately recessed until noon today.

When the Senate reconvened, the Morse motion was still pending and the roll was called. Of the forty-three votes for the Javits-Clark plan, thirty-five were Democratic and only eight Republican.

The majority consisted of twenty-four Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats, including the eighteen-man Southern bloc.

Russell Voices Objection

At 1:28 P. M., shortly after the Javits-Clark plan was killed, the House clerk appeared at the Senate door carrying the Celler-McCulloch bill.

Senator Johnson asked that it be read once in conformity with Senate rules. The clerk read the title. Senator Johnson then asked that it be read a second time. Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and leader of the Southern bloc, objected.

Senate rules require that a House bill lie before the Senate for one legislative day between first and second reading.

At Mr. Russell's objection,

Roll-Call Vote in Senate Tabling Rights Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate today tabled a civil rights bill amendment to combine the Administration's court-appointed referee plan with an alternative for Federal enrollment officers to protect Negro voting rights:

FOR TABLING—51

Democrats—27

Anderson (N. M.)	Johnston (S. C.)
Byrd (Va.)	Jordan (N. C.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Kefauver (Tenn.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Kerr (Okla.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Long (La.)
Ellender (La.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Robertson (Va.)
Frear (Del.)	Russell (Ga.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Green (R. I.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Hill (Ala.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Holland (Fla.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Johnson (Tex.)	

Republicans—24

Allott (Colo.)	Fong (Hawaii)
Beall (Md.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Hruska (Neb.)
Bridges (N. H.)	Martin (Iowa)
Brunsdale (N. D.)	Morton (Ky.)
Bush (Conn.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Butler (Md.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Smith (Me.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Williams (Del.)
Dworshak (Idaho)	Young (N. D.)

AGAINST TABLING—43

Democrats—35

Bartlett (Alaska)	Lusk (Ore.)
Bible (Nev.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Carroll (Colo.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Church (Idaho)	McNamara (Mich.
Clark (Pa.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Morse (Ore.)
Engle (Calif.)	Murray (Mont.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Muskie (Me.)
Gruening (Alaska)	O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Hart (Mich.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Symington (Mo.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Williams (N. J.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Lausche (Ohio	Young (Ohio)
Long (Hawaii)	

Republicans—8

Case (N. J.)	Keating (N. Y.)
Case (S. D.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Javits (N. Y.)	Scott (Pa.)

Senator Johnson moved to adjourn the Senate for three minutes. An adjournment, no matter how brief, turns the legislative calendar one day. While the three minutes ticked away Senator Spessard L. Holland, Democrat of Florida, said to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, "This is the shortest night I ever spent."

At 1:35 P. M., the Senate reconvened in another legislative day and Senator Johnson got his second reading. He then moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back Tuesday.

Senator Eastland countered with the motion to give his committee permanent custody. It was "legislative lynching," he said, to permit the committee only five days of consideration.

"We've got to have full hearings," he said.

After the Eastland motion was defeated and the Johnson motion carried, the Senate displaced the Stella school bill that has been before it for six weeks as a vehicle for civil rights amendments.

The Stella bill, a noncontroversial measure for the relief of a Missouri school district, had been chosen by Mr. Johnson as a vehicle to carry civil rights measures in the absence of an original rights bill. It went back on the Senate calendar, probably to stay.

In farewell, Senator Russell observed:

"Since about 1 o'clock Feb. 15 every waking hour of the Senator from Georgia has been devoted to amendments to this bill. I do think it appropriate, after six weeks on the Stella school bill, to get up and bid it a fond good-by."

MASS TO BE SUNG FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Perhaps First Catholic Rite for Cause Slated at Church of St. Francis Xavier

By GEORGE DUGAN

What is believed to be the first special mass ever celebrated for the advancement of civil rights in this country will be offered at 10 A. M. today in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth Street and the Avenue of the Americas.

The St. Thomas More Society, an organization of professional men and women, will sponsor the solemn mass. The celebrant will be the Rev. Anthony S. Woods, chaplain of the society.

Among groups invited to send representatives were the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Urban League of Greater New York and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, Dean of the Boston College Law School. Widely known for his writings on church-state relations and jurisprudence, Father Drinan, a graduate of Georgetown University, is chairman of the family law committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

Collins Sees Rights Push By Kennedy

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP) — Gov. LeRoy Collins said Thursday John F. Kennedy will push the Civil Rights program harder than did President Eisenhower and the South and the nation ought to get set to face up to the fact.

"Mr. Kennedy is going to be extremely anxious that the South and the nation face up to this matter on a constructive basis," Collins told his news conference.

"He said that during the campaign and I expect him to carry it out."

RACE QUESTION

Collins, a staunch Kennedy backer and a moderate on the racial question, said he did not feel that the president-elect would be a "harsh and unreasonable man" but that he expected him to be "more determined and anxious and willing to step out in the forefront of leadership than did President Eisenhower."

Collins said that in his opinion President Eisenhower had adopted a "legalistic approach" to the matter of civil rights and had been content to let it rock along without taking any positive action to bring about a solution.

"I know that he (Kennedy) is going to want the South to assist its leadership in developing its own approach to this problem and I believe the South will do so," he said.

SAME VIEW

Then, as an afterthought, he added that had Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, been elected the South would have had to face up to the same responsibility in view of the Republican platform Civil Rights plank.

Collins, permanent chairman of the 1960 Democratic Convention, leaves office Jan 3 to become preisdent of the National Association of Broadcasters in Washington.

Before he accepted the $75,000 a year NAB post he had been mentioned for several top government posts in the event Kennedy won.

OTHER COMMITMENT

Collins said in response to a question that he would have liked being a part of the Kennedy administration but that he already had a three-year contract commitment with the NAB. And at any rate he said he would prefer the NAB job since he felt it was an important and challenging one.

Four years from now, Collins said he felt Kennedy would be "extremely popular" in the South.

"I think Jack Kennedy will make a great president and I feel the South along with the rest of the country will recognize the fine leadership that he will offer."

MRS. THOMASINA NORFORD has been appointed vice chairman of Women for Kennedy, a division of New York Citizens for Kennedy and Johnson. She will coordinate activities among women's groups and serve as consultant to the Civil Rights Division of the organization.

Case calls for alliance—

Demo-GOP liberals seen joining on civil rights issue

BY G. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 — (AP) — Sen. Clifford P. Case, (R., N. J.), said yesterday a bipartisan Senate group will start maneuvering the first day of the new Congress to enact civil rights legislation.

Case told reporters he and other Republicans who want broader federal laws to protect rights of Negroes and other minorities will develop their strategy in meetings here next month. He said they also planned to reach an alliance with northern Democratic senators sharing their views.

The first move, he said, will be to challenge as soon as Congress convenes Jan. 3 a Senate rule adopted early in 1958. It provides that a time limit on Senate debate—death knell to a filibuster—can be imposed by not less than two-thirds of those present and voting.

Win or lose on that issue, Case said, the group will press later for legislation to fulfill civil rights campaign pledges in the Republican and Democratic platforms.

CASE EXPRESSED confidence President-Elect John F. Kennedy will throw his weight behind the drive for more civil rights legislation. "I would be surprised and deeply disappointed if he did not," the senator said.

The provision under which a two-thirds vote is needed to limit debate also declares that all Senate rules remain in effect from session to session unless changed by a two-thirds vote.

Case said he and others will argue that the Senate rules expire with each Congress, just as the House rules do. He claimed the Senate has an inherent right to adopt new rules by majority vote at the start of each Congress session. This would make it easier to write a rule less stringent than the provision for a two-thirds majority now required to limit debates.

Case called it premature to discuss now the scope of the program the Republican-Democratic bloc would support.

He said this should wait until after Congress receives its message from Kennedy outlining his legislative program.

Congress adopted a civil rights bill this year, primarily to protect Negroes' voting rights, after a bitter filibuster that lasted for weeks.

CONTEMPT CASES STIR HIGH COURT

Division Bitter in Upholding Convictions of Uphaus and McPhaul in Inquiries

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—A bitterly divided Supreme Court affirmed today a contempt of Congress conviction based on a refusal to produce records of the Civil Rights Congress.

The vote was 5 to 4. The court upheld a nine-month jail sentence and $500 fine imposed on Arthur M. McPhaul of Detroit for failing to comply with a subpoena from theh House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In another action, the court dismissed a further appeal from Dr. Willard Uphaus, a pacifist who has been in jail since last Dec. 14 for refusing to give the Attorney General of New Hampshire the names of some associates.

The Uphaus decision drew impassioned dissents from Justices Hugo L. Black and William G. Douglas, who were joined by Chief Justice Earl Warren. They said Dr. Uphaus' fate threatened every American's freedom of association and conscience.

The main issue in the McPhaul case was a relatively narrow one—whether the Government had the burden of proving that the records in question existed and that Mr. McPhaul had them.

A subcommittee of the House group subpoenaed the records in 1952 in connection with an inquiry into alleged Communist domination of the Civil Rights Congress.

Gave No Explanation

Mr. McPhaul appeared, but without the records. He did not say that there were no records or that he had no control of them. He pleaded his privilege against self-incrimination — a privilege not applicable to organization records held by an individual.

At the trial for contempt, Mr. McPhaul offered no explanation of why he had not complied with the subpoena. His counsel argued that the Government had the burden of proof in a criminal case and could not convict him unless it produced some evidence about the records.

Justice Charles Evans Whittaker, writing for the majority, rejected this contention today. He was joined by Justices Felix Frankfurter, Tom C. Clark, John Marshall Harlan and Potter Stewart.

It was up to Mr. McPhaul to produce some evidence to explain or justify his non-compliance with the subpoena, Justice Whittaker said. Since he produced none, there was no factual issue as to the whereabouts of the records.

Justice Douglas dissented in an opinion joined by the Chief Justice and Justices Black and William J. Brennan Jr.

Their position was that the majority had dispensed with the presumption of innocence, "one of our most important safeguards against oppression." Justice Douglas said the court was allowing "a man to go to prison for doing no more, so far as this record reveals, than challenging the right of a committee to ask him to produce documents."

Ernest Goodman of Detroit argued for Mr. McPhaul and Daniel M. Friedman for the Government.

Dr. Uphaus' difficulties with New Hampshire arose from a summer camp he maintained there, called World Fellowship, Inc. The state Attorney General, Louis C. Wyman, demanded to know the names of the guests, charging that some might have been "subversive."

Dr. Uphaus refused on grounds of conscience. He was ordered to jail for civil contempt until he changed his mind, or at most for a year. In June, 1959, the Supreme Court upheld the sentence over the dissents of Chief Justice Warren and Justice Black, Douglas and Brennan.

The case came back to the Supreme Court because of a contention that New Hampshire law had changed since the earlier decision. The argument was that the legislature had deprived Mr. Wyman of the power to seek this kind of information wrom Dr. Uphaus.

The New Hampshire courts, however, rejected this contention.

In that posture of the case the Supreme Court today dismissed Dr. Uuhaus' appeal on the ground that it presented no Federal question.

An unsigned order of the court indicated, and a concurring memorandum by Justice Brennan said explicitly, that the only issue was one of New Hampshire law.

Comment in Courtroom

Ordinarily the denial of dismissal of a petition for review is not announced in the courtroom, much less commented upon. But today's dismissal was announced, and was followed by lengthy and vigorous statements of dissent by Justices Douglas and Black.

Justice Black said it was likely that Mr. Wyman would ask the 69-year-old Dr. Uphaus for the names again as soon as he was released from prison, and so arranged a more or less perpetual contempt sentence.

Justice Black reviewed the cases of some famous English dissenters, including John Bunyan. He concluded that no matter how bad Dr. Uphaus' cam associates were, "our Constitution absolutely forbids the imposition of pains nad penalties upon him for peaceably assembling with them.'

LIBERAL SUPPORTS IVIL RIGHTS STAY

ate Chairman Calls G.O.P. enate Action a 'Trick' to Stall Minimum-Pay Rise

Paul R. Hays, state chairman the Liberal party, yesterday dorsed the action of the na- nal Democratic candidates in bling Republican civil rights islation at the current recess sion of the Senate.

Mr. Hays, characterizing the publican action on civil hts as "a shoddy political ck," declared that the aim d been "to head off any ac- on minimum-wage legisla- on."

The Liberal party is sched- ed to give its nomination to Democratic slate of Senator hn F. Kennedy for President d Senator Lyndon B. John- n, the Senate majority lead- for Vice President, at a state mmittee meeting here Sept. Mr. Kennedy will accept the mination at a Liberal party ner the following night in Commodore Hotel.

Mr. Hays, interviewed on the RCA television program earchlight," said that if Sen- or Kennedy "had fallen for s shoddy trick, there would ve been neither civil rights minimum wage legislation."

Minimum Wage Raised

A Democratic bill increasing minimum wage from $1 to 25 an hour in three annual ps and extending the cover- e of the law was approved the Senate last Thursday.

The Liberal chairman said he ieved both Senator Kennedy Senator Johnson "are seri- y committed" to the Demo- tic platform plank on civil hts. Mr. Hays said the Dem- cratic platform "goes about as far as any platform could." The Liberal party platform, to be adopted Sept. 14, will differ only in setting forth in more detail the more broadly outlined Democratic statement, he said.

At a Liberal "convention" on Aug. 11, when district and labor representatives recommended approval of the Democratic ticket, some opposition was voiced. Mr. Hays put this at about fifty of the 800 persons present. Most of this opposi- he added, would be dissipated by the time the state committee met.

Asked about the division among Democrats here, Mr. Hays said "our feeling about the squabbles in the Democratic party is tht it is none of our business." However, he said he believed many "reform" Democrats would find it necessary to vote on the Liberal line.

Mr. Hays said the Liberals were giving no consideration to the question of a fusion ticket for the city election next year. He said an affirmative decision had been made not to discuss it this year "because the 1960 election would occupy all our time."

The party, Mr. Hays said, although it is been critical of some phases of the city administration, has not regretted endorsing Mayor Wagner for Mayor.

"We still support Mayor Wagner," he said. "He is a decent, honest, able, knowledgeable administrator. This doesn't mean we don't criticize him."

Mr. Hays said the criticism was in the areas of housing and education and because of the lack of sufficient control over "corruption and dishonesty."

Associated Press

ENDORSES DEMOCRATS: Paul R. Hays, state chairman of the Liberal party.

G. O. P. SENATORS PROD DEMOCRATS TO ACT ON RIGHTS

Leadership Also Buffeted by Southern Wing Seeking Delay on Wage Bill

COOPER HEADS FIGHT

Javits Lends Support to Minority Demands—Pay Plan Passage Sighted

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 — The Democratic leadership held the Senate in an unusual Saturday session today. In so doing it acquired political bruises right and left.

Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the party and Senate leaders, found themselves in a crossfire between Republicans who were maintaining pressure for civil rights action and Southern Democrats who wanted to adjourn the session rather than pass the wage-hour bill.

Neither of the Democratic party leaders responded to a series of challenges and needling, preferring apparently to resist the pressures and await the eventual voting.

Passage Expected

Senator Kennedy took the floor in mid-afternoon to defend the wage bill he is sponsoring, but the exchanges with Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, and Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, were confined to the merits of the legislation itself.

The prospect is that the Senate about mid-week will pass a bill liberalizing the present $1 minimum wage law, but Senator Johnson cannot force the issue any earlier without angering some of the members whose support he needs in other legislative tight spots.

The Senate Finance Committee, in a move that discomfited liberal Democrats, voted to permit the Government to help the states pay $12 more a month than they now pay, for a new plan of medical benefits for the aged.

Urges Closure Petition

In the civil rights controversy, Senator John Sherman Cooper, a usually mild-speaking Kentuckian, led the Republicans today. He said he wanted to test the Democratic leadership and its position. Senator Cooper also complained that the press had "uncritically accepted" the Democrats' answer that civil rights legislation should not be allowed to obstruct Congressional action on other important measures.

Backed by Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, who made a similar proposal yesterday, Senator Cooper called for consideration of a two-part civil rights bill that was tabled last Tuesday by the Democratic majority.

"Then, after reasonable time for debate—and I do not believe it would be too long, for I consider that they have already been debated at length earlier this year—let the majority, including its leaders, join in a petition to invoke closure, and let them join in supporting, by their votes, a motion to invoke closure," said Senator Cooper. "If that is done, these two proposals could be quickly voted on."

These two provisions would give statutory standing to the President's Committee on Government contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon, and technical assistance to school districts under orders to integrate. The purpose of the President's committee is to prevent discrimination in employment on Government production and construction jobs.

Senator Javits endorsed all Senator Cooper's words.

"The showdown here will be on closure," he said. He did not think the Senate maneuver could be described accurately as "a war of nerves." He said he was supporting the pending wage-hour bill and had no intention of blocking it or delaying it by offering a civil rights amendment to that bill.

Kennedy Taunted

Senator Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, some time later, jibed at Senator Kennedy with allusions to "rare, occasional, but much appreciated visits to the floor."

Senator Kennedy was not on the floor at the time. He had been in and out of the chamber during the morning.

Senator J. W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, had just made a remark about Henry Cabot Lodge and his service as delegate to the United Nations while he is the Republican candidate for Vice President.

The Senate almost ended its day about noon when a quorum was lacking for a roll-call. Senator Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, had moved the quorum call.

When fewer than twenty Senators had reached the chamber, Senator Johnson asked unanimous consent to withdraw the quorum call request. Senator Goldwater objected, and the sergeant-at-arms was dispatched to "invite the attendance" of the members. This broke up a meeting of the Finance Committee and the quorum was finally found.

Ervin Leads Southerners

Senator Ervin for several hours led the Southern Democrats who are resisting certain features of the Kennedy wage-hour bill. He went beyond the merits of the bill, however, to strike at the strategy of the leadership. He contended that the Senators were "considerably exhausted" and "not in any condition to legislate."

"Congress should pass the necessary appropriation bills and withhold consideration of this bill and all other controversial matters" until January, he said.

Senator Kennedy, entering the debate on the merits of the bill later, said twenty states had no minimum wage law and others generally had a 75-cent minimum.

"You talk of violating state's rights," said the Democrats' Presidential nominee. "It's also the right of a man to a subsistence wage that is at issue here. It is easier for one legislature — this Congress to — set up a minimum wage level for fifty states."

Senator Kennedy said that 75 cents an hour was not a subsistence wage.

"I ask the Senator not to put me in the position of being in opposition to the Legislature of North Carolina," he added. "I have sufficient other problems."

2 Amendments Pivotal

Although some forty amendments are pending, the fight is expected to turn to two of them. One, sponsored by Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida, would exempt hotels and retail stores and services from coverage.

Senator Holland has refused to call up his amendment, however, without a guarantee that no motion will be made to table it. That kind of motion cuts off debate.

The Floridan said he would move on Tuesday for action on the motion, not sooner, because of the absence of South Carolina's Senators.

The other crucial amendment will be offered by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, the minority leader. He will move to substitute the bill passed by the House of Representatives.

The Kennedy bill would raise the $1 floor to $1.25 by 1963. It also would give coverage to about 5,000,000 additional workers, starting at $1 and rising to $1.25 by 1964. It would apply to activities "affecting" interstate commerce instead of only to those "engaged" in interstate commerce.

The House bill stops at $1.15 and, though it covers retail business, the coverage would spread to about 1,400,000 workers.

FINAL HOUSE VOTE IS SET NEXT WEEK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

The New York Times

Bill May Be Sent to Floor by Wednesday—Acceptance of Senate's Version Seen

p.1

LIBERALS SCORN RESULT

Tues. 4-12-60

Term Measure a Southern Victory and Seek to Link Johnson to Weakening

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11 — House leaders cleared the way today for final passage of the civil-rights bill, but the scramble for political advantage was just beginning.

Speaker Sam Rayburn announced that the bill could be brought to the House floor April 20. Indications were that the debate would be brief and that the House would vote to accept changes made by the Senate. Thus, it would go to the White House for signature next week.

House approval is now taken as inevitable but the competition to milk the issue for political purposes is wide open. The lead in the political debate is being taken by the Democratic liberals, who have been busy over the week-end scorning the bill as a Southern triumph.

One purpose for this is obvious: to put Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader largely responsible for the Senate version, into camp with the Southerners, and thus harass his ambitions for the Presidential nomination.

Legislative Erosion

The long record of the battle gives little political comfort to any of the factions involved. What happened was a long process of legislative erosion, which shrewd Southern strategy helped along.

The Southerners had ample assistance, however — from President Eisenhower, from the Republican party, from the Justice Department, from the leadership in both houses and even from the liberals.

A point-by-point analysis of what the liberals consider Southern victories demonstrates that everyone, at some stage, had a hand in killing Cock Robin.

For example, the hardest blow of all was struck last August in the House Judiciary Committee, when a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats voted down two Administration proposals most eagerly sought by the liberal bloc.

One was for a program of Federal grants to help school districts desegregate.

The second would have given statutory authority to the President's Commission for Job Equality Under Government Contracts, a group headed by Vice President Nixon.

Republican votes to kill these two provisions were traded to the South for Southern votes to hold the line on the President's budget last year. Once lost in committee, the two sections never really had a chance of being restored.

Attempts to put them back on the House floor were ruled out of order by the chair, which was operating under a bipartisan agreement to block floor votes on all amendments except those dealing with voting rights.

The principals in this agreement were Speaker Rayburn and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader. However, House liberals concurred in it as the price of shaking the bill free of the House Rules Committee, where the Republicans held the balance of power.

Johnson-Dirksen Pact

Technically, the Senate could have added them, but both party leaders—Senator Johnson and Everett McKinley Dirksen, Republican of Illinois—opposed such drastic changes in the House bill.

If these were added, the leaders argued, the House would insist on sending the bill to a Senate-House conference, where the Southern minority wields vast influence. The result, they contended, might be to kill the entire bill.

This reasoning prevailed, but not solely because of the Johnson-Dirksen logic. One reason was that there was scant sentiment in the Senate for any legislation dealing with the school problem. Another was that few Democrats had any enthusiasm for the job-discrimination section, largely because of Mr. Nixon's connection with the commission. In the corridors, this was known as "the Nixon provision."

Another liberal goal was a broad bill not restricted to voting rights guarantees. In their zeal the liberals went after everything. This scattershot approach was easily defeated by Southern sharp-shooting.

Setback for Liberals

Thus, early in the Senate debate the liberal bloc moved to close off discussion and force a vote on the entire range of proposals before the Congress. The result was a psychological disaster from which the liberals never recovered.

To force immediate action required two-thirds of the members voting. The liberals did not expect this, but they did hope for a majority vote to prove their point that the will of the majority was being frustrated. When the test came, they could not even get the majority.

Whether their chances would have been better had they sought more limited goals is uncertain, but the outcome vividly demonstrated the contrast between the skillful Southern technique of working with the scalpel and the inept liberal tactic of firing blunderbusses.

In any case, the vote was the turning point in the Senate from which the majority tacitly began acknowledging that the bill would be confined to voting rights.

South Wins Point

At this point the Southern scalpel went to work. In the House the Southerners privately won Administration agreement to abandon language that would have defined the power of court-appointed referees to accompany Negroes to the polls and see that their votes were counted.

In the same way they won a change requiring Negro voting applicants to try to register with local authorities before they could seek relief with the court referee.

The House bill required preservation of voting records for twenty-four months and authorized Federal investigators to take them into custody for examination.

On the motion of Senator Roman L. Hruska, Republican of Nebraska, this was changed in the Senate Judiciary Committee to require preservation for only twenty-two months and compel Federal investigators to examine them without removal from local authorities.

Bombing Provision

A section of the bill designed to make bombing of churches and schools a Federal crime was fought by the South on the ground that it was "sectional" legislation. They argued that it was irrational not to apply the law to all types of cases. The Senate majority agreed, with many votes swayed by the prospect of applying the provision to labor cases.

In the same way the Southerners in the Senate won the broadening of a provision making it a crime to obstruct school integration orders. Both attempts to broaden the bill were defeated on the House floor, but will be accepted when the bill comes up for final approval.

The South scored minor gains on other points and the liberals predictably lost an attempt to win new injunctive powers against racial segregation for the Justice Department because President Eisenhower, who proposed it in 1957, opposed it this year.

G. O. P. Decisive

Several liberal attempts to enact an alernative to the voting-referee plan were easily beaten, chiefly because the republicans solidly demonstrated that they would not accept any of the voting plans not bearing the Administration label.

Another tactical liberal error in this stage of the fight was to offer so many variations on alternative plans that attention and argument could never focus on any single one.

Civil Rights Team Named By Kennedy

Montgomery, Ala. Montgomery Advertiser

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy announced Thursday the appointment of a two-man committee to prepare comprehensive civil rights legislation for the next session of Congress.

The Democratic presidential nominee predicted the legislation carrying out his party's platform pledge, will be enacted early in the session starting next January.

Named to draft the bill are Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York. The Democratic platform pledges full use of powers of the federal government to end racial discrimination in voting, education, housing, employment, transportation and other fields.

ACCUSED REPUBLICANS

At a news conference, Kennedy accused the Republican leadership of trying to block action on a minimum wage bill, medical care for the aged, and housing and education bills.

"The Republican leadership of the Senate knows full well that under the parliamentary situation of these final crowded weeks—and in the political atmosphere of rancor that developed—no significant civil rights measure could have passed," Kennedy said.

"This same political atmosphere has also prevented action on a farm bill and on adequate minimum wage, housing, health care for the aged and education bills."

Progressive legislation, Kennedy said, has not been the aim of the Republican leadership. Instead, he said its aim has been to embarrass the Democratic Party and to conceal the Republicans' "own empty negative record."

EXECUTIVE ACTION

"If the Republican administration were sincere about its pleas for civil rights, it would take executive action now—executive action to end any inequality in all federal housing programs as the Civil Rights Commission unanimously proposed nearly a year ago and the President could do this by a stroke of his pen—and executive action to make effective the Government Contracts Committee," Kennedy said.

He said this committee under the chairmanship of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for president, has taken no enforcement action aside from one or two threats in the District of Columbia.

"Such presidential action, not legislation, is what is required to enforce the covenants against racial discrimination in all government contracts," Kennedy said.

"And if the republican administration were sincere in advancing civil rights it would make more effective use of the new powers to protect the right to vote granted by Congress after nine weeks of debate earlier this session."

This was a reference to legislation enacted last May, after months of struggle, to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities.

Kennedy contended a majority of Republicans voted against civil rights in Congress while Democrats were supporting the cause

Fails to answer specific queries put by Kennedy

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat, 10-15-60

WASHINGTON

Vice President Nixon, who has been accusing Sen. John F. Kennedy of lacking courage on the civil rights issue, did some ducking of his own Friday night in their second television debate before an estimated audience of 93 million Americans. p.1

The four questions were posed by Mr. Kennedy. Asked the Democratic nominee:

1. "What is going to be done and what will be his (Mr. Nixon's) policy on implementing the Supreme Court decision of 1954? Giving aid to schools technically that are trying to carry out the decision is not the great question.

2. "What is he going to do to provide fair employment? He has not indicated his support of attempts to provide fair employment practices around the country so that everyone can get a job regardless of his race or color, nor has he indicated that he would support Title III, which would give the Attorney General additional powers to protect Constitutional rights. These are the great problems.

"On equality of education in schools, about 2 per cent of our population of white is illiterate, 10 per cent of our colored population; 60 to 70 per cent of our colored children do not finish high school. These are the questions in these areas that the North and the South, East and West are entitled to know.

3. "What will be the leadership of the President in these areas providing equality of opportunity for employment, equality of opportunity in the fields of housing, which could be done in all Federal-supported houses by the stroke of the President's pen?

4. "What will be done to provide equality of education in all sections of the United States?

"These are the questions on which the President must establish a moral tone, a moral leadership, and I can assure you that if I am elected President we will do so."

Mr. Nixon never bothered to answer.

Here are the positions taken by both candidates during their further discussions of the civil rights issue:

Rogers Claims Integration Credit

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Thurs 10-13-60 p.1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said today that Justice Department mediation had opened chain store lunch counters to Negroes in 90 Southern and border state cities since June 1.

Rogers issued a 3,000-word review of Republication administration civil rights actions in a report ranging from proposed legislation through litigation to the mediation method.

He announced on Aug. 10, after scores of lunch counter "sit-ins" in Southern cities, that he had been calling in executives of variety chains to enlist their help in ending the demonstrations.

He said then that store managements, "in conjunction with local authorities and other interested groups," had quietly brought about desegregation of lunch counters in 69 communities.

The same program has been carried out in 21 additional communities, he reported today, bringing the total to 90.

Rogers said that the entire 1957 civil rights act was conceived and drafted by his department and that "with minor exceptions," the same was true of the 1960 act.

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Obscure Civil Rights Club Might Be Used Upon State

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Mon 10-31-60 p.2

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — New census figures reducing the congressional representation of some states and increasing others reminds that there is a powerful, if unused, constitutional provision relating to civil rights and the congressional representation of the various states.

This provision is embraced in Section 2, Article 15, one of the Reconstruction articles commonly known as the 15th Amendment. It was adopted by Congress in 1866 and became effective two years later.

The 15th Amendment provided that: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

A footnote to "the Constitution of the United States" edited by Thomas James Norton explains, further:

"Up to this time (1868) members of the House of Representatives were allowed to each state in proportion to the whole population and three-fifths of the slaves but this new provision (15th Amendment) made each Negro count as one."

The fraction of "three-fifths" in counting the slave population was imbedded in Article 1 of the Constitution dealing with the legislative powers of Congress. Norton explains that it came about this way:

PROPERTY COMPROMISE

"Although slaves were not citizens or voters, the number of them was considered in laying direct taxes. The three-fifths fraction had been agreed on in Congress when the question was whether, in the levy of direct taxes slave holding states would be under-taxed (as Northern men contended) by not counting the slaves as population or over-taxed (as the South claimed) by counting them. The compromise then made as to taxation was employed as to representation in the House."

Norton concluded that the slave states received a disproportionate representation in the House of Representatives by reason of their slave population. The 15th Amendment club-in - the - closet deals with voting rights for the offices of president, vice president U.S. representatives, state executive, judicial and legislative officers.

When the right to vote in any such election is abridged to any qualified voter, the 15th Amendment provides that the basis of representation in such state shall be reduced in proportion to the number of persons whose voting rights have been abridged bears to the whole number of the state's qualified voters.

Norton further explains:

"This enables the nation to inflict punishment upon the state for preventing citizens from voting—from voting for national officers not only, but also some officers of the state."

POWER NEVER USED

Congress has the power to act under the foregoing provisions of the Constitution. It never has used this power to reduce the number of a state's representatives in the House. The weapon lies handy, however, to any member of Congress minded to penalize alleged discrimination against Negroes in the South or desiring. merely, to get his name in the paper as a friend of the Negro.

Stranger things have happened in Congress than that some member, for his own reason, would challenge the congressional representation of some Southern states under terms of the 15th Amendment. The wholesale disfranchisement of Southern Negroes is more often claimed in large numbers than it is legally proven.

The claims persist, however, and the 15th Amendment awaits the whim of any legislator who may believe it would be worthwhile to raise in the new 87th Congress a legislative ruckus of large proportions.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, estimated last week that about three million Negroes in some Southern states were denied the vote in the Nov. 8 election. More specifically, Wilkins cited Mississippi registration figures.

He said 8,000 Mississippi Negro citizens were registered of a Negro voting age population of 495,000 in that state.

Dirksen Believes Senate Rights Work Near End

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) said Friday he is quite hopeful the Senate can wind up its long civil rights battle by the end of next week. A Southern opponent called him unduly optimistic.

Dirksen, the Senate GOP leader, told newsmen he believes there is a disposition by most senators now to wind up the controversy in which they have been enmeshed since Feb. 15.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said in a separate interview, however, that he sees no chance of completing action next week on the civil rights bill that has just reached the Senate from the House.

The House measure was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be brought back to the Senate not later than Tuesday midnight. The Senate has suspended the battle on its own bill.

Dirksen said he was hopeful the Senate could finish action on the House bill by next Saturday without resort to its antifilibuster cloture rule under which, by a two-thirds majority, a time limit could be put on debate.

Southern foes of civil rights legislation have left in doubt whether they will launch a filibuster against the House bill, indicating this will depend on how successful they are in efforts to modify it. Votes already taken by the Senate on its own measure give the Southerners hope they will succeed in forcing changes in similar sections of the House-passed measure.

By a 65-19 vote, the Senate broadened a section making it a federal crime to interfere by force or threats with court orders against school desegregation to cover injunctions in labor union disputes and all other federal court orders.

Then by a vote of 49-35 the Senate killed the whole section.

By an 87-6 vote, the Senate also broadened another section providing penalties for fleeing across state lines to escape prosecution for burning or bombing a building. The broadened version covers the interstate transportation of explosives for this purpose.

Ervin, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said that when it meets Monday it at least ought to revise the House bill to make it conform to the will of the Senate as expressed by these votes.

Dirksen said he anticipates that such an effort will be made, either in the committee or in the Senate, in view of what he called the decisive votes already taken on the issues involved.

He opposed both broadening provisions, on the gound that they would write general criminal statutes into civil rights legislation.

But Dirksen said that even if he is overridden again and the Senate does revise these parts of the House bill, he does not believe this will wreck chances of passing civil rights legislation this year.

HOUSE OKAY

He foresaw the possibility the House might accept such amendments. Others in Congress have expressed belief that Southern opponents may be able to bog down the bill indefinitely if it is sent back to the House.

Ervin said a lot of changes need to be made in the House bill, but he said he did not know whether it would be feasible to push all of them in the Judiciary Committee.

House Votes Rights Bill, 311 to 109

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Moderate Measure Whisked to Senate In Action Speedup

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

The House yesterday passed a moderate civil rights bill with a key election-referee provision, and the Senate promptly grabbed it as an instrument for quick Senate committee action.

The five-point civil rights legislation was approved by a vote of 311 to 109, after 10 days of House consideration. In a twinkling, the bill then was whisked to the Senate, where it again became the center activity.

Attorney General William P. Rogers issued a statement praising the House bill as a "historic step forward." Senate liberals, however, criticised it as too weak, while Southern Democrats opposed it in totality.

Hardly had the House acted when the Senate in effect deserted its own pending six-point civil rights bill to speed the House-approved measure to the Senate Judiciary Committee, under an unusual set of instructions. The instructions were that the Committee report the bill back to the Senate not later than Tuesday, March 29.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) made the motion to forward the bill to committee, with the mandatory "report back in 5 days" proviso, and the Senate overwhelmingly approved it, 86 to 5.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, loudly objected that this would place his Committee "in shackles." He offered a substitute motion to discard the time limit.

Eastland's move was defeated, 72 to 19, with only 18 Southern Democrats and one Republican, Sen. Milton R. Young N. D.), voting for it.

Although Johnson's move anticipates Judiciary Committee hearings on the measure, Eastland told newsmen he does not plan to call the Committee together before the regular meeting time, at 10:30 a. m. Monday. He said the matter of hearings would be "for the Committee to decide."

"I will do everything I can against this bill," he told reporters.

iSnce Southerners are a five-man minority of the 15-member Judiciary Committee, it seemed unlikely they could weaken the legislation. One liberal Republican of the Committee thought there is an outside chance that the Northern majority might strengthen the bill.

The Administration's Senate civil rights amendment to a Stella, Mo., public school leasing bill, which the Senate for more than six weeks has been using as a vehicle for attempted civil rights action, meanwhile went back to the calendar, while the Senate seized the opportunity to consider other legislation.

When the House bill is reported back to the Senate on Tuesday it must lay over a day under the rules. Johnson probably will move to call it up on Wednesday, and Southerners will promptly resume their filibuster.

At least one cloture (debate-limiting) motion, and possibly two, will be needed to stop the Southern talk, with a two-thirds majority of Senators present and voting needed in each case.

The five-point civil rights bill, in substantially the form it was recommended by the Administration, received the votes of 179 House Democrats and 132 Republicans. Only 15 Republicans and 94 Democrats, mainly from the South, voted "No."

Just before passage, Rep. Richard H. Poff (R-Va.) moved to recommit the bill to strike out language including "threatening letters or communications" in a section penalizing interference with a court school-desegregation order.

A March 15 editorial in The Washington Post, which suggested the language might lead to an abridgement of free speech, had been quoted during the House debate. The House rejected the recommit motion by a vote of 304 to 118.

In praising the House-approved bill, Attorney General Rogers said it is "substantial in scope, and, if enacted into law, will result in additional and meaningful progress in the field of civil rights."

"It does not include two important recommendations made by the Administration, and it may not fully coincide with the views of any group," said Rogers. "However, it was fully considered by the House . . . and during the debate on the floor was well and ably supported by an overwhelming majority of its members."

The two omitted Administration recommendations provided statutory authority for a committee on equal job opportunities under Government contracts, and Federal aid to communities that integrate their schools. Both provisions are in the version of the bill now stranded on the Senate calendar.

The central feature of the House-passed measure empowers the courts to name special voting referees, once it finds a pattern of discrimination against Negroes in an area. Under court guidance, the referees would take testimony and follow through to see to it that qualified Negroes can register and vote.

Civil Rights Hearing Set

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Associated Press

The Federal Commission on Civil Rights announced yesterday it will hold a hearing in Detroit Dec. 14 and 15.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said "the Commission is not going to Detroit because the city presents any great problem in civil rights."

He said the hearing would cover government-related employment, housing, the administration of justice and public education.

He said the purpose is: "(A) To establish facts of discrimination, if they exist in Detroit; and (2) To study and appraise the measures applied by the Federal, state and local governments in the area of civil rights as they pertain to Detroit."

Tiffany said "there is abundant evidence that public opinion in Detroit favors fair treatment of minority groups.

"The people of Detroit and their public officials are aware of the problems that do exist; we only wish to see how the city has handled these problems, which exist in all fast-growing metropolises."

John A. Hannah, chairman of the six-man bipartisan Commission and president of Michigan State University, will preside at the hearing.

Ask Candidates For Countdown On Civil Rights Before Nov. 8

The Call Kansas City Mo. P. 1
Fri. 11-4-60

Atlanta, Ga. — (ANP) — Twenty-one Southern civil rights organizations have joined in asking the two major presidential candidates for a definite statement on specific civil rights and civil liberties issues before Election Day.

The request to John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon was initiated by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin L. King Jr.; the Southern Conference Educational Fund, New Orleans, of which Aubrey W. Williams is president, and the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, headed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, of Birmingham.

Mention King Arrest

Kennedy and Nixon were both urged to show their good faith immediately by condemning the recent imprisonment of Dr. King. Each was also asked if he would throw the moral weight of his position against the arrest and imprisonment of citizens for protesting peacefully against segregation." Other specific questions addressed to the candidates included:

"Since you have stated that lunch counters should be opened to all citizens, would you ask federal officials to continue and increase action to accomplish this?

"Would you act to enforce regulations against job discrimination on government-contract work by initiating sanctions, in the form of contract cancellations, against those firms that continue to discriminate?

"Would you immediately use your authority under the 15th Amendment to make available every federal district court in the land as a place where any citizen can register to vote at any time of the year?

"Would you, as our next President, as early as possible after your inauguration, call a White House conference of Southern white and Negro leaders for a consultation on integration problems?"

Other questions concerned discrimination in hiring and upgrading of employees of federal agencies; bus, train, and airport segregation; the role of the U. S. Attorney General in suits to integrate schools and recreational facilities, and segregation in housing built or financed with federal funds.

Calls For Immediate Action

"The prestige of our nation and our moral integrity as a people call for immediate and vigorous action by the executive and congressional branches of our federal government on civil rights and civil liberties," the candidates were told. "We seek your unequivocal position on these things which we feel are most needed at once."

The Filibuster A Peril To Both Negro Voting Rights And The Right To Vote In The Senate

(From The Atlanta Daily World)

The filibuster now going on in the United States Senate to ... off a vote on the current Civil Rights measure before that ...dy is increasing the tension and the stress of the times. For ...yone to engage in such a shadow boxing pastime, involving ...ge expense to the taxpayers as well as the prestige of the ...untry, would be a disservice to representative government.

That Georgia's two Senators are among the leaders in this ...rettable affair is to be generally deplored. These cannot say ... the stand taken is representative of the wishes of the ma...ity of the people they represent.

Ours is a government aimed at the consent of the govern...ed. It never was intended that a hand-full of men should ...e a situation in their own hands and by empty debate, read...ing of pages of books avowedly for the purpose of consuming ...e, would beat off an honest vote on an honest question.

Coincidentaly, at about the same time, Georgia Senator ...ssell was initiating his thrust against the possibility of a vote ... the Civil Rights measure, the Supreme Court was serving a ...stic rebuke on Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Macon, in a ...e of denial of registration to educated Negro applicants in Terrell County, Georgia.

The court not only reversed Judge T. Hoyt Davis, but ad...ministered to him a stern rebuke. Another case of currency would be that of Negroes in the state of Louisiana, whose de...nial of the right to vote, was met with an order for the restora...tion of their names to the registration books.

The President of the United States recently returned from a tour of the old world where he received wide acclaim for his devotion to a system of government by the majority. He has since toured Latin American countries where he held up the doctrine of free government as a panacea for the preambles of a lasting peace.

It certainly would be no contribution to his efforts and sacrifice for those countries to note that in the American capi...tal there are United States Senators who not only would op...pose Civil Rights to Negroes, but would measure the same to their fellow Senators.

The spectacle of the filibuster is nothing short of the mani...festation of fellow Americans in the highest lawmaking body in the country to deny Negro Americans from having full and free educational privilege and the right to vote.

Not only Negro Americans, but all lovers of our system and who would like to see the missions of our President effec...tive as he travels around the globe, should write the leaders in the Congress to insist on their right to vote in that body.

Verily, the filibuster should be stopped before it makes other serious inroads on the province of this free America.

Civil Rights Bloc Loses Twice In Senate Voting

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Thursday night defeated a proposal to empower the attorney general to bring school desegregation and other civil rights suits in behalf of individual citizens.

The roll-call vote was a major setback for all-out advocates of broad new civil rights legislation. And it followed their failure earlier in the day to crush a Southern filibuster by putting a time limit on debate.

Fell Far Short.

The 53-42 roll-call vote against a debate curb, or cloture, was short of a simple majority — let alone the two-thirds margin required. Both the Senate party leaders, Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Everett Dirksen of Illinois, opposed cloture.

Tonight's vote came on a motion to table and thus kill an amendment authorizing the attorney general to file injunction suits for persons who complain they are being denied equal protection of the laws because of their race, color, religion, or national origin.

The tabling motion made by Johnson carried by a 55-38 vote.

A major objective of the amendment was to enable the federal government to help bring about school desegregation by filing suits for persons "too poor to too intimidated" to act for themselves.

Sponsors called it a key to meaningful civil rights legislation, but Southern opponents argued it would give the attorney general sweeping authority for "government by injunction." They also challenged its constitutionality.

Similar Proposal.

The Senate stripped a similar proposal from the 1957 civil rights act by a 52-38 vote. At that time the Eisenhower administration supported it, but it since has counseled against it.

Sen. Dirksen said he recently asked President Eisenhower whether he wanted the provision included in a civil rights bill. He quoted Eisenhower as replying, "No, not now."

The 42 votes in favor of curbing debate numbered only 11 more than the 3 who signed the petition forcing a vote on cloture at this time.

This petition was filed Tuesday under the leadership of Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY), who have been in the forefront of a session-long drive to pass new laws in behalf of Southern Negroes.

Rejection of the petition left Southern senators free to resume a filibuster against civil rights action, if they chose. However, it appeared the Southerners would not try to block all action—certainly not on proposals they figured would not pass anyhow.

The Senate galleries were packed for the cloture vote, in contrast with the thin attendance that has marked much of the civil rights debate since Feb. 15.

In the rear of the chamber stood many members of the House, who had come over to watch the vote. A little earlier the House had voted routinely 312-93 to take up its own civil rights bill, with prospects of a vote late next week.

The Senate roll call found 30 Democratic senators and 12 Republicans voting for cloture. On the winning side were 33 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

Stanford professor in civil rights post

WASHINGTON — Dr. Cornelius P. Cotter of Palto Alto, Calif., has been named assistant staff director of State Advisory Committees of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, staff director Gordon Tiffany has announced.

Dr. Cotter, 36, has been granted leave of absence from Stanford University where he is associate professor in the Department of Political Science. He is a native of NYC.

Here Are Rights Highlights From Debates In Congress

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Here are the highlights of the civil rights fights that raged separately in the House and Senate in Washington Monday:

SENATE

NOON — Senate goes into fifth week of rights debate with Keating of New York admitting that Southerners scored a one-two punch in watering down bill last week and Russell of Georgia insisting there still is no ground for compromise. Senate considers Goldwater of Arizona amendment to extend anti-bombing provisions of bill to all incidents, including those involving labor.

3:35 p.m. — Senate adopts Goldwater amendment by vote of 85-1, Republican floor leader Dirksen of Illinois casting only negative vote.

3:50 p.m. — Ervin of North Carolina calls up amendment to provide that violations of "flight from prosecution" section shall be prosecuted in the judicial district in which the alleged crime occurred rather than where the defendant was apprehended.

6:08 p.m. — Senate adopts Carroll amendment to Ervin amendment by voice vote after Ervin says he regards his own amendment as better but is willing to accept the Carroll modification.

6:22 p.m. — Senate adjourned until noon Tuesday, at which time the pending business will be the Keating amendment relating to use of explosives, following a morning hour for transaction of routine business.

HOUSE

3:14 P. M. — House concludes general debate on civil rights bill, takes up Celler amendment to add section providing for a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

3:20 P. M. — Smith of Virginia objects Celler amendment is not germane and is upheld by Walter of Pennsylvania, presiding. Celler appeals ruling and Walter is sustained by 157-67 vote.

3:35 P. M. — Celler amendment to provide grants to state and local educational agencies to assist them in carrying out racial desegregation orders of federal courts is objected to by Willis of Louisiana as not germane. Walter, presiding, sustains objection and there is no appeal.

4:10 p.m. — Lindsay of New York offers amendment to provide for judicial appointment of federal voting referee to qualify voters in federal elections.

4:15 p.m. — McCulloch of Ohio offers ammendment to Lindsay amendment, to require that referees be residents of state in which appointed and that when referees find discrimination, applicants for registration must return to local registrars.

4:47 p.m. — House ends civil rights debate for day, planning to meet at noon Tuesday.

Rights Filibuster Sets New Record

By WARREN DUFFEE

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—The senate's five-day-old civil rights filibuster set a record for around-the-clock sessions early last Friday during a brief eruption of tempers over a proposal to choke off the southern talkathon.

The flare-up ended with handshakes, smiles and apparently no hurt feelings. Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas said afterward he preferred to wait at least until next week before trying to shut off the ilibuster with a rarely used cloture petition.

At 1:38 a.m., EST the Senate had been in session night and day for 85 hours and 23 minutes, except for a 15-minute recess, matching the record set during a 1954 filibuster on atomic energy. That debate was interrupted by a 24-minute recess.

Johnson asked shortly before dawn for a vote on a proposal by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, jr., (D-N. C.) to water down the penalties for violating a provision of the administration's civil rights bill which would ban interference with court-ordered school integration.

But Johnson withdrew his request for a vote when Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) announced he wanted to discuss the proposal. Smathers also pointed out that Ervin was not present.

At one point in the early morning hours, attendants had to awaken a spectator whose snore could be heard all over the chamber.

UNEASY CALM

South Wins 'Victories'

By PURSER HEWITT

WASHINGTON — The uneasy calm which precedes the threatening storm enveloped Capitol Hill Saturday as civil rights friends and foes inspected their weapons for use in the week ahead.

It is generally conceded that the House will pass some kind of voting rights bill during the week, and it is almost as generally agreed that this bill bill be the one with the best chance to get through the Senate.

Southern Senators scored a series of victories the past week with their filibuster, plus their ability to secure division in the ranks of the civil rights advocates. Indications Saturday were that round-the-clock filibustering will not now be needed as the Senate spends a few days in shadow boxing, awaiting the product of the House debating and jockeying.

SOUTHERN VICTORY

The Southern senators scored a victory in the failure of the cloture attempt the past week, when only a minority could be mustered to shut off the educational debate the Dixie solons were waging.

However, once the House bill is before the upper body and has been watered down to suit the great body of so-called moderates in the Senate, it is believed cloture will then be invoked and a vote obtained. This vote is certain to result in approval for several features of the measure.

Senators Eastland and Stennis, able filibuster leaders, will continue to obstruct the bill and all its provisions with every resource at their command. The same is true in the House, where Rep. Bill Colmer has headed the Southern strategy committee and Rep. John Bell Williams has been, by appointment at Colmer's hands, the state "whip" on the floor in opposition to the bill.

These men, aonlg with other Mississippi congressmen, are using every parliamentary device at their command to modify the bill as it proceeds, and then to defeat it on final p assage. Of course, House rules do not permit filibusters.

Urged on by the Yankee press and by various organization representing minorities, the Congress is certain to pass a voting rights bill in this election year.

There is a feeling among some Southern congressmen, not shared to any large extent in the Mississippi delegation, that Mississippi should register for voting the highest qualified Negroes in each county over the state and thus avoid the "force" bill that seems certain to come right soon.

LOCAL INITIATIVE

Whether this exercise of local initiative would stop federal influence and interference in state voting matters is a debatable subject, but such is the feeling present here. It seems to be a growing sentiment.

The civil rights bill is being reduced steadily from the original 11 points, and there are now left six provisions which will be the focus of debate from here on out. These include:

1.) Use of federal agencies such as FBI to prevent flight to avoid prosecution in bombing cases. If left as a plan to assist in church and school bombings, it may pass, —but if Southerners can force labor union bombings into this section, it certainly will be defeated.

2.) Preservation for a period of years of all pertinent voting records. It is believed this will stay in the final bill.

3.) Provision for education on military bases of children of armed forces personnel in those communities which close their schools to avoid integration. This provision likely will pass.

4.) Use of voting registrars and-or referees in areas where complaints indicate an abridgement of voting rights. This is the key section, it is believed. The registrars are believed out of the realm of possibility now. They would have been imported from outside the affected state under one bill, and recruited from within the state in another bill. Southern solons have referred to the two classes of proposed registrars as carpetbaggers and scalawags but now they are believed to be eliminated from consideration.

But the referees in voting disputes, to be appointed by the judges sitting on the local federal benches, are very much in the picture still and probably will emerge as winners.

5.) One of the real hot disputes will ensue over the provision defeated Friday by the Senate, a plan to insure special prosecution of cases of obstructing court orders in school integration cases by the use of violence. When the Senate voted overwhelmingly to broaden this section to include labor violence, the senators refused to enact this section. The House may pass it, but again may refuse to do so on the grounds that the Senate has already turned it down.

6.) Extension or continuance of the Civil Rights Commission and its activities. It is believed something of this kind will be enacted.

Mississippians can be assured that their senators and congressmen are in the front lines in these most significant battles.

Civil Rights Stir Debate But No Action In Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — The civil rights controversy stirred up a new flurry of debate but no action in the Senate Friday.

It came when Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) objected to "morning hour" with a three-minute limitation on each Senator's debate.

He said he did so to prevent Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) from calling up a civil rights bill and seeking to refer it to committee with instructions to report back in a few days.

Russell said proponents of civil rights put that legislation above minimum wage, medical care for the aged, aid to education and other legislation for which the Senate was called back for its short session.

Javits retorted that he had not intended to insist on the course Russell said he feared.

Javits added that the Democratic majority, in tabling the administration civil rights bill Tuesday already had shown it intended to prevent action on the subject at this session

But Javits opposed any suggestion that civil rights proponents were trying to "delay or dig the grave" of medical care for the aged, minimum wages, housing and education.

Javits' bill would write the GOP civil rights platform plank into law. He said he and the other sponsors would allow it to be referred to the Judiciary Committee without any instructions.

But, he said, they were reserving their right to take steps to get it considered at this session.

Statement On Civil Rights Legislation in the August Session of Congress

As organizations dedicated to the advancement of civil rights in America, we call upon both political parties for assistance in the enactmtnt of civil rights legislation at the reconvened August session of Congress.

Both parties have adopted strong civil rights planks with substantial areas of agreement between them. We ask both partits for an August down payment on these planks as an earnest of their intention to execute the planks in full during the next administration.

While we shall press to obtain civil rights legislation at this session of Congress, we are equally determined to do everything possible to see that such legislation does not become a political football.

Civil rights bills must be handled sincerely on their own merits and not in such a way as to constitute a body block to consideration of other legislation before the Congress, as for example, elical aid for the aged, housing, school construction and minimum wages.

To the end that civil rights legislation may become a reality rather than a political pawn, we call upon Vice-President Nixon and Senator Kennedy to take his issue out of the partisan arena by agreeing upon a measure or measures which both parties can push to enactment along with other legislation at this short session.

We suggest that a basis for such an agreement lies in legislation proposed by both platforms upon which hearings have already been held by the Congress. As possible examples of such legislation, we suggest legislation which would:

1. Facilitate compliance with the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions by extending federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

2. Authorize the Attorney General to bring action in federal courts to protect constitutional rights.

3. Establish a statutory body to protect equal joy opportunities on government contracts.

It has been established over the years that neither party alone can "deliver" on civil rights promises. What is vital now is that the two candidates agree upon legislation which both will support actively in accordance with the pledges of their respective platforms.

We are confident that the necessary two-thirds can be mustered for cloture in the Senate if Vice-President Nixon is determined to obtain the support of two-thirds of the Republicans and if Senator Kennedy is determined to obtain the support of two-thirds of the Democrats (Southern Democrats represent substantially less than one-third of the total number of Senate Democrats).

As far as the House is concerned, the Rules Committee could hardly be a stumbling block if Speaker Rayburn, acting for Senator Kennedy, and Minority Leader Halleck, acting for Vice-President Nixon, jointly seek Committee action.

On this road lies the possibility even the probability of civil rights legislation at this session of Congress and this can be accomplished with out the excuse that to so act would hold up full consideration of other pending and needed legislation. A test of the good faith of the parties and of the presidential candidates will lie in their willingness to avoid partisan bickering over civil rights and to unite in the enactment of vitally needed civil rights legislation now.

Youth Backs Civil Rights

Young People Stress Federal Role At Conference In Washington

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The nation's representative young people and youth workers favor big government, look to Washington for financial and policy solutions to many of the nation's most important problems and are strong backers of civil rights.

That was the picture for American youth that emerged from a study by Congressional Quarterly, a private research organization, of the recommendations of the 1960 White House conference on children and youth, recently published.

About 7,500 delegates, 1,400 of them between 16 and 21 years old, attended the conference last spring. The 18 forums came up with 670 recommendations, including several dozen directly involving Federal legislation.

Foremost among the recommendations were that all states comply as soon as possble with the 1954 Supreme Court decision ordering the desegregation of schools; that more adequate educational facilities be provided at all levels; that the nation take steps to improve living and working conditions; that discrimination be eliminated from all aspects of American life.

Held in Washington

The White House Conference on children and youth, held March 27 to April 2 in Washington, was called by President Eisenhower in May, 1958. Its 18 forums were broken into smaller work shops in which youth and youth workers discussed, argued and attempted to clarify the problems they faced. The large number of recommendations and their broad range reflected the participants' conviction that youth problems could not be separated from the great social issues facing the entire nation. The conference's official conclusions were published in an 85-page booklet.

This was the sixth decennial conference of its nature. Youth Conferences have been held every 10 years since President Theodore Roosevelt convened the first White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children in 1909. That conference was partly responsible for the establishment of the United States Children's Bureau in 1912, enactment of child labor laws in a number of states and the organization of the Child Welfare League of America. The 1950 conference figured in the 1954 Supreme Court order to desegregate public schools, when the Court cited a conference report on the harmful effects of segregation on school children.

Housing Support

Among specific 1960 recommendations for action by the Federal Government were:

COMMUNITY FACILITIES— More Federal and State support for better housing in all categories, including low-rent public housing, middle-income housing and housing specifically for young married couples; and for water pollution control, residential planning and slum clearance.

EDUCATION—Federal aid to public education and the establishment of a comprehensive federal scholarship and fellowship program, without loyalty oath requirements, and an expanded federal program for college housing and other facilities.

WELFARE SERVICES— Increased Federal and State aid to welfare services, including periodic physical and dental examinations for all children.

LABOR—The establishment of youth conservation camps; Federal relief for depressed areas; raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour; improving the conditions of farm and migrant workers. Specifically, the Conference recommended that the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which sets minimum wages, be extended to include farm and migrant laborers and that Federal facilities be established to provide better education, health and welfare services for the children of migrant workers. The Conference also recommended that states revise their unemployment laws to increase payments to 50 per cent of the individual's wages, for a period of 39 weeks, and to extend the provisions of the laws to groups presently excluded.

DISCRIMINATION— Immediate abolition of discriminatory practices which deny equal opportunities in education, employment and public places. For housing, the conference recommended the adoption of federal regulations prohibiting segregation in Federal housing projects and requiring that any houses constructed with Federal funds be made available without racial, religious or color restrictions. The conference also strongly urged that the Federal Government and state legislatures pass fair employment practices legislation.

In other areas, the conference recommended a program of Federal matching grants for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency; recommended legislation to safeguard the basic voting rights of individuals; and proposed additional Federal legislation to control the use of the United States mails for the dissemination of obscene literature.

Tests on Civil Rights

It has been said that "consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." If that be true the United States Senate appears well supplied with large and bold mentalities having no fear of being called inconsistent. For the vote on the Dirksen civil rights motion found numerous gentlemen shifting positions.

The Democratic civil rights plank is just four weeks old. On Tuesday 52 Democratic senators, including the party's presidential nominee, voted to kill a proposal which would have made one specific section and one general provision of that plank into law. All but two Republican senators voted to keep the measure alive. Yet a majority of them had voted to kill similar proposals during the civil rights struggle in April.

The main reason given by Democrats for rejecting their own plank is that these current proposals were not serious legislation but only partisan maneuvers to embarrass them. They contend that there is not time in the present session to give adequate study to the proposals—one to aid school districts seeking to desegregate; the other to make permanent the President's committee to bar discrimination in work on federal contracts. But these are among the least complex civil rights steps and they have had much study already.

The chief reason given by Republicans for their switching is that they believed in these proposals all along but held back on them in April in order to win acceptance of a half-loaf civil rights bill. They point out that these two provisions were in the package President Eisenhower offered early in the year.

Congress faces the prospect of further tests on civil rights. They put the Democrats on the defensive but whether they will really damage them in the election is far from clear.

More Civil Rights—Already

President Eisenhower has sent a message to the reconvened post-convention session of Congress. He demands a sharp step-up in the nation's defense program. All patriotic Americans will agree that if added defense spending is necessary for the nation's survival, it should be provided.

President Eisenhower also demands more and sterner civil rights legislation.

It was the administration's efforts to woo minority votes earlier this year that caused Congress to wrangle for months over civil rights. It was this delay that caused a post-convention meeting of Congress.

It appears that nothing short of 100 per cent race-mixing will please politicians.

This newspaper had predicted that whatever the Democratic convention would do in civil rights, the Republicans would raise them five. Here we have the spectacle of witnessing this very move on the very first day of Congress.

In a special message read to the Senate, the President pointed out that only one major bill—dealing with civil rights—has been passed in the area of domestic affairs before Congress recessed for the national political conventions.

He said even that bill omitted two major provisions which he advocated and that he hoped these provisions "will now be restored in keeping with the bipartisan support evidence for these items last month."

This referred to the 1960 platforms adopted by the Democratic and Republican national conventions last month.

The two provisions Eisenhower had in mind were proposals to provide federal grants to school districts to help in racial desegregation efforts, and his recommendation to make the Committee on Government Contracts a permanent agency. This committee, now headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, seeks to end racial discrimination in hiring workers by companies working on government contracts.

The Republican's anti-South measure should come as no shock to informed citizens in this area.

The Republicans' haste to enact additional race-mixing laws probably will become a source of embarrassment to that small cluster of Dixie political neophytes who have a sudden affection for elephants.

The history of the Republican Party on matters concerning the South should have provided the knowledge that those who leap in bed with elephants might suddenly find themselves seized with a harsh case of bedpanitis.

Had enough—already?

Civil Rights Drive Halted After Battle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (UPI)—Senate Republicans abandoned their parliamentary maneuvering on behalf of civil rights legislation today following another explosive row on the Senate floor.

The new set-to occurred between Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), chief strategist for Senate Southerners, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, (R-NY), a leading supporter of strong civil rights legislation.

Javits announced later, however, that he and his supporters would not seek hurry-up Senate consideration of their bill to enact the Republican platform plank on civil rights. He had indicated earlier that such action was possible.

The New Yorker said he and his associates had decided to "defer a showdown to a later time, the Democratic majority having already recorded itself before the country as refusing to take up civil rights now." He referred to the Senate's decision Tuesday to kill President Eisenhower's civil rights proposals.

The Russell - Javits exchange was touched off when Russell got up to object to the Senate's usual "morning hour"—a time when any senator can get three minutes to talk about anything.

Russell said he was doing so only because he understood Javits intended to get up and make a motion for immediate committee consideration of his civil rights bill.

Javits reported that he had not planned such action. He charged that Southerners who are accusing civil rights backers of jeopardizing other bills actually would be to blame if the other measures failed.

SOUTH BRACES FOR CR FIGHT

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern opponents of civil rights measures hold the whip hand on that issue in the present bobtail session of Congress—and they made plain today they intend to use it.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), chief spokesman for the Dixie forces, said he was prepared to make use of "every parliamentary weapon in the arsenal" if necessary.

"If they expect to accomplish anything else," he said of sponsors of civil rights legislation, "they won't bring it up."

Russell spoke in an interview as Republicans maneuvered to force a test vote in the Senate on two civil rights proposals urged by President Eisenhower Monday.

One would set up by law a commission to seek an end to racial hiring discrimination under government contracts. The other would help school districts meet added costs of integrating.

Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois said he would offer Tuesday if not today, a bill embodying the President's recommendations. Both were omitted from a bill passed earlier this year.

Dirksen said he would seek to have the new measure placed on the Senate calendar for action without being referred to the Judiciary Committee, long a dead end for civil rights bills.

Such a move would be subject to a Southern filibuster, but a test vote could be forced by a motion to table and thus kill the motion.

Dirksen said that if the tabling motion carried, he thought it would "just about wind up civil rights proceedings for this session." The effect would be to route the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

RIFT SPOTLIGHTED

For the Republicans the vote would have the advantage of pointing up the deep division between Northern and Southern Democrats over civil rights.

The present situation plays right into the hands of the Southerners because the Senate, in resuming work after a five-week recess for the national political conventions, is loaded down with unfinished business.

While there is no hard-and-fast deadline for winding up the session, leaders hope to adjourn by Labor Day to clear the track for election campaigning.

Earlier in the year, when it took the Senate eight weeks to pass a civil rights bill, the Southerners showed how completely they can tie the Senate in knots.

South Vote Bid

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Nixon Moderate On Rights Plank

Thurs. 5-5-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon is reported bidding for some Southern support in November by means of a moderate civil rights declaration in the Republican party platform.

P. 1

He has passed the word to Republicans that a moderate plank, or his idea of what a moderate stand is, could be quite helpful.

He thinks this might help him pick up some Southern electoral votes as the GOP presidential nominee.

Republicans have indicated they considered their best chances in the south are in Virginia, Florida and Texas, three states in the usually solid Democratic South that went for President Eisenhower in 1956.

On their list of possibilities are North Carolina, which went Democratic in 1956, and the border state of West Virginia, which went Republican.

Nixon, it is said, doesn't agree that the Republicans need to take an extreme position on civil rights enforcement in order to attract the votes of Negroes in the Northern big cities.

For one thing, he is reported confident that influential Negro leaders credit him with trying to help their cause. For another, he intends to make it clear in the campaign that if elected, he would bring the office of president to bear on the moral right of equality.

The vice president is quoted as saying that he doesn't expect civil rights to be a paramount issue in the campaign, particularly if Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the Democratic nominee. Kennedy voted for most of the stringent amendments offered to the civil rights bill this year, but sided with the Southerners in a couple of important ...

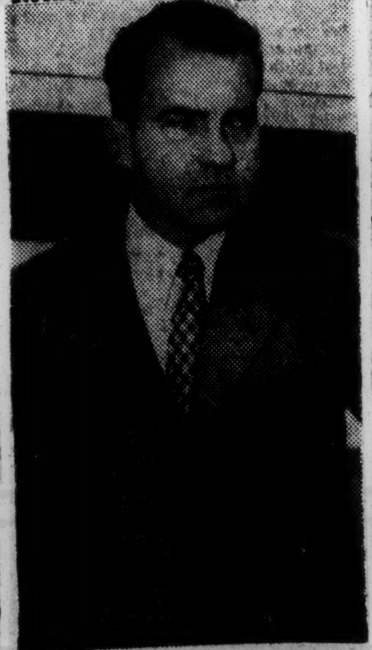
The plan reported to be advocated by Nixon would be based on the civil rights program advanced by President Eisenhower this year for Congress.

Nixon wants the platform to renew support for proposals Congress didn't accept. These include a provision for federal help to states and communities in integrating their schools.

Nixon Says Rocky Has Strong Support

NEW YORK (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Wednesday Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has strong support nationally. But as to the New Yorker being his 1960 running mate: "That question should be put to Gov. Rockefeller," Nixon smiled.

Rockefeller, who has repeatedly



RICHARD M. NIXON
Seeks Southern Support

said he would not run for the GOP vice-presidential nomination, said in Albany. the Nixon statement had not changed his stand "in the slightest."

Rockefeller announced last December that he would not be a candidate for the GOP presidential nomination.

Nixon, considered the only candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, told a news conference at the opening of the fourth U.S. World Trade Fair, that he thought it was premature to stress the vice-presidential nominee of either party at this time.

However, sources close to Nixon have reported that Rockefeller is the vice president's secret choice for the No. 2 spot on the ticket.

Pressed for a flat answer on Rockefeller and the vice presidency, Nixon replied: "I must decline to answer."

WHEN IT PASSES

How to be a voter under '60 rights law

The Afro American
P. 3
4-23-60

WASHINGTON

Here are the steps a citizen who feels he has been denied the right to vote because of his race must take:

1. Complain to the Justice Department.

2. The U.S. Attorney General asks the Federal District Court to determine if the case is part of racial discrimination.

3. If the court so finds, after considering evidence from both sides, it can appoint referees as officers of the court to handle applications from voters who seek registration.

4. The applicant must show the referee he is qualified under state laws to vote and has been denied that vote since the court found a pattern of discrimination existed.

The referee does not conduct a trial. He accepts the applicant's sworn evidence as to age, residence and prior efforts to register and checks on literacy or other qualifications under state law.

5. The referee reports his findings to the Federal judge, consolidating individual applicants into a list of those he considers qualified.

6. The court sends the list to the State Attorney General and gives him and others concerned 10 days to show cause why the applicants should not be approved.

7. If state officials object and are able to back it up with public records or other evidence, the court or referee holds a hearing. Questions of the applicant's literacy or similar qualifications are not open to challenge — they are determined by the referee.

8. If state officials do not object, or if they are overruled, the court declares the list of applicants qualified to vote. Copies of the order are served on election officials.

9. If registrant is prevented by any official, the official may be punished for contempt of court. If the official resigns as a means of blocking the voter, the court may act against the state itself.

How They Voted On Civil Rights

The Montgomery Advertiser

By Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON.

A SPECIAL study of Senate votes on controversial amendments to the 1960 civil rights bill confirms that the Senate membership was divided into three distinct groups on the explosive issue.

Montgomery, Ala.

Congressional Quarterly identified members of two groups with diametrically opposing viewpoints on civil rights and, between them, a key "moderate" group of 50 senators. The study shows:

CQ

Fri. 5-6-60

¶ Twenty senators, almost all from the Deep South (19 Democrats, one Republican), opposed a group of 30 other senators (25 Democrats, five Republicans) on more than 75% of the votes taken on controversial amendments.

P. 4

¶ A middle group of 50 senators held the decisive, "swing" role in formulating the final bill.

¶ Of the 50 "moderates," 21 were Democrats (32% of the 65 Senate Democrats) and 29 were Republicans (83% of the 35 Senate Republicans).

The votes selected for the study were cast on 19 of the 22 amendments offered during the eight-week debate lasting from Feb. 15 to April 8. Three amendments were omitted because they were adopted either unanimously, or with only one dissenting vote. Also eliminated were votes on all procedural questions and on passage. Announced stands and pairs were counted as votes.

The 18 Southern senators who conducted the 1960 civil rights filibuster voted en bloc on each of the selected amendments, although only five of the 19 amendments were offered by Southerners. *Congressional Quarterly* assessed the "Southern position" on each vote according to how this 18-member Southern bloc voted. It then measured the percentage of times each senator voted with or against the "Southern position."

The study showed the following facts about the way the members of each party voted in the Senate:

REPUBLICANS—Of the 35 Senate Republicans, 22, or 83%, voted with the Southerners on half or more of the 19 votes and 13, or 37%, voted against the Southerners on a majority of the votes.

ALL DEMOCRATS—Of the 65 Democrats in the Senate, 33 voted with the Southern bloc on half or more of the votes, and 32 against—just about a 50-50 split.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS — However, taking the 47 Northern, Western and border-state Democrats alone —all Democrats minus the 18 from the Deep South—15 of them (32%) voted with the Southerners on half or more of the controversial votes and 32—or 68%—opposed their Southern brethren on more than half of the votes.

The four senators who are candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination displayed a wide range of support for the Southern position.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota was the "least Southern" on the 19 key votes, casting only one vote with the Southerners, for a score of 5%.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), the majority leader, cast his votes 13 times with the Southerners for a score of 68% "pro-Southern" on these 19 civil rights votes.

Rights Action Unlikely, Say GOP Chiefs

Montgomery Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser
Tues. 8/2/60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Republican spokesmen Monday all but wrote off the possibility of passing a new civil rights bill at the short session of Congress opening next Monday.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader, fresh from a legislative conference with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, spent most of two news conferences pointing out the procedural obstacles to enactment of civil rights legislation.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP national chairman, said outnumbered Republicans "haven't got the troops" to prevent Southern Democrats from blocking passage in the short time remaining until Labor Day, the generally accepted target date for adjournment of the bobtailed session.

INTRODUCE BILL

It was another Republican, Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, who raised the possibility that civil rights might be acted on this month. He said he would introduce a bill embodying provisions in the Republican platform.

Dirksen pointed out that in the first place the Democrats control the Senate and will decide what measures will be called up.

And in the second place, he said, there is little possibility that a civil rights bill could be approved by committee, brought to the floor and enacted in the three weeks planned for the session.

Speaking for himself and Nixon Dirksen pledged virtually unlimited cooperation with the Democratic leadership in scheduling legislation for consideration, including controversial bills on which the two parties differ on approach. These include minimum wage, medical care for the aged, school construction, defense and other legislation.

Dirksen said he thought President Eisenhower will send a message to the new session of Congress embracing his recommendations for the defense program and requesting restoration of cuts made in the measure by the House.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 8/19/60

NEW APPOINTEE. — The newly appointed director of the civil rights section for the 1960 Democratic campaign, Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, (left) is shown above with Robert Sargent Shrived Jr., (right), brother-in-law of Senator John F. Kennedy Shriver will represent the Senator in the civil rights section and work with Mrs. Lawson in the planning and organization of the activities of the section. Mrs. Lawson is a nationally known attorney and general counsel of the National Council of Negro Women. Shriver is president of the Chicago Board of Education and the Catholic Interracial council of Chicago.

Today in Washington

U.S. Suit Charges Negro Vote Denial

New York World-Telegram and Sun
New York, N.Y.

(From dispatches of United Press International, Associated Press and Scripps-Howard Newspapers.)

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1960.

Attorney General William P. Rogers, in the first use of a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, charged in a civil suit at Memphis, that economic pressures have been used to prevent Negroes from registering to vote in Haywood County, Tenn. The action names 27 white individuals and two banks. The government charged that this group conspired to bring about economic discrimination against Negroes identified with an organization formed to encourage Negro registration and voting. The complaint alleges the economic pressures included: termination of sharecrop and tenant farming relationships; termination of employment; refusal to sell necessary goods and services to certain Negroes either on credit or for cash; refusal to lend money to Negroes qualified for loans; refusal to deal with merchants suspected of selling to Negro customers, and inducing suppliers of such merchants not to deal with them. The suit asks for an injunction prohibiting any such practices. The section under which the Justice Department act prohibits intimidation or threats to prevent voting registrations by eligible citizens.

William P. Rogers

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President Eisenhower will not hold a new sconference this week, the White House said.

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A Labor Department official charged with policing labor union practices believes that labor corruption is declining. John L. Holcombe, in an interview pegged to the first anniversary next Thursday of the Landrum-Griffin Law, says: "A lot has been accomplished. People haven't been thrown in jail, but we've gotten fine voluntary compliance. Some individuals have just decided that what they are doing is against the law."

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President Eisenhower gave a recess appointment to Arthur A. Kimball, 52, a government career man, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a five-year term.

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Chairman Francis E. Walter (D. Pa.) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities accused the Defense Department of "deliberately misleading" the American people about the two U.S. code clerks who defected to Russia. He fired the blast after the Pentagon acknowledged that Bernon T. Mitchell, one of the turncoats, had admitted before being hired by the National Security Agency that he had engaged in "abnormal sexual practices" in his teens. Mr. Walter said the Defense Department "first called me a liar and now admit I was right."

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The United States is going to help India develop a broad soil and water conservation program based on U.S. experience in that field. A top U.S. expert, Donald A. Williams, administrator of the Agriculture Department's conservation service, will leave Thursday for a two months' stay in New Delhi.

●

The Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) will seek to discourage construction of residential areas, schools, churches, hospitals and stadiums near airports. The FAA has published a 14-page pamphlet designed to help federal agencies, airport authorities and local planning agencies in invoking restrictions, especially in areas most affected by the noise of jet aircraft.

Rights Commission Probes Louisiana

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

NEW ORLEANS — (NNPA) — Unshackled by the United States Supreme Court, the Federal Civil Rights Commission began Tuesday delving into charges of widespread denial of the right to vote to colored citizens in Louisiana.

Sat. 10-1-60

The Commission scheduled hearings on July 13, 1959, but the registrars of voters for certain parishes (counties) in Louisiana obtained an injunction enjoining the Commission members from holding the hearings.

The Supreme Court, however, reversed lower Federal courts and ruled that the rules and procedures of the Commission were legal and that the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is constitutional.

This decision left the Commission free to attempt again to investigate eth purging of colored voters from voting lists and the denial to them of the right to vote in several Louisiana parishes.

The extent of disenfranchise of colored citizens in Louisiana is shown in a suit filed by Attorney General William P. Rogers in the Federal District Court at Shreveport last June 7, under the 1960 Civil Rights Act ,asking the appointment of a voting referee.

Mr. Rogers charged that 560 registered colored citizens were removed from the rolls of Bienville Parish, as a result of racially discriminatory chalenges filed by the White Citizens Council of Arcadia, Inc., and the White Citizens Council of Gibsland, Inc.

According to the complaint, Bienville Parish in 1957 adopted a permanent system of registration. The permanent system was to become effective Dec. 31, 1956.

In anticipation of the adoption of the permanent system, members of the two White Citizens Councils challenged between Sept. 26 and Oct. 9, 1956, the registration status of 560 of the 595 colored registered voters in Bienville Parish. The status of only 45 white voters was challenged.

'59 TAX AVERAGE

Taxes took $100,000,000,000 in 1959 an average of $567.04 for every man, woman and child in the nation — the Census Bureau reports.

The total collection by Federal, state and local governments set a record, the bureau said, but the per capita take dropped slighty because of the increasing population.

Of the 1959 total, $67,300,000,000 went to the Federal Government and $32,700,000,000 to state and local governments.

10 1960 CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTHERN POLITICS
SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS (REPORTED IN SPECIAL SURVEY

Segregation big issue—

Civil rights plays strong role in Southern politics

B'ham News B'ham, Ala., Thurs. 8/4/60

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4—School desegregation and civil rights issues appear to be playing increasingly stronger roles in Southern politics, Southern School News reported in a special survey.

The school issue has ended up dominating various local and state elections so far this year in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia, the paper's August issue stated.

THE SEGREGATION issue in general has played the leading role in Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee campaigns.

Correspondents for Southern School News found that in the Deep South states the candidates differ on the segregation issue only in the degree of support for separation of the races.

The segregation - desegregation issue generally is a dead one in the border states, where most of the area's school integration has occurred.

These same issues continue to dominate the region's interest in national politics. The voters and political leaders of the South give most of their consideration to stands on the race issue.

The paper also reported on two court decisions handed down on school desegregation cases.

The U. S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered Delaware's grade-a-year desegration ended by 1961, a decision that could have repercussions in school suits pending in other states. The grade-by-grade plan will be allowed to continue until September, 1961, when the full integration plan goes into effect.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS quickly noted that the Delaware plan was similar to the widely copied Nashville plan, which the U. S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld and the U. S. Supreme Court approved, in effect, when it refused to entertain an appeal.

In Louisiana, state officials moved in state courts to block a federal court's desegregation order for New Orleans public schools. Civil District Judge Oliver P. Carriere granted a preliminary injunction that prevents the Orleans Parish (county) school board from integrating the schools on Sept. 8.

The decision was certain to set up a legal battle between the state and federal courts. U. S. District Judge J. Skelly Wright has ordered the board to integrate and he provided the plan under which it was to operate.

State by state, other developments in the region during July were:

ALABAMA—Six Negro students expelled from Alabama State College because of anti-segregation demonstrations have filed federal court suits for re-admission.

ARKANSAS—Gov. Orval Faubus crushed four opponents to gain an unprecedented nomination to a fourth term. The campaign was based principally on his policy during the Little Rock school crisis and other school desegregation matters.

DELAWARE—State officials reported that Negro enrollment is growing at a faster rate than that of whites.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Tests of Washington's elementary pupils showed continued gains in average achievement levels in the 1959-60 school year.

FLORIDA — Dade County, which began some integration at two schools last year, assigned two Negro students to two other all-white schools for next September.

GEORGIA—A Fulton County Grand Jury recommended segregation by sex in Atlanta's high schools in event of racial desegregation.

KENTUCKY — Samuel V. Noe, assistant to the late Louisville Supt. Omer Carmichael, was named to succeed his former chief.

LOUISIANA—The Orleans Parish school board took steps to prepare for integration despite legal actions by the state against a desegregation order.

MARYLAND — The continuing migration of Southern rural families in Baltimore was reported to be causing rapid turnover in schools, overcrowded classrooms and revised teaching methods.

MISSISSIPPI — Mississippi's State Sovereignty Commission granted $20,000 of public funds to private Citizens Council Forum.

MISSOURI—Expansion of Negroes into formerly white residential areas in Kansas City was causing increasing population pressure at some schools.

NORTH CAROLINA — A court decision was expected soon on whether Negro students in Yancey County will be assigned to white schools.

OKLAHOMA — A human relations project conducted an intensive campaign to keep an integrated school from becoming segregated.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The state education agency reported Negro high school graduates increased 200 per cent in the past 10 years.

TENNESSEE—U. S. District Judge Leslie Darr took under advisement motions by both sides for summary judgments in the Chattanooga school desegregation case.

TEXAS — A legal ruling appeared in the making of Texas' law requiring referendum approval before a district desegregates.

VIRGINIA—The new State Pupil Placement Board broke with the board's past practice and voluntarily assigned 12 Arlington County Negroes to all-white or predominantly white schools.

WEST VIRGINIA—One of the nation's oldest Negro schools, Storer College, finally passed out of existence with its incorporation into the Harpers Ferry National Monument.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

S. C. Civil Rights Group Seeks Local Cooperation

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C., Fri. 7/22/60

Peaceful Solution Is Asked

COLUMBIA (AP) — The South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights recommended Thursday that local officials "be more active in seeking fair and peaceful solutions" to racial grievances.

The group recommended that "representative" committees be set up on the local level to discuss the causes of racial friction.

"While we acknowledge the fact that no government can tolerate anarchy or mob violence," said the commission, "yet every citizen must be accorded the right to peaceful protest."

The statement was issued in reference to "the lunch counter sit-ins and demonstrations in several communities in our state."

The Advisory Committee's views were set forth in a letter to the Federal Civil Rights Commission, the parent federal agency.

A copy also went to Orangeburg Mayor S. Clyde Fair. Last May the committee heard testimony from Negro college students and from Orangeburg policemen regarding a mass anti-segregation demonstration in which Negroes were sprayed with fire hoses and jailed when they refused to disperse.

BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE

The bi-racial committee also heard a complaint Thursday that the Veterans Administration Hospital in Columbia refuses to hire Negro nurses.

The complaint was made by five Columbia nurses. They said they were interviewed by officials at the federal hospital but "nothing ever comes" of their job applications.

The committee agreed to invite the Negro nurses and hospital officials to testify at the next meeting Sept. 22.

Dr. Chalmer Davie, who became director of the hospital three months ago, said the hospital strictly follows the federal requirement which forbids racial discrimination in hiring.

QUALIFICATIONS CHECKED

He said he personally checked into the qualifications of one of the Negro nurses, because of a previous allegation of discrimination, and is convinced that her qualifications "just didn't match up" with those of some of the other applicants.

Also invited to appear before the committee was John Wrighten an attorney who had sent the committee a copy of a complaint he had filed with the NAACP in Washington, the FBI and the Civil Liberties Union.

It alleged that a Negro couple living near St. Goerge, Coretha and John Bryant, had been manhandled by unidentified police officers after Bryant's hogs damaged a white farmer's corn field.

Attending the meeting were Committee Chairman E. R. McIver of Conway, Dr. T. C. McFall of Charleston, Andrew McDowd Secrest of Cheraw, the Rev. James H. Nelson of Sumter, Courtney Siceloff of Frogmore and the Rev. Dewey M. Duckett of Rock Hill. McIver, Secrest and Siceloff are white.

Jhs

Rogers' Big Push: Behind Attorney General's War On South's Dixiecrats

WASHINGTON, D.C.

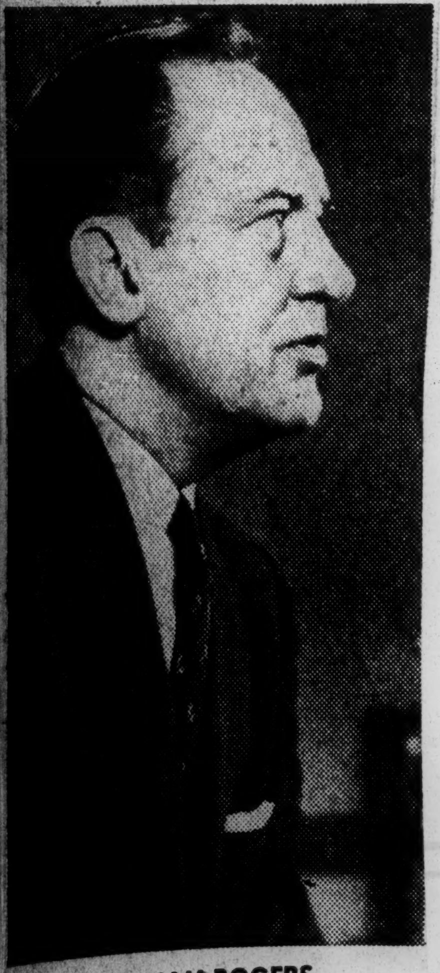
From now until the morning of Nov. 8, one of the most active promoters of the civil rights issue in the Eisenhower Administration will be William Pierce Rogers, Attorney General of the United States.

There are two reasons for the Attorney General's civil rights role.

(1.) An old political debt to the Dixiecratic wing in the Senate now is stamped "paid in full."

(2) To promote the campaign stock of a political partner who is a close personal friend, Vice President Richard Milhous Nixon, GOP nominee for the Presidency.

* * *



WILLIAM ROGERS

EVIDENCE TO support these conclusions is considerable and illuminating.

Officially, this chapter of the Attorney General's civil rights saga dates from a small "send off" party the night of Nov. 21, 1957, at the 1925 F Street Club in the nation's capital.

The honoree was the former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., who "resigned" as a casualty of the Little Rock debacle.

There were only 26 guests. All were either cabinet or former cabinet members and the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

WHILE THE affair was a "send off" for the Brownells, it served as something of an official introduction for Mr. Rogers, the new Attorney General nominee who still had to clear the hurdles of the civil rights-conscious Senate Judiciary Committee.

Naturally, the new Attorney General's views on civil rights, particularly school desegregation, were of grave concern to such committee members as Sens. James O. Eastland, chairman, of Mississippi; Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, all Democrats of Dixiecratic persuasion.

Exactly a month after this party, Dec. 23, 1957, Mr. Rogers let it be known that he had no intention of pushing the school desegregation issue as Brownell had.

"I think it is highly desirable in the public interest for me to make no statement on the Little Rock situation for a while," Rogers said.

* * *

A MONTH AND a day from that date, to the surprise of almost everyone the Eastland Committee confirmed the nomination of Rogers "with nary a peep out of the Southerners "and their anticipated objection on the civil rights question.

South Carolina's Sen. Johnston offered a clue as to why the South did not question Rogers when he winked and told news reporters:

"I think they have agreed to let Little Rock die."

Johnston did not define the "they."

* * *

THE LITTLE ROCK issue did not exactly die, but thereafter the role of the Justice Department in the desegregation controversy simmered to the vanishing point.

The department's next emphasis on the rights issue was in the voting area.

For the record, this phase of action started Sept. 4, 1958, when the department filed a law suit accusing Terrell County, Georgia, election registrars of racial discriminatory practices.

The Attorney General made his first appearance before the Supreme Court when he argued this case. He had never before presented a case to the court personally.

* * *

WHILE HE gave no reason for this appearance, it was obvious he wante to stress the department's civil rights program.

Later when he received an honorary doctorate of laws degree from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., he told the graduating class:

"If the people of the world are to be convinced that our system holds forth the greatest hope for individual freedom and opportunity, we must find the means for making continued progress in the field of civil rights. . . ."

The Attorney General's words were translated into legal action by the Justice Department with the filing of voting suits in Macon County, Alabama (Feb. 6, 1959) and Washington Parish, Louisiana (June, 1959).

* * *

DURING THE first half of 1960, Presidential election year, the department has taken the following actions:

Filed suit which ended the discriminatory white primary practices in Fayette County, Tenn.

Filed suit at Shreveport, La., asking a court to find that colored in Bienville Parish are deprived of their constitutional right to register and vote.

Demanded inspection of voting records in 12 counties or parishes in four states: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

* * *

FILED SUIT against election officials in Harrison County, Mississippi, due to the barring of colored from a public beach in Biloxi where the Federal Government paid approximately $1,300,000 for beach improvements.

Filed Federal charges against three suspects in the bombing of Philander Smith College in Little Rock.

The extent to which activities in the Justice Department's civil rights division have increased is seen in the increased number of attorneys.

Last May there were 25. Currently the number is 32, with three additions expected soon.

* * *

IN A RECENT speech, Vice President Nixon made the first revelation that the Attorney General was working behind the scene in an effort to end lunch counter discrimination in chain stores of the nations.

Last week Rogers announced that officials of the major variety chain stores had agreed to end racial segregation at lunch counters in 69 southern communities.

It is hardly surprising that the Vice President was the first to relate the Attorney General's interest in the sit-down movement.

Here in the capital, the Nixon-Rogers team, as well as their close personal friendship, is an established political fact.

* * *

MANY IN WASHINGTON say Rogers' elevation to Attorney General was due to the Nixon influence.

Rogers was one of Nixon's campaign managers in 1952. He helped him during the much - publicized "private fund" incident of that campaign. He is credited with helping to write that now famous "Checkers speech."

Now that Nixon is the Republican candidate for the White House, there is no question that Rogers will do everything in his power to help him win in November.

And as U.S. Attorney General, in what area can he be more effective than in the almost limitless and practically uncultivated field of civil rights?

In short, from here in Mr. Rogers can be expected to lower the civil rights boom on the Dixiecrats.

A Look At U.S. Population

The U.S. population is expected to increase by 80 million people within the next 20 years. It is expected to double by the year 2000.

A large percentage of these will live and work in what are now essentially rural areas, including small towns.

The transition already is underway.

More farm people are working full or part-time in towns, cities or industries.

Mixed income communities in many instances are replacing what were once farming areas.

Decentralization of industry is gaining momentum.

The demand for unskilled workers is not increasing and the need for farmers and farm workers is decreasing.

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued a report showing, for the next 10 years of this decade, the manpower needs by occupation.

Afro American Sat. 8-20-60

Chain execs pledge full desegregation

WASHINGTON

Representatives of a group of major chain stores have pledged to desegregate lunch counters in their outlets in 69 southern cities, Attorney General William P. Rogers announced Wednesday.

The attorney general said representatives of Woolworth, Kress, Grant and other chains made the pledge after he had met with the group behind closed doors. The first such meeting was held June 1.

Mr. Rogers expressed hope that other "communities will initiate similar programs and follow the examples set by the firms.

Vice President Nixon disclosed only last Saturday that the attorney general was holding behind - the - scenes conferences with the executives.

* * *

IN OTHER news on the civil rights front, a local NAACP official announced that 50 persons would picket the White House Monday morning to urge passage of a strong civil rights law.

Phaon Goldman, head of the political action committee of the District branch of the NAACP, said the pickets will include persons from as far away as Atlanta, Greensboro, N.C., and Philadelphia.

In Petersburg, Va., four persons— three men and a young woman— have appealed fines and sentences received in Municipal Court Wednesday for their participation in sitdown demonstrations at Trailway Bus Station last week.

Judge Herbert B. Gilliam levied $50 fines and 30 - day jail sentences on Roscoe Griffin, 24, David Gunter, 42, and George Brummel. Miss Mae Griffin, 20, was fined $25. All are free on bail.

The four were among 47 persons arrested on trespassing charges when they sought service at the terminal restaurant. The other cases have been set for a later date.

Attorneys for the sitdowners also have filed three suits, two in Federal court and one in Hustings Court, attacking segregation at the bus station and challenging the newly enacted anti - trespass law.

* * *

ON TUESDAY, 14 teenagers — eight boys and six girls — were arrested in Greenville, S.C., in a sitdown demonstration at a variety stores. J. A. Whittenberg, head of the local NAACP, made arrangements for bond for the youths.

The youths under 16 were turned over to juvenile authorities and the others were booked under a city ordinance which makes it illegal to engage in riotous or disorderly conduct of any kind or to "declaim or cry out in a noisy, scandalous or abusvie manner" in a public place.

Platforms
Which Party Has Stronger ?

Differences seen in 5 major areas as two compared

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-6-60

(Full Text of Civil Rights Plank on Page 5)

Now that national conventions of both great political parties have been held, which adopted the stronger plank on civil rights?

That was the subject of debate in every section of the nation during the week, with the most intense interest appearing to be centered among minority groups and the Dixiecrats.

The truth is that both parties embraced far more liberal planks than was thought wise just four brief years ago, but in an item-by-item contest, the Democrats unquestionably came out in the lead.

Thanks to the relentless nudging of the Republicans by New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, both planks bear a remarkable similarity.

The principal differences revolve around five items:

1. EMPLOYMENT—The bold use by the Democrats of the initials "FEPC" meaning Fair Employment Practices Commission, which the Republicans shied away from. But the Republicans pledged to make permanent the President's Committee on Government Contracts and promised to outlaw exclusion of colored workers as members by labor unions.

2. VOTING—The Democrats' promise to support whatever action is needed to eliminate literacy tests and poll taxes as requirements for voting, was not as specific as the Republican pledge of legislation to provide that completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

3. HOUSING—The Democrats promise "action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally-assisted housing" which means private homes built under FHA loans.

The Republicans promise an end only to "discrimination in federal subsidized housing," which includes low-rent and slum-clearance projects, but does not take any housing constructed with federally-guaranteed loans.

4. EDUCATION—The Democrats assert that every school district in the South should be required to present a plan providing for a beginning of desegregation by 1963. They also call for authority for the attorney general to file injunction suits to prevent the denial of civil rights.

The Republicans "condemn" the Democratic target date of 1963 as "too slow," but propose giving the attorney general limited powers to file suits only in those cases "when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights."

5. FILIBUSTERS—The Republicans specifically mention Senate Rule 22 in promising to change it, but were not specific as to how this would be done.

The Democrats do not mention Rule 22 but promise "procedural changes to prevent minorities from blocking action by majority vote on any legislation after reasonable debate."

* * *

THE REMARKABLE thing about the planks of both parties is the number of areas in which they are in agreement.

Both parties are pledged to:

1. Support the right of peaceful protest inherent in lunch counters in variety stores in the South.

2. Eliminate segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

3. To provide technical and financial assistance to school districts seeking to desegregate.

4. Provide legislative and executive action by the Federal Government and have committed themselves to such a course.

* * *

SPEAKING AS chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary said:

"The interest, attention and controversy surrounding the discussion of the civil rights plank in both the Democratic and Republican national conventions indicates clearly that civil rights can no longer be regarded as a narrow issue of concern to minority groups alone. It must be recognized and dealt with as a national question that challenges the integrity of our democratic professions and our leadership of the free world.

"Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party by itself can make good the promises for civil rights legislation set forth in their platforms. Neither alone can "deliver."

"Only through united action by both parties in vigorous support of the pledges they have made in common can we realize the goal of equal justice and equal opportunity to which both parties stand committed and to which our nation is dedicated.

"We look forward to a beginning on such united action in the post-convention session of Congress next month."

This

Senate Kill's New Civil Rights Proposal With Cry Of "Politics"

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Wed. 8/10/60 P.1

Democratic Majority Hits Move For Liberal Measure

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate, its Democratic majority hurling charges of election-year "politics" at the Republicans, killed President Eisenhower's new civil rights proposal Tuesday immediately after the GOP leadership presented it.

The roll call vote — first of this campaign - seanson session — was 54-28. Voting to table—or sidetrack —the vill were 52 Democrats and 2 Republicans. Supporting the President were 24 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), had barely finished presenting the two-pronged measure when Democratic Senator Joseph S. Clark (DPa.) — a strong advocate of civil rights legislation — moved to table it.

JOHNSON CALLS VOTE

"Let's stop playing politics around here," Clark demanded, "and get down to the important business we came back to complete."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, the party's vice-presidential nominee, jumped to his feet and called for a vote on Clark's motion, which under Senate rules was not debatable.

Approval of the motion rendered the measure dead for this session, at least as a separate measure. However, the proposals still could be offered as amendments to other legislation.

The vote was a party-line setback for Eisenhower just one day after he asked Congress in a special message to enact the new civil rights measure and more than a score of other "urgently needed" bills.

Both Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy, Mass., and Johnson, his running mate, voted to table. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for the White House, was not present during the voting.

The two Republicans who voted with the Democratic majority were Sens. John J. Williams (Del) and Milton R. Young (N. D.) Democrats voting against tabling were Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Philip Hart(Mich.), Wayne Morse (Ore.) and Pat McNamara (Mich.)

Dirksen presented the rights measure after conferring at the White House with the President, Nixon, and other party leaders.

ARGUMENT FROM RUSSELL

The bill would have authorized federal funds to help school districts with desegregation, and would have set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities in government - contract industries.

Similar provisions were dropped from the civil rights measure enacted earlier this year, with Dirksen voting against both.

In introducing the President's proposals Dirksen said he was not embarrassed because he had opposed them in the spring. "I went down that hill after eight weeks . . . now I want to go back up," he said.

During the brief debate, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), pointed out that Dirksen made the motion that killed a job-opportunities proposal when it came up during the spring session.

Dirksen replied that his action was a compromise. "To get any kind of civil rights bill at all," he added, "we had to retreat somewhere then."

When he offered the rights measure, Dirksen urged the Senate to bypass the southern-dominated Judiciary Committee and put it directly on the calendar for early floor debate.

Russell called this proposal a "purely political by play," and hinted of a filibuster if the measure came to the floor.

"Some of us here will resort to any means at our command," Russell told Dirksen. " . . . We don't like to be whipped here in public on the eve of a presidential election."

AVOID DEBATE

Democrats argued that the Senate should not bog itself down in debate over the issue with so much other important business awaiting action in the abbreviated session.

Dirksen later told a news conference it would be a "reasonable assumption" that the Republicans would make a later attempt to hitch the two - part civil rights program onto other legislation.

The GOP leader would not predict how long the session would last, but said he understood the Democratic leadership had set Labor Day as an adjournment target date.

On the general economy issue, the White House released a report from Budget Bureau Director Maurice Stans which said measures passed by Congress thus far would increase net spending by $1.6 billion in the current fiscal year.

The report said the congressional actions would not only wipe out an anticipated $4.2 billion Treasury surplus this year but also boost outlays over the next five years by $19.6 billion.

The House reconvenes on Monday but has scheduled no major business until Aug. 22.

His

On Civil Rights

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va
Sat. 8-6-60 p. 4

Here's How GOP And Democratic Planks Compare

CHICAGO, Ill. — (ANP)— Here's a point by point comparison of the GOP and Democratic civil rights planks. In parentheses are provisions included in the Rockefeller-Nixon 14 point program, which the Vice President was unable to get the platform committee to include.

Sit-Downs

DEMOCRATS—"The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship . . . recently . . . in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at last the guarantee of our Constitution."

REPUBLICANS — "Reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments . . . applaud . . . businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments . . . urge others to follow their example."

(Nixon wanted the Republicans to declare explicit "support" of lunch-counter demonstrators but the platform committee voted this down.)

Public Schools

DEMOCRATS— Declared a new Democratic administration would use full "legal and moral" powers to assure beginning of good-faith compliance with Supreme Court desegregation decree. Said every affected school district should submit plan for at least first-step compliance by 1963. Promised to back legislation to empower "and direct" the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions to prevent denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color.

REPUBLICANS— Promised the Justice Department will "continue . . . vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Opposed the Democrats' 1963 target date on grounds that slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year "moratorium against progress." Promised to propose legislation to authorize the attorney general to bring federal court "actions" for school desegregation in appropriate cases "as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights."

BOTH — Proposed offering federal aid to school districts facing problems in integration.

Voting

DEMOCRATS— Promised to support whatever action is needed to eliminate literacy tests and payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

REPUBLICANS — Pledged legislation to provide that completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

Jobs

DEMOCRATS—Promised to support legislation to establish a fair employment practices commission with power to "secure equal job opportunities for all."

REPUBLICANS — Said it was their "objective" to develop a federal state "program" in the "area" of job discrimination. Pledged to make permanent the committee the President already has set up by executive order to seek elimination of racial discrimination in employment on government contracts. Pledged legislation to end discrimination in membership in certain labor unions unless the unions do so.

(Nixon also wanted legislation to bar employers with federal franchises from practicing racial discrimination on pain of losing their franchises.)

Housing

DEMOCRATS — Promised "action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally assisted housing."

REPUBLICANS — Pledged action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with aid of federal subsidies.

(Nixon wanted to include housing with "loan gurantees" which would include GI housing).

Public Facilities

DEMOCRATS — Promised use of full executive powers to assure equal job opportunities and stop racial segregation through federal services and institutions and on all government contracts. Said time has come to end all discrimination in public facilities.

REPUBLICANS — Pledged action to assure public transportation and other government-authorized services shall be free from segregation. Opposed use of federal funds to build segregated community facilities and promised to remove any vestige of discrimination in operation of federal facilities.

DEMOCRATS — Promised use of full executive powers to assure equal job opportunities and stop racial segregation through federal services and institutions and on all government contracts. Said time has come to end all discrimination in public facilities.

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Rights Commission

DEMOCRATS—Promised to broaden scope and strengthen powers and make it permanent. Said strengthened agency would aid communities, industries or individuals in implementation of constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation and administration of justice.

REPUBLICANS — Said the report prepared by the comsion "lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress."

Filibusters

Both parties pledge to try to make broad changes in congressional procedures to make it tougher for filibustering Southerners to block civil rights legislation.

REPUBLICANS — Specifically promise to change Senate Rule 22 under which a two-thirds vote is required to cut off a filibuster, but don't say exactly how much they'll tighten it.

DEMOCRATS — Without mentioning Rule 22 promise procedural changes to prevent minorities in either house from blocking action by majority vote on any legislation "after reasonable debate."

NEW SHOE USE

DURHAM, England (UPI) — G. B. Harding, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, told of his new use for fashionable shoes.

"I was considering the purchase of a spiked roller to aerate my lawn," he wroe. "Ths is now unnecessary. The ladies' heels at my daughter's wedding reception did the job very nicely."

This

Solons To Offer Civil Rights Bill

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two New York Republicans said on Wednesday they will introduce a bill next week embodying the Democratic civil rights plank so the Democrats can make good on their party platform promises.

The move was announced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. William E. Miller. Miller is chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, which works for the election of GOP candidates to the House.

Keating and Miller making clear they hoped to embarrass their political opposition, said in a statement that their bill will encompass "every one" of the Democrats' civil rights pledges.

Thurs. 8-4-60

The Democratic plank called for an end of segregation in virtually all phases of American life. It also promised the creation of a Fair Employment Practices Commission FEPC to halt job discrimination and endorsed Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South.

Comparative Analysis Of GOP-Demo Planks

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Illinois

By VINCENT J. BURKE

(UPI) — Both the Republican and Democratic platforms this year are promising Negroes more than at any time since the Reconstruction Days.

The two political parties in differing degree are promising some kind of new federal action to combat racial segregation in schools and discrimination in jobs, in voting booths and in housing.

The Republican convention Wednesday night formally adopted a civil rights plank that was strengthened at the 11th hour Tuesday by the platform-drafting committee under pressure from Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Sat. 8-6-60

It falls short of the ultra-liberal pledges made by the Democrats at their Los Angeles convention two weeks ago. It doesn't go quite as far as Nixon would have liked. But it contains broad new GOP promises.

Both parties' civil rights planks pledge to protect all minorities — of whatever race, religion, color, or national origin. But the promises are largely aimed at the large numbers of Negro voters in big northern cities.

P. 1

Here's a comparison of the two planks (including the provisions which Nixon wanted but didn't get in the GOP plank):

COUNTER SIT-DOWNS

DEMOCRATS — "The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship . . . recently . . . in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at last the guarantee of our constitution."

REPUBLICANS — "Reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments . . . applaud . . . businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishment . . . urge others to follow their example."

(Nixon wanted the Republicans to declare explicit "support" of lunch-counter demonstrators but the platform committee voted this down).

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DEMOCRATS — Declared a new democratic administration would use full "legal and moral" powers to assure beginning of good-faith compliance with supreme court desegregation decree. Said every affected school district should submit plan for at least first-step compliance by 1963. Promised to back legislation to empower "and direct" the Attorney General to seek federal court injunctions to prevent denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color.

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Sat. 8-6-60

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P. 2

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REPUBLICANS — Said the report prepared by the commission "lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress."

SENATE FILIBUSTERS

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MISSISSIPPI ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE
U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Thur. 6/16/60

...R GROUP ...CLINES ...O PROBE

By W. C. SHOEMAKER
Daily News Staff Writer

...e Mississippi Advisory Com...ee to the U. S. Civil Rights ...mission received its first as...nment from its parent organi...tion yesterday and promptly ...ejected it.

...he national group asked the ...ississippi committee to contact ...unty voting registrars for in...rmation about literacy tests ...rospective voters must pass be...re they are registered.

Retired Admiral Robert P. ...iscoe of Liberty suggested the ...mmittee reject the assign...ent. He proposed that the ...roup tell the Civil Rights Com...ission to get the information ...self if it wants it.

'DIFFERENT FEELING'

"They don't stop and think the ...eling is different here than it is ...n the District of Columbia," he ...aid.

The Rev. Murray Cox of Gulf...ort, chairman of the commit...tee, countered with a statement ...from the Commission that it ...would furnish mimeographed ...forms on which information ...ould be taken but Briscoe said ...he "wouldn't be caught dead ...with them."

"The best thing they can do is ...hrow it in the wastebasket," he ...dded.

The Civil Rights Commission ...anted its advisory committee ...o gather details of literacy tests ...rom all 82 registrars and from ...egroes who have taken the ...

...t of the seven - member ...mittee agreed with Briscoe ...nd voted to reject the assign...

...iscoe contended any attempt ...committee to gather infor... would cause ill feeling ...f the Civil Rights Com...ion wants the information it ...equire it by subpoenaing registrars at a hearing.

Cox named Briscoe to write a report of the committee's activities to be submitted to the national group by next Spring.

"I can't write it right now," Briscoe said, but added he doesn't think Cox would "approve what I write."

Cox named Dr. Aaron Henry of Clarksdale ~~Negro official~~ of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, to aid Briscoe in compiling the report.

Henry and Edgar Evers of Jackson field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, attended the meeting to protest alleged mistreatment of Negroes by white.

Henry filed a complaint of a Coahoma county Negro woman who claimed a highway patrolman used obscene language to her.

He also read from a survey he said his organization is taking concerning the failure of Negroes to vote in Mississippi.

OFFICERS CRITICIZED

Evers filed a complaint in which he attacked Madison county officers for the slaying of Alex Johnson, a Negro, while he was being arrested as a suspected bootlegger last April.

Mrs. Wallis Schutt of Jackson, a member of the committee, outlined to the group segregation legislation passed by the 1960 Mississippi Legislature. Cox reported that an official of the Civil Rights Commission wrote him saying he believed a proposed amendment to the Mississippi Constitution which would require that voters be of "good moral character" is "clearly unconstitutional".

The group named the Rev. Richard Ellerbrake, youthful pastor of the Back Bay Mission of the Evangelical and Reform Church of Biloxi, as its seventh member. Ellerbrake recently moved to the Coast. He said he had earlier lived in St. Louis and New Orleans.

Others in addition to Cox, Briscoe and Mrs. Schutt are Dr. George Powers, a Gulfport dentist, James L. Allen, Negro pharmacist of Columbus, and Dr. Benjamin Britton, Negro physician of Jackson.

Move on Civil Rights

While the attention of the country has been focused on the Senate's spectacular filibuster, the House has been undergoing a quiet kind of filibuster of its own, engineered by that shrewd old enemy of civil and most other kinds of rights, Chairman Howard W. Smith of the Rules Committee. But because of the legislative situation plus the more stringent rules of the House, Mr. Smith's reign of error on civil rights came to its end yesterday, and debate was begun on a moderate bill that actually has a chance of passing.

This measure has several points in common with the Administration measure now before the Senate, but it omits two sections particularly obnoxious to the South: a gratuitous declaration in favor of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, and statutory backing for the President's commission to end racial discrimination in hiring of workers by Government contractors. It provides for certain fringe matters on the segregation and voting issues; and it will be amended on the floor to include the Attorney General's latest proposal, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, authorizing court-appointed referees to guarantee Negroes the right to register and to vote.

If the House bill with the voting-rights amendment is approved, it will constitute another major step forward in the field of civil rights. It will not be so drastic as the most ardent anti-segregationists would wish; but it will have the enormous merit of being both useful to the country and susceptible of acceptance by the Senate. It will be useful because the key to practical civil rights legislation under today's circumstances is a guarantee of the right to vote. Once that right is nailed down, all other rights will follow; and the voting-rights amendment that is to be attached to the House bill is intended to achieve this aim.

It also has a better chance of approval by the Senate than the measure now being successfully filibustered in that body, which only yesterday refused by a 42-53 vote to shut off debate. It is highly doubtful that the Southerners will be able to sustain their obstructionism against the House bill; and it has been Majority Leader Johnson's strategy all along to force the issue through on this front.

BOTH PARTIES SEEKING CIVIL RIGHTS CREDIT

Election Year Spurs Majority in The North to Seek Legislation On Voting in This Session

JOHNSON EFFORT IS A KEY

By CABELL PHILLIPS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The question of whether there will be a civil rights bill in 1960 was all but settled this week, and in the affirmative. The question remaining is who will get the political credit for it, and it will be the maneuvering for this advantage—a prize of some magnitude in this election year—which will highlight the debates in Congress here for the next month.

Two events on Capitol Hill this week effectively pulled the cork on what had promised to be a long and vindictive stalemate over civil rights. First, the Senate slapped down with emphasis a motion by Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell, leader of the anti-civil rights forces in that chamber, to delay consideration of new legislation in this field. Second, the House Rules Committee was literally pressured into releasing for floor debate a civil rights bill which it had given every intention of keeping pigeon-holed for the remainder of the session.

Both events furnished a dramatic measure of the deteriorating power of the Southern bloc in Congress to thwart legislation offensive to its regional traditions and prejudices.

The meaning of this is that the Southerners, who for so many years were able to block all legislation in this field, stand pretty much alone on the civil rights question this year. They have been deserted by that comfortable and usually dependable coalition of conservative Republicans which, for a proper consideration, has stood with it in so many crises in the past. But the pressures in both parties for a new civil rights law is so intense in this election year that the old alliance has melted away.

Vertical Split

Because of these pressures there is only one cleavage of any real significance involving the civil rights controversy this year. It is a vertical split with the doughty handful of Southerners on one side, and just about everybody else on the other.

Thus, the civil rights question this year is less an issue than a bipartisan consensus. Of the half-dozen pending bills in the House and Senate which are receiving major consideration, there is little to distinguish any of them according to party lines. Each contains as a central theme some variant of the "referee" scheme evolved by the Civil Rights Commission to ensure Negro voting rights, and the numerous refinements subsequently offered by Attorney General William P. Rogers have found a generally welcome reception with advocates in both parties.

This rather unexpected consortium was not achieved, however, free of political maneuvering.

Early Lethargy

Only a few weeks ago there was an apparent Republican startegy to let the Democratic majority wrestle alone with the problem of producing a civil rights bill. Neither the President nor the Vice President showed much interest in the matter, and House minority leader Charles Halleck discouraged his party mates from joining the petition to free the Celler bill from the stifling grip of the Rules Committee.

Then suddenly the plan for voting "registrars," first advanced by the Civil Rights Commission, put the whole question of civil rights in 1960 in a new focus and added new steam to the pressures being generated by minority groups. On top of this, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the majority leader, made it clear late in January that he intended to fulfill his promise of putting civil rights on the Senate agenda on Feb. 15.

With this fresh momentum, it became clear to the Administration leadership that any further holding back would put it on the wrong side of the civil rights fence. The Attorney General thereupon produced a "referee" plan (in fact, a series of them) to improve upon the "registrar" proposal, and House Republicans began to sign up in numbers to by-pass the Rules Committee.

Since, then, it is no longer a question of whether there will be a civil rights bill this year, the contest is developing around the question of who will have control of the measure once it emerges and can thus claim the political credit.

The Democratic strategy has become fairly obvious in the last few days. It is to get the relatively mild Celler bill onto the House floor, to strengthen it with some acceptable variant of the "referee" plan, and to pass it. However, under the rule granted this week, it cannot come up until March 10.

Johnson Aim

Meanwhile, Majority Leader Johnson, having met his promise to bring up civil rights in the Senate on Feb. 15, is determined to preserve it as the main business of that body until the House completes action on its bill. This could be as much as a month away.

His purpose in this is twofold. *First*, if the House bill is a reasonably acceptable one, he will try to get it passed as is by the Senate. This will obviate sending it back to the House for approval of amendments, where it almost certainly would fall again into the clutches of the hostile Rules Committee.

Second, by keeping civil rights as the pending business of the Senate during the intervening three or four weeks, he forces the Southern opposition into exhausting its oratorical ammunition before the real battle begins. This they have been in the process of doing most of this week.

G. O. P. Complaint

This latter decision has now brought outcries from Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen and other top Republicans. Arguing that this is a waste of valuable time, they want the Senate to move on to other business during the interval. The effect of this, however, could be to achieve just what the Johnson forces want most to avoid—getting the issue bogged down again in a power struggle between Southern and Northern Democrats.

If such an eventuality should ensue these Republicans would hope to find a way to have Vice President Nixon, or another of their leaders, suddenly emerge in the dramatic guise of "saviour" of civil rights in the Eighty-sixth Congress. Senator Johnson, naturally, would like to keep the Vice President and all other Republicans out of any role of heroism in the matter.

That a civil rights bill with strong protection for Negro voting be passed at this session has become an imperative for both political parties and for their several Presidential candidates. The leaders of the Southern Democratic bloc concede privately that it is inevitable and even in their most vehement oratory they do not attack the proposition that Negro citizens should be allowed to vote freely.

HOUSE IS IN ORDER FOR RIGHTS DEBATE

Representatives Tackle Bill in an Unfamiliar Attitude of Calm and Decorum

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10—The often rowdy House of Representatives wrapped itself in an unfamiliar toga of dignity and decorum today for the opening of its debate on the civil rights issue.

The purple phrases, the shouting and the clamor that might have been expected were lacking. High-level oratory and order in the House were the rule throughout the day.

Members undoubtedly were assuming that for once they, rather than their colleagues in the Senate, were about to determine the final shape of a law of far-reaching political and social significance.

Instead of recasting the House bill, the Senate may well pass it and send it along to the White House without so much as a change in punctuation. The realization seemed to give the House a self-conscious stance of statesmanship.

Mississippian Sets Tone

The tone of the debate was set by the co-leader of the Southern opposition, Representative William M. Colmer, a big, [illegible] Mississippi Democrat with a talent for shaking the rafters. He and Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, are the Southerners' chief strategists.

Mr. Colmer spoke, as he put it, "with malice toward none but with love and affection of the great institutions of this country." The rafters were serene as he sat down amid polite applause by colleagues from both sides of the Maxon-Dixon Line.

Representative Emanuel Celler, the [illegible], stocky phrasemaker from Brooklyn, maintained the tone of sweet reasonableness as the bill's chief Democratic manager. He approached the issue, he said, "with compassion, with understanding and with dicipline."

And so it went as twelve speakers took their turns before the microphone on the lecturn in the well of the chamber.

The Party Awaits

The House, which convened at noon, adjourned shortly after 5 P. M. so that members would get ready for a dinner party at which Indianians were honoring one of their own, Representative Charles A. Halleck, the House Republican leader.

Judging from the size of the galleries, there was a better show somewhere else. At no time were more than about 200 of the 624 public seats occupied.

The audience on the floor also dwindled as the day wore on—from about 200 during the first speeches to fewer than 100 in late afternoon. But a quorum of 100 was always handy, some in the cloakrooms and others in the lobby, to avoid the possibility of time-consuming quorum calls.

Some members summoned secretaries from their offices and passed the time dictating letters in the lounge of the lobby.

Expect Voting oMnday

The fifteen hours allotted for be consumed by Saturday night. If so, the House will start voting Monday under a standing rule limiting each member to a five-minute speech on each amendment.

The five-minute phase of debate can be shut off at any time by majority vote. Leaders consequently were predicting with confidence that the bill would be passed by Thursday night at the latest.

In the Senate, where debate can be limited only by a two-thirds majority, nobody dared predict when the end might come. But judging from the size of the galleries, there was a better show there today.

OPENING DAY TAME IN RIGHTS DEBATE

Opponents Spar for Position With Queries to Nixon—Galleries Not Full

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—The round-the-clock sessions on the civil rights bill may turn out to be the biggest North-South encounter since Appomattox and leave feelings as embittered. But the opening skirmish today was more like a battle between admiralty and Philadelphia lawyers. Nobody got bruised.

The galleries were only one-third full as Senators on both sides asked Vice President Nixon, who was in the chair, to rule on hypothetical parliamentary situations that could become very critical turning points as the battle progressed.

At one point Mr. Nixon became so enmeshed that he asked for time for further study before making a ruling. The study required several hours.

The Pattern Holds

There is a popular notion that a filibuster is simply a torrent of oratory, aimless readings from any book that comes to hand, Southern anecdotes and Southern recipes. It may descend to that in the final hours, but at the outset, it has a set, traditional pattern.

Since the doctrine of states' rights derives historically from colonial defiance of the British crown, Southern filibusterers invariably open with an account of how those two great colonial commonwealths—Massachusetts and Virginia—once stood shoulder to shoulder. They then proceed at great length through the Constitutional Convention and later events.

The lead-off man today was Senator A. Wills Robertson of Virginia. At the end of forty-five minutes, he was making such hard going of it, that a denizen of the press gallery was heard to say, "you know, I don't think Wills is going to last through the Alien and Sedition Acts."

*

No Question About It

There are sixteen Southerners manning the ramparts. Today as many as eight or ten were on the floor at the same time. But when things get rough in the dead, but tricky, watches of the night, they will probably serve in pairs. In this way, they can hold on for a long time.

When a speaker begins to get a little winded or runs out of ideas, he signals his partner sitting close by. This means, "quick, the rhetorical questions." The partner is on his feet in a minute:

"Does the Senator from Virginia agree with the Senator from Arkansas that the charactr of the legislation now being considered strikes at the foundations of the Republic?"

"Absolutely, absolutely."

"Does the Senator from Virginia agree . . . ?"

*

They'll Eat

Food and service will be no problem. Kenneth Rapley, who manages the enate restaurants for Nationwide Food Service, Inc., the contractor, said today that the larter was full, and he will order three times a week instead of twice if this becomes necesasry.

Of course, meal times will have to be stretched out. Dinner service will be extended to midnight. From midnight until 5 A. M., Senators can get anything on the short order list—steaks, chops, ham and egg, etc. By 5 A. M., Mr. Rapley said, "doughnuts and Danish" will be ready as a kind of pre-breakfast snack.

There will be no trouble about help because Mr. Rapley has 170 employes available to spread around the shifts.

A number of Southern Senators had their snickersnee out today for editorial writers on Northern papers who, they allowed, were monstrously and wickedly over-simplifying the Administration proposals by representing it as simply a voting bill. They appealed to the reporters in the gallery to set matters aright.

"If," said Senator Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, the man with flying eyebrows, "we have a free press in America, then it ought to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in its news columns. I wouldn't put the burden on the editorial writers."

Don't Look For Miracles From Weak Civil Rights Bill

Step-By-Step, Here's How Civil Rights Law Works

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (UPI) — The Civil Rights Act of 1960 contains complicated new legal machinery for protecting voter rights.

Here is a step - by - step account of how it is designed to work — from the moment a citizen is turned away at the polls or registeration office.

1. A Negro denied the right to register or vote may lodge a complaint with the federal district attorney in his are, the Department of Justice in Washington or local agents of the FBI.

2. HIS COMPLAINT will be studied by the civil rights division of the Justice Department.

3. If the government determines he has been denied his voting rights on racial grounds it can sue the state registrars or the state itself.

4. The case will go to trial in federal district court nearest the home of the complainant. If the judge finds that state officials have discriminated in voting because of race or color, he will order them to stop such practices.

5. UNDER 1960 amendments to the 1957 law, the government also can ask the judge to determine whether state officials have engaged in a "pattern of practice" of discrimination over the years. In such cases, the judge may appoint a voter referee to consider a Negro applicants to vote.

6. Before going to the referee, a Negro first must attempt to register under available state machinery.

7. IF BARRED, he may then go to the referee, who in effect will act as a federal registrar. He will check applicant's qualifications to vote under state law.

— The referee will submit a list of qualified voters to the court.

9. The court will transmit the referee's report to the U. S. attorney general who in turn will send copies to the state's attorney general.

10. UNLESS THE state challenges the referee's findings at this point, the court will certify the persons as qualified to vote.

11. If the referee's findings are challenged, the court must pass on the qualifications of each voter in a full hearing.

12. The judge may give an applicant a provisional voting certificate if the court is unable to apss on his qualifications prior to the election.

13. REFEREES can act as representatives of the federal government on election day to see whether certified Negroes are permitted to vote.

14. Any state official who refuses to grant court - certified Negroes the right to vote may be put in jail for 45 days for contempt of court without a jury trial.

Scant Help For Voters Due In '60

Justice Department Experts Displeased By One Amendment

By SUSAN WAGNER

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department believes the new civil rights act will help greatly to break down historic patterns of discrimination against colored voters.

But department civil rights experts said on Tuesday they did not expect the new legislation to work any miracles in assuring Southern Negroes full voting privileges overnight.

IN FACT, THEY held out little hope that it would increase Negro voter participation in this year's elections.

The House approved the bill Thursday by an overwhelming 288-95 vote and sent the measure to President Eisenhower to be signed into law.

THE HOUSE originally passed the bill last month. The Senate made 16 changes which, Southerners and liberals agreed, weakened the measure. The House then accepted the modifications.

The legislation, only the second civil rights bill since Reconstruction, was designed to protect Negro voting rights in the South through court - appointed election referees. It also would crack down on "hate" bombers and interference with school integration.

ONE REASON Justice Department experts felt the bill would not increase Negro voting this year was that primary elections already are underway in the South. Government lawyers also expected the voter referee plan to be challenged step - by - step in the courts.

Justice Department officials complained that the administration's original civil rights proposals were weakened substantially in their long trip through Congress.

THEY WERE especially unhappy about an amendment offered by the Senate Republican leader, Everett M. Dirsken of Illinois to meet Southern opposition in the final stages of the Senate fight.

They felt the Senator Dirksen amendment virtually nullified the section of the bill giving federal judges power to permit Negroes to vote provisionally pending final determination of their qualifications.

CIVIL RIGHTS lawyers considered this section of the bill the best hope of getting large numbers of Negroes registered and voting quickly.

The amendment, which had the backing of Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas would empower a judge to certify a Negro to vote provisionally only if "such applicant shall be qualified to vote under state law."

Since this would be the very question before the judge, government lawyers felt the language was confusing at best, and at worst rendered the entire section legally questionable.

R. GRAY OF TALLADEGA MEMBER

Alabama Civil Rights Advisory Committee Begins Functioning

Bi-Racial Body Will Make First Study Of Voting Rights

MONTGOMERY — (AP) — Creation of an 11-member advisory committee to keep the U. S. Civil Rights Commission posted on conditions in Alabama was announced today following the organizational meeting.

Mayor Douglas Brown of Ozark was elected chairman at the get-together meeting at Maxwell Air Force Base here Monday. Dr. E. B. Goode, Mobile Negro, is vice chairman, and Mrs. Robert D. Elly of Birmingham, a member of the national executive committee of the United Presbyterian Women, was named secretary.

Committee members decided as their first task to undertake a study of voting rights in Alabama. The Civil Rights Commission held its first hearing in Montgomery last December to look into complaints from Negroes in six counties who said they were denied the right to vote.

Later, the Justice Department filed an injunction suit in Federal Court to prevent officials in one of the counties, Macon, from discriminating against would-be Negro voters.

The suit was thrown out of court because no registration board is functioning in the county. Federal attorneys have appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The advisory committee, one of 48 established in the United States, invited reports, suggestions and complaints from Alabama residents, but said they must be made in writing and addressed to the chairman.

Committee members have no authority to make formal investigations or subpoena witnesses. Their job is to keep the federal commission advised on conditions in the state affecting civil rights.

Other committee members are: Dr. Walter D. Agnew of Greensboro, former president of Huntingdon College at Montgomery; Executive Editor Louis Eckl of The Florence Times and Tri-Cities Daily; Mrs. L. H. Foster wife of the president of Tuskegee Institute; A. G. Gaston, Birmingham Negro funeral home owner; Dr. Arthur D. Gray, Negro president of Talladega College;

Byron K. Huffman, Mobile lumberman; Dr. Robert A. Lambert of Fairhope, a member of the board of visitors of Tulane University; Milton H. Lanier, Huntsville attorney, and Mrs. Fletcher McLeod, Montgomery church and civic leader.

Two representatvies of the Civil Rights Commission attended the organizational meeting. They were William H. Swan, consultant for state advisory committees, and Henry M. Shine Jr., assistant staff director.

To Demand Action On Civil Rights

NEW YORK — All presidential candidates were informed this week that Negroes and whites will march in a massive demonstration around the Democratic and Republican party conventions demanding a clear stand on civil rights.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO, and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership conference, announced that the demonstrators will demand that both parties and all candidates repudiate segregationists within their ranks or any political alliances with segregationists.

In a press conference, Randolph and King announced that during their many travels across the country, numerous inquiries were made of them concerning the equivocation of both parties on the issue of civil rights.

In response to these repeated demands that something be done this election year to get the political parties to recognize that the Negro people want freedom now, they had wired prominent community leaders, Negro and white, in Los Angeles and Chicago, asking their cooperation in the organization of a "MARCH ON THE CONVENTIONS MOVEMENT FOR FREEDOM NOW!"

"The millions of Negroes who are denied the right to vote in the South are appealing to the people of Los Angeles and Chicago to represent them before the Conventions," the Negro leaders said.

"We believe that if the candidates and parties expect Negroes and their white friends to have any confidence in them, they must make a forthright declaration that racial segregation and discrimination in any form is unconstitutional, un-American, and immoral.

"The Supreme Court decision on integration can become the law of the land, and the elementary requirements of democracy be satisfied, only if both parties repudiate the minorities in their ranks who have combined in Washington to thwart the Supreme Court decision and the cry for justice of the Negro people."

In passing a hollow civil rights bill this year, "Congressmen of both parties conspired to deprive the Negro of his right to vote," the leaders said. "Therefore, both parties must be held responsible for this sellout not only of the Negro people but of American democracy as a whole."

Randolph and King declared that "no candidate for the presidency has measured up to the courage of the Negro students in the South. All of them have looked the other way when their parties have tolerated racists or made deals with racists. We are going to send a list of questions to all the candidates. We are going to demand specific answers and a specific program of implementation. The time of compromise and empty generalities is over. The time for action is now. The heroic students of the South have shown the way and the least we can do is to carry their demands, and those of all Negroes who are denied the right to vote, directly to the political conventions."

Kefauver victory proves civil rights won't hurt Democrats

NASHVILLE (ANP) — Sen. Estes Kefauver learned to his surprise last week that even conservative western Tennessee endorses his liberal stand on civil rights when he was renominated in a landslide vote over Judge Andrew T. Taylor, an avowed segregationist.

Helping swell the Kefauver vote were ballots cast in Fayette and Haywood counties where colored citizens had been denied access to the ballot box since Reconstruction. Kefauver's renomination is tantamount to re-election to his United States Senate post.

Nearly complete returns with only a few precincts uncounted was 451,553 for Kefauver and 240,609 for Taylor.

* * *

THE FIGURES came from all sections of the state including metropolitan Shelby County (Memphis), where Taylor expected an overwhelming margin to support his conservative stand on civil rights. But Kefauver was running ahead, even there.

Civil rights was the big issue which the two men debated and the vote would indicate that the strong civil rights plank which the Democratic Party adopted in Los Angeles, will not be a handicap to them in the forthcoming presidential campaign in November.

"I think the issue was pretty clear cut," Taylor said. "It was a liberal versus a conservative candidate."

* * *

KEFAUVER SAID he and his red-haired wife, Nancy, were grateful for his "tremendous vote."

"It is even more encouraging that the vote of Tennesseans today makes it clear that detractors of the South, who tried to say that we are a backward people, have been proven wrong," the senator said. "The South will continue to move forward with the mainstream of American civilization."

Kefauver swept across the state from eastern Tennessee with a lead so decisive it surprised many of his followers.

Taylor had been critical of the civil rights plank in the Democratic national platform and applauded the Tennessee delegation for signing the Southern minority report. Kefauver said only that he thought the plank went a little too far.

* * *

TAYLOR ACCUSED his opponent of failing to represent Tennessee properly in the Senate and promised to align himself with the Southern bloc of lawmakers in Washington.

Taylor charged Kefauver was an ultraliberal who favored "big brother" government. Kefauver said America's future requires bold methods.

Sen. Morton Rips Up Bid On Gag Rule

Morse Try To Limit Civil Rights Debate Blocked Temporarily

WASHINGTON (AP) — A move by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) to limit the marathon Senate civil rights debate was blocked temporarily Thursday night when Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R-Ky) tore up the cloture petition.

Morse, after a bristling exchange with Sen. Lister Hill (D-Ala) who was speaking for Southerners opposed to the bill, announced he would attempt to limit debate by filing a cloture petition, a move requiring signatures of 16 senators on the petition.

Morton, chairman of the Republican National Committee and acting as Republican leader at the time, waited until Morse had deposited his petition at the clerk's desk for other senators to sign.

Then after reading it, Morton carefully tore it to pieces and dropped it on the Senate floor.

FROM TURNCOAT

Called from the Senate floor to ask what had happened, Morton told a repoter: "Yes, I tore it up."

"If we are to have cloture, I don't want it to come from a turncoat," Morton said.

He referred to the fact that Morse, a former Republican, had quit the GOP, and after a brief time as an independent, became a Democrat.

Morton called Morse's petition effort an obvious grandstand play. He said it was one of many Morse had staged late at night.

"Every time Morse is here at night, we are called in for debates or votes," Morton added.

APPROPRIATE TIME

Morton said Morse had no right to file the petition under Senate rules and "I had a certain right to do it." His reference was to his tearing up of the petition.

Morse himself declined to discuss Morton's action with reporters.

"It will be discussed officially on the floor of the Senate at an appropriate time during the night," he said in reply to questions.

Few senators were on the floor at the time Morton shredded the Morse petition, and few persons in the galleries knew what was happening.

AsMoton,just outside the lsenate chamber, was explaining what had happened, Morie went striding by.

"I'm talking about you, Wayne," Morton said but Morse continued on into the Senate chamber.

CHATTED BRIEFLY

Later Morse chatted briefly with Morton, and gave no indication of anger.

That completed, Morse strolled to the rostrum and picked up a legal-size sheet of paper—the type used for setting down motions and petitions. He left the chamber with it.

Senate rights debate halted until Monday

WASHINGTON, March 5 —(AP)—After more than 125 hours of a virtually non-stop session, the Senate late Saturday temporarily broke off its marathon election-year battle over civil rights legislation.

On motion of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.), the Senate recessed at 5:31 p.m. (EST) until noon Monday when a round-the-clock session will start once again in an effort to reach a vote.

Neither advocates of broad new civil rights measures nor a band of 18 Southern senators fighting against them expressed any willingness to give ground.

Senators caught in the middle of these no-compromise stands cast about for a bill that would win enough support to break the deadlock.

Counter filibuster?

FOR THE TIME being at least, it appeared that the two-thirds majority required to invoke the debate-limiting cloture rule and choke off the Dixie filibuster could not be obtained.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.), taking the floor in mid-afternoon, said it may be necessary next week for the civil rights forces to mount "an anti-filibuster filibuster."

As he outlined this tactic, Keating said civil rights proponents could take turns speaking from midnight until 8 a.m. daily so others would not have their sleep interrupted by quorum calls.

The Southerners, who have been doing most of the speechmaking in an effort to stave off a vote on the civil rights bill, have been routing their foes out of bed in the wee hours by insisting that a quorum, or a majority of the 100 senators, be in the Senate chamber.

No compromise

KEATING, HOWEVER, said he never felt better. He said he and other senators are finding they don't need as much sleep as they thought, and declared that "we will never be intimidated by any talkfest."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Southern filibusters, said just as firmly that he could see "no area of compromise."

Senators Halt Talkfest, 'Gag' Vote Scheduled

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate finally quit its nonstop talking about civil rights Tuesday night and set for Thursday morning a vote on whether to halt the filibuster by Southerners.

The record-breaking oratical session that started Feb. 29 finally ground to a halt at 8:10 p.m. after 18 Southern Democrats had kept the words flowing almost continuously for 157 hours 41 minutes. The Senate did recess over Sunday.

The verbal marathon by the civil rights opponents far outlasted the previous champion talkfest, the 1954 filibuster against an atomic energy bill. That took 85 hours 23 minutes.

31 SIGNERS

The recess until 10:30 a.m. Wednesday was agreed to by the Democratic and Republican leaders after a day of parliamentary maneuvering in which civil rights advocates succeeded in forcing a vote on cloture—ending the debate—on Thursday morning.

The cloture petition was signed by 31 Northern Senators.

Leaders of both parties predicted defeat of the petition. Vice President Richard M. Nixon reportedly took himself out of the squabble.

The cloture move will fail unless it gets the backing of two-thirds of the senators present. But until the Thursday vote, at least, senators will be able to get some sleep at night.

Nixon's position was reported by Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) after they huddled with the vice president for 20 minutes in the rear of the Senate chamber.

Dirksen also told newsmen he hopes the Senate will vote directly on a Northern coalition's proposal to allow the attorney general to initiate court action to halt any alleged violation of an individual's civil rights.

Sen. Javits is one of the proposal's most fervent supporters. Dirksen opposes it. So does Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader.

Javits, with agreement from Dirksen, said he is convinced Nixon is "absolutely for" the administration package now before the Senate. This provides for court-appointed referees to assure

(Continued From Page 1)

voting rights, but also would give authority of law to a commission Nixon now heads to eliminate discrimination among workers on government contracts.

Javits said he was unable to enlist Nixon's support for the move to shut off debate.

Nixon encouraged Republicans Monday to sample the temper of GOP senators toward cloture, or winding up the oratory. Dirksen reported then the necessary two-thirds seemed to be lacking. Johnson has so contended all along.

Javits said Nixon now "feels every man is on his own."

Actually the civil rights tussle could go on for weeks to come. What ended Tuesday night were the round-the-clock sessions which have gone on since a week ago Monday, with only Sunday off.

MAIN ENGINEER

Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.), was the main engineer of the petition to shut off debate by cloture, which requires a two-thirds margin of those voting to become effective.

He led a bipartisan body of 23 Democrats and 8 Republicans into signing a cloture petition. Sixteen would have been enough to permit it to be filed.

Johnson said he had not been asked to sign the petition, and would not have signed if he had been asked.

"I do not expect to vote for cloture at this time," he said, and invited Republicans as well as Democrats to support him on the issue. He also said he hoped it would be possible to fix in advance an exact time for the vote.

Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois also said he was against cloture at this time. He said he would vote for it after further efforts to reach agreement on what he called a moderate, reasonable bill.

Johnson said he was interested in working out a civil rights bill "that will meet the views of 67 members," the number needed to invoke cloture.

Douglas, whose main lieutenant in the petition maneuver was Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), has been demanding strong new laws to give the federal government new authority to help Southern Negroes who report their rights are violated.

Among signers of the petition were Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), both avowed candidates for their party's presidential nomination.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.), an unavowed candidate for the presidency, also was among the signers.

Even before the petition was filed, Johnson and Dirksen predicted cloture would be defeated, that there were not enough senators in favor of it.

Johnson told the Senate he hoped members who want civil rights legislation would not support the cloture move, because, he said, he believed its effect would be to perpetuate the issue instead of solving it.

He said many far-reaching amendments are pending and "I hope senators on both sides will support me in letting the votes determine the issue."

GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.), said he realized the great difficulty of trying to win cloture over the combined opposition of Johnson and Dirksen.

But Clark said he felt deeply that the two party leaders in the Senate were wrong.

The question is, he said, whether the Senate can act when a majority is ready to act or must it wait until two-thirds of the members are ready to act.

In the course of Tuesday's developments, Northern senators got into a tangle by differing over what to offer next. At one point, Douglas told Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.): "I do not think a true friend of civil rights would act this way."

Truman Takes Swipe At Filibusterers

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — Former President Harry Truman, stopping here Tuesday en route home from Florida, took a swipe at filibustering Southern senators.

"I've found an intelligent man can say as much in five minutes, usually, as he can in five hours," Truman told a reporter at the railroad terminal.

But he added, "sometimes good comes from Senate filibusters.

Truman expressed the opinion that common sense would solve racial problems and said, "Southerners have as much common sence as anyone."

He said he expected to arrive home in Independence, Mo., Wednesday morning.

William S. White

Civil Rights Battle Isn't as It Appears

WASHINGTON—What is real is far different from what is apparent in the Senate's long struggle over civil rights. The appearance is that practically all the Southerners have been massed like desperate men on a bitter barricade against any additional protection whatever to Negro voting in the South.

The reality is that not a dozen — indeed not more than 8 or 10—are actually so massed in their hearts.

The appearance is that a furious and violent filibuster—a maneuver for time-killing to prevent any vote at all—is in sight. The reality is that no such all-out thing is, under present conditions, even possible. It takes at least 20 senators to put on an unbreakable filibuster. No such force exists, at present.

The appearance is that the bipartisan civil rights forces are now strong enough to sweep far past the matter of voting rights. It would seem that the Senate has both the power and the determination to go much beyond voting rights and so also to provide powers to force school integration through federal orders.

Again, the reality is quite otherwise. The Senate will not go that far—again, not under all present circumstances.

Given no grave worsening of national atmosphere, the upshot of it all will be a civil rights bill really guaranteeing the voting right but going little or no farther. And given no grave worsening in national atmosphere that bill at length is going to pass by perhaps 7 to 1.

Two things, however, could greatly change this outlook, one way or the other.

1. Any dramatic proof of the charge of Sen. Russell of Georgia that Northern politicians are deliberately inciting Negro sit-down demonstrations in segregated business places in the South. This could change everything on one side. It could force the moderate Southern senators—who now actually well outnumber those refusing to give any ground at all on civil rights—to join their more extreme colleagues.

2. Any widespread violence resulting from such demonstrations, if it seemed to produce law-enforcement unfairness toward the Negroes, could alter everything on the other side. This could create a situation in which the moderates would be pushed away from their present position. They would be forced by emotional pressure to join the Northern immoderates.

The long and short of it is simply this: Those in the North who really wish to make progress, but rational progress, on race relations are under heavy obligation not to help inflame the South's troubles at this point.

Those in the South who really wish to help solve this problem in an orderly and reasonable way are under heavy obligation to avoid extremism on their own side.

Racial Bars Injure U.S., Hannah Says

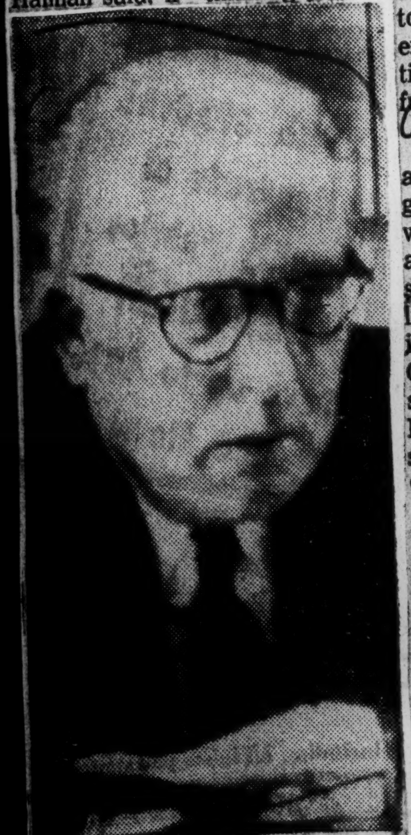
By TED LIPPMAN
Constitution Staff Writer

GATLINBURG, Tenn.—The U.S. Civil Rights Commission is "more convinced now than in the beginning" that infringement on civil rights should concern all Americans, the commission chairman said here Tuesday.

Dr. John A. Hannah told school officials from border and Southern states that denial of equal protection of the law in the United States has created a handicap for this country in other parts of the world.

He said Russia has been making widespread propaganda use of civil rights denials as reported in the American press.

The handicap can be overcome, Hannah said, if "thinking people" will realize that it is important to all Americans, not just members of minority groups.



CONCERNED
Dr. John A. Hannah

He said denial of voting rights can be stopped by legislation. He said racial discrimination in housing and public education will be overcome more slowly and by non-legislative means. He said the best solution in each community—in Northern and Southern states—will be the one that is worked out at the community level.

Hannah made these statements in remarks concluding a two-day conference on "Problems of Schools in Transition From the Educator's Viewpoint." He thanked the educators who participated in the conference and told them that explaining their experiences would help communities solve similar problems in the future.

Three school officials who spoke at Tuesday's session said desegregation was being accomplished with less difficulty than had been anticipated, except in rare instances. The speakers were William Henry Oliver, school superintendent at Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. George R. Miller Jr., state school superintendent in Delaware, and Dr. C. Taylor Whittier, school superintendent at Montgomery County, Maryland.

Also participating in Tuesday's session were T. Wilson Cahall, assistant to the school superintendent in Washington County, Maryland, and Dr. Aaron Brown, educational project director for the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Dr. Brown, a former Georgia educator, called for more adult educational facilities, particularly for Negro parents of school-age children in the South.

"It is an established fact that there are certain differences between the level of Negro education and white education," said Dr. Brown.

Brown, a Negro, was among educators giving voluntary statements to the commission. His comments were echoed, in varying degrees, by white school administrators, who said Negroes often have trouble competing with white students in an integrated school.

Most, including Brown, blamed this on the fact that Negroes usually lack the cultural background of whites.

Many school officials said they found that grouping students, regardless of race, according to ability was one way to help solve the problem without lowering overall educational standards.

Cahall outlined an experiment with educational television in the Hagerstown, Md., school system.

"Perhaps the use of this device might be of some value where there is a difference between the levels of white and Negro children, and this is a hindrance of the process of education," Cahall suggested.

Several educators appearing before the commission had expressed fear that educational standards might suffer as a result of integrating students with two different levels of learning.

HOUSE BOLSTERS NEGRO VOTE PLAN

Adopts Change, 188 to 120, Aimed at Averting Legal Delaying Tactics

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 16—Democratic liberals won a small civil-rights victory today in the House of Representatives.

With Republican help, they tightened the Administration's voting-referee plan to insure that legal delaying tactics cannot be used to keep Negroes from voting. The vote was 188 to 120.

The Republicans supported the change in return for promises of liberal Democratic support on the rest of the referee plan. House action on the full referee plan may be taken tomorrow.

The bargain was struck after the liberal Democrats demonstrated yesterday that the referee plan could not be passed without their support.

In the Administration plan, Federal District judges would be empowered to appoint voting referees to register qualified Negro voters in areas where a pattern of discrimination could be demonstrated to the court's satisfaction.

Provisional Voting

After the referee had acted, local authorities might object in court to the registration of any persons they believed unqualified to vote. As the plan was originally drawn, it gave the court discretion to permit provisional voting by Negroes challenged by local authorities.

Provisional voting means that the ballot may be cast and then impounded and held uncounted until the court has ruled whether the voter was legally qualified to vote.

The amendment adopted today removes the discretionary aspect of the section and makes provisional voting mandatory in cases where application to vote has been filed twenty days or more before the election.

The new language was worked out before its introduction in the House by the Democratic liberals in consultation with the Justice Department. The Justice Department had persuaded the Republican leadership that it should give ground rather than risk losing northern Democratic votes for the full referee package.

The new language reads as follows:

"Applications pursuant to this subsection shall be determined expeditiously. In the case of any application filed twenty or more days prior to an election which is undetermined by the time of such election, the court shall issue an order authorizing the applicant to vote provisionally.

"In the case of an application filed within twenty days prior to an election, the court, in its discretion, may take such an order.

Ballot To Be Impounded

"In either case, the order shall make appropriate provision for impounding of the applicant's ballot pending determination of the application. The court may take any other action, and may authorize such referee or such other person as it may designate to take any other action, appropriate or necessary to carry aut the provisions of this subsection and to enforce its decrees.

"This subsection shall in no way be construed as a limitation upon the existing powers of the court."

The final sentences were designed to repair damage done to the bill in a parliamentary maneuver yesterday. Originally, the bill included language empowering the referee to watch over the polling process. This was cut out during the maneuvering yesterday.

To prevent establishment of a legislative history suggesting that Congress had intended to deny such power to the courts and their officers, the final sentence was added affirming the "existing powers" of the courts to take any action to enforce its decrees.

The Southerners, apparently uphappy to see the Republicans trafficking with the liberals to toughen the bill, made a strong attack on the provision.

Dishonesty Is Feared

Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia and leader of the Southern bloc, said the amendment invited "fraud, dishonesty and confusion." He and other Southerners argued that "provisional votes" could not be registered on a voting machine. Presumably, Mr. Smith said, they would be kept in a separate ballot box uncounted "until somebody decides how many votes are needed."

The sponsor of the amendment was Representative James G. O'Hara, Democrat of Michigan. Mr. O'Hara conceded that machines could not be used for provisional votes. He suggested that each judge should decide the mechanics of provisional voting in his district. He also said that the system used in some states for dealing with absentee ballots might be used.

Later today the House defeated a Southern amendment that would have destroyed the referee plan. It was sponsored by Representative Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana. The vote against it was 149 to 121. Both House votes today were by tellers. This is a device in which members pass up the aisle to be counted for or against. There were no roll-calls.

The referee plan permits the court's agent to register all Negroes in his area, after the pattern of discrimination is found, who can demonstrate that they are qualified under state law and that they have tried unsuccessfully to register.

The House quit for the day after defeating the Willis amendment.

NIXON BIDS FOR DIXIE SUPPORT WITH MODERATE 'RIGHTS' PLANK

The Montgomery Advertiser p.1
Montgomery Ala.
Wed. 5-5-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon is reported bidding for some Southern support in November by means of a moderate civil rights declaration in the Republican Party platform.

He has passed the word to Republicans that a moderate plank, or his idea of what a moderate stand is, could be quite helpful.

He thinks this might help him pick up some Southern electoral votes as the GOP presidential nominee.

Republicans have indicated they considered their best chances in the South are in Virginia, Florida and Texas, three states in the usually solid Democratic South that went for President Eisenhower in 1956.

On their list of possibilities are North Carolina, which went Democratic in 1956, and the border state of West Virginia, which went Republican.

Nixon, it is said, doesn't agree that the Republicans need to take an extreme position on civil rights enforcement in order to attract the votes of Negroes in the northern big cities.

For one thing, he is reported confident that influential Negro leaders credit him with trying to help their cause. For another, he expects to make it clear in the campaign that if elected, he would use the office of president to preach the moral right of equality.

The vice president is quoted as saying that he doesn't expect civil rights to be a paramount issue in the campaign, particularly if Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the Democratic nominee.

Kennedy voted for most of the more stringent amendments offered to the civil rights bill this year, but sided with the Southerners in 1957 on a couple of important tests.

The plank reported to be advocated by Nixon would be based largely on the civil rights program outlined by President Eisenhower this year for Congress.

Nixon wants the platform to renew support for proposals Congress didn't accept. These include a provision for federal help to states and communities in integrating their schools.

Fight Over Civil Rights Broke Up Democratic Convention Before

The Sunday Star Washington D.C.
Sun. 5-29-60

By IRVING LASH
Star Staff Writer

Civil rights will be high among the obstacles to unity when the Democrats meet on the West Coast in July to select a standard-bearer. With so many candidates standing for so many shades of "rights," it is bound to be a bitterly fought convention.

Possibly the delegates, sobered by the knowledge they can easily extend the Democratic Party's losing streak in presidential elections to three in a row by failing to pull together, will fall into line and work in harmony. But 100 years ago this spring, the same hurdle — rights — sent Democrats stumbling off in many directions, thus ending their eight-year occupancy of the White House by enabling Abe Lincoln to slip in by the back door.

The Taney Decision

In 1860, the Dred Scott decision was the glowing issue. The Eighth Census gave the slave population in that year as 3,950,500, of whom some 800 were fugitives. Slaves were valuable chattels and slave owners were concerned at the number hiding out. The spotlight turned on Dred Scott, slave of an Army surgeon. Scott, born in Missouri, was taken to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin Territory. Slavery was illegal in both places. The eminent Free Soil lawyer, Francis P. Blair, jr. (brother of Montgomery Blair of Blair House), learned of Scott's migrations and decided to test the right of slave-owners to reclaim persons once free.

The case finally reached the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, speaking in the name of seven Democratic Justices (five from the South) handed down the majority opinion stating in essence: once a slave, always a slave. Slaves were property and, as such, protected under the Constitution. The South was jubilant. The North was angry, with abolitionists demanding strong measures against the spread of slavery.

The air was charged when the Democratic Party met April 23, 1860 in the Hall of the South Carolina Institute at Charleston. The storm center was Stephen Arnold Douglas, who two years before had triumphed over Lincoln in the Illinois senatorial election.

Although the "Little Giant" towered above other candidates in intellectual power, energy and all-round ability, he was not popular with the Dixie crowd. True, he had condemned Northern hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law, but he sidestepped the secession controversy. Much better liked by Southerners was one of their own, Kentuckian John C. Breckinridge, then vice president under Buchanan. There were other favorite sons, but none so prominently mentioned as these two.

Cotton State Bolt

Everybody knew how the Southern minority stood. It wanted the Dred Scott decision applied to all States and Territories and would walk out if the convention did not vote that way. The session was fierce, with 3,000-odd delegates crowded into an inadequate, stuffy auditorium. It dragged on interminably. The cotton States bolted, as promised. The rump remainder went ahead with nominations. Douglas couldn't get enough votes and the meeting broke up. The Democrats had lost the election before even nominating a candidate.

The Democratic Northern Wing assembled June 18 in Baltimore and agreed on Douglas. The Southern Wing nominated Breckenridge, also at Baltimore, 10 days later. A third Democratic faction, the Constitutional Union Party, remnants of the Whigs and Know-Nothings, mostly conservative old men, upset by disruptive hot-heads tearing the Union apart, nominated Senator John Bell of Tennessee.

The Republicans were all set, having met in mid-May at Chicago and selected Lincoln. There was a fight, of course, with Senator William H. Seward providing Lincoln with stiff opposition that was overcome after Simon Cameron's 50 votes were switched to Lincoln on secret condition that Cameron would get a cabinet seat.

Lincoln received 1,866,452 votes in the November election. The Democrats piled up some 2,810,000 votes, but the split was fatal. Douglas received 1,376,957; Breckinridge, 849,000; Bell, 588,000.

Lincoln's margin in the electoral college was more impressive. There, he received 180 votes to 72 for Breckinridge, 39 for Bell and a dismal 12 for Douglas.

The unmanageable donkey had kicked the Democratic platform and party to pieces.

Ralph Smith Hits Demos Stand On Civil Rights

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham Ala.
Wed. 6-29-60 p.1

Public Service Commissioner Ralph Smith, Alabama member of the Democratic platform committee, said in Miami this week that the national Democratic party has "emphasized civil rights under the 14th amendment while neglecting states rights."

Smith appeared before a subcommittee headed by former New York Gov. Averell Harriman. The subcommittee took testimony Monday and yesterday on all matters concerning the party platform.

Most discussion centered on problems of the nation's aged.

Said Smith: "This policy (of emphasizing civil rights) has militated to the detriment of all our people in that it has engendered bitterness and strife in the field of race relations where these had not previously existed."

He asked party leaders to "recognize the futility and the danger "of such a policy, and to re-affirm the confidence in the 10th amendment, which reserves certain rights for the states.

He said there was no evidence that forced integration has improved economic, education, social or moral standards anywhere in the U.S.

"On the record, the contrary appears to be the case," he said.

Before he left for Miami, Smith said he would offer planks in the platform which would shake up the formation of the Federal Power Commission, and another to favor parity prices of cotton, corn, and other agricultural products.

How Eastland And Ketauver Wrecked Civil Rights Bill

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4-9-60

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The part played by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee in castrating the voting referee provision of the House-approved civil rights bill was aired on the Senate floor Wednesday.

The airing came shortly after the Senate had voted, 71 to 17, to take up the bill reported late Tuesday by the Judiciary Committee.

P. 5

The Senate on March 24 voted to send the House-approved bill to the Judiciary Committee under instructions to report it back by midnight Tuesday. The committee met the deadline.

Before reporting the bill, however, the committee almost completely wrecked the Administration's voting referee proposal by adopting an amendment offered by Senator Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat.

Kefauver, an in-and-outer on civil rights, is reported to be in deep trouble in Tennessee. His Senate seat is being sought by Judge Andrew (Tip) Taylor, a segregationist of Jackson, Tenn.

Senate cloakroom talk Wednesday was to the effect that the committee was merely seeking to help Kefauver by adopting his amendment which would make the voting referee proposal worthless in rural communities in the South where colored people are intimidated and subjected to economic reprisals.

The vote in committee to adopt the Kefauver amendment was 7 to 6. Adoption was accomplished, so it is being said, by Sen. Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican, leaving the committee session and going home, and Sen. John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat and member of the bi-partisan bloc of liberal Senators who have pushed for civil rights legislation beyond the Administration's recommendations, voting for the Kefauver amendment.

In addition to Carroll, NNPA learned that the following Senators voted for it: James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Kefauver, Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina.

All four of the Republicans present voted against it. They were Senators Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska, Kenneth B. Keating of New York, and Norris Cotton of New Hampshire.

The committee has 15 members, 10 of whom are Democrats. One Democratic member, Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, was absent.

* * *

UNDER THE voting referee section, as approved by the House, if a Federal court found in a voting rights case brought by the Attorney General under the 1957 Civil Rights Act that a pattern or practice of discrimination against qualified colored persons existed in an area, it could appoint a voting referee.

Colored persons, who had been refused registration, could apply to the voting referee. He would hold a hearing of the applicant, and then present his findings to the judge. If anyone wished to take exceptions to the referee's report, he would file them with the court within 10 days.

* * *

KEATING SAID he would seek rejection of the Kefauver amendment by the Senate. "No American should be compelled to apply for the right to vote in a public arena filled with spectators," Keating said.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York and Thomas H. Kuchel of California, both Republicans, and Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, commended Keating for the fight he made in committee against the Kefauver amendment. Morse said he would "stand shoulder to shoulder" with Keating in seeking Senate rejection of it.

Later, Sen. Carroll gave his explanation of what happened in committee. He said there was considerable concern that the referee would hold his hearing "in the dark of night."

* * *

THE COLORADAN said he disagreed with Kefauver's proposal that two days' notice of the hearing should be given, but a motion he offered to strike out that language was defeated.

Senate's 'Half loaf' bill is not satisfactory

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The Senate, this week, resumed debate on the emasculated version of the House Civil Right Bill against a background of pleas that the measure it finally passes be more than a mere "voting rights bill."

Sat. 4-9-60

Criticism of the pruning job the Senate performed on the bill sent it by the House was expressed both in and out of Congress.

P. 3.

After the Senate voted Friday to kill an amendment to create an anti - job - discrimination commission, Senator Joseph S. Clark Pennsylvania Democrat, declared:

* * *

"THIS IS a weak Republican bill, watered down by southern and southern western votes."

Senator Clark blamed both Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois for weakening the bill.

Both Johnson and Dirksen voted to kill the anti-job-discrimination amendment.

* * *

BOTH TOLD the Senate they voted against the amendment because it would have wrecked chances of passing any civil rights bill.

Dirksen said: "When you can't get a whole loaf, you get as much as you can."

Earlier Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP wired 76 Senators of both parties, urging them to vote for a meaningful bill.

"If it (the bill) cannot be strengthened on the floor, then Senate should give up and tackle the problem of bringing free democratic government to Soviet satellites such as Hungary," Wilkins stated.

* * *

AT THE SAME time the NAACP official sent telegrams for 105 local units of the Association in 28 states urging them to call upon their senators to support "a strong civil rights bill, including a voting section that will make it easier not harder for colored citizens to register and vote in the South."

On Friday the Senate voted 69 to 22 to direct the courts to specify the times and places for holding Federal registration hearings proposed under the bill.

* * *

THIS ACTION killed an amendment by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) requiring that local registrars be notified of the hearings two days in advance so they could sit in and make transcripts of the proceedings.

The compromise amendment was offered by Sen. John A. Carroll, Colorado Democrat.

The anti - job - discrimination amendment, offered Sen. Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, was defeated 48 to 38

Rights Unit Nominee Vows Action

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville
Thurs. 6/30/60
P. 1

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI). Harold R. Tyler Jr., nominated to head the Justice Department's civil rights division, said today he would continue to take action against voting rights violations in the South even in instances where there are no complaints.

Tyler, a Utica, N.Y., attorney, told a Southern-dominated Senate Judiciary subcommittee that he would use Civil Rights Commission reports and state statistics as a basis for investigations.

Three Southern senators—James O. Eastland (D-Miss), Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) and Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) — criticized federal civil rights actions in their questioning of Tyler.

Eastland accused the Justice Department of sectionalism in carrying out the provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Act. He asked Tyler why the Justice Department had not conducted an investigation in New York.

Might Demand Records

"If we get statistics in any state that Negroes are being deprived of their rights," Tyler said, "I'm not so sure we wouldn't demand the records there."

But Tyler conceded that he anticipated most of the requests for voting records will be made in the South and that many, if not most, of the law suits under the 1960 Civil Rights Act will be filed in Southern states.

Tyler said the Justice Department has requested the records from 12 Southern counties, three each in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

In only four of those counties, Tyler said, were there complaints. In the others the Justice Department proceeded on its own initiative.

Not in His Lifetime

Dr. Robert S. Rankin, nominated to the Civil Rights Commission, told the subcommittee he does not believe Southern schools will be completely integrated in his lifetime.

But Rankin, chairman of the political science department at Duke University, said the South must abide by the Supreme Court ruling ordering the desegregation of schools even though the order "is most difficult."

Tyler has been listed as an assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers since last February but has been connected directly with the civil rights division.

If the Senate does not confirm Tyler's nomination. President Eisenhower could grant him a recess appointment as soon as Congress adjourns.

Tyler said the Justice Department has not sought the appointment of federal referees yet. but in two counties has asked the courts to find a pattern of discrimination. This is the last step before the appointment of referees. The two counties are Terrell in Georgia and Bienville in Louisiana.

Senate Subcommittee Hears Nominees For Rights Posts

The News + Courier, Charleston, S.C.
Thurs. 6/30/60
1-B
P. 4-B

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two nominations by President Eisenhower in the civil rights field came before a Senate subcommittee Wednesday, after months of delay. One of them ran into a crossfire of questions by Southern members.

The pointed questioning came after Harold R. Tyler, named by Eisenhower to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil rights division, said he doesn't favor waiting for voting right complaints before acting.

Tyler testified that his office should pursue any leads that come to it and proceed on its own initiative.

Tyler was nominated last Jan. 26. Since Feb. 11 he has been serving as special assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers while waiting for Senate action on his nomination.

A friendlier and shorter hearing was given by the senators to Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the political science department of Duke University, to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission. He was nominated Feb. 18 to replace John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the full judiciary committee, also served as chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings on the nominations. He and other Southern senators who opposed the civil rights legislation that created the posts make up a majority of the subcommittee.

Asked why hearings were being held now on Tyler's and Rankin's nominations, Eastland said only that a meeting of the full judiciary committee has been called for Thursday.

Tyler said his office has not launched a publicity campaign to encourage complaints about denials of voting rights nor sought the cooperation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to induce the filing of complaints.

DELEGATES TO GET CIVIL RIGHTS PLEA

The New York Times
New York
Sat. 7-2-60
P. 6

National Alliance Will Ask Party Conventions for Strong Declarations

A national alliance of antisegregation groups said yesterday it would press for declarations by both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions in support of a seven-point civil rights program.

The alliance announced it was sending a statement to all delegates in an effort to get action on broad principles that had often been endorsed but never made effective. The group also said: "It is our intention to call on every one of the candidates to specify where he stands."

The call was issued by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which includes such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, the American Veterans Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Catholic Interracial Council, the National Bar Association, the National Council of Protestant Episcopal Churches, the Transport Workers Union, the United Automobile Workers and other labor and religious bodies.

The conference's program includes demands for a deadline on desegregation of schools, for financial sanctions against schools that resist desegregation and for a new Constitutional amendment to make the right to vote really effective.

Wilkins Announces Aims

The program was announced at a press conference by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at his office at 20 West Fortieth Street. Mr. Wilkins is also chairman of the Leadership Conference. He was accompanied by Arnold Aronson, secretary of the conference and program director of the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

The seven points covered were voting, education, housing, employment, a permanent commission with authority to investigate civil rights and their denial, action to protect "the integrity of American citizenship," and action by Congress to prevent filibustering against civil rights measures.

Mr. Wilkins remarked: "Our effort is to get action on civil rights. It is not aimed at one party or the other."

He said he had appointments to present the case to leaders of the Democratic convention in Los Angeles on July 7 and the Republican in Chicago on July 20.

Mr. Wilkins said there was no thought of pressure or reprisals if the conventions failed to adopt the measures, but "we do not anticipate that they will fail to adopt any of them and we will be pleased if a majority are adopted."

The Constitutional amendment asked for, he said, would specify all the points that are not now carried out because the present Constitutional guarantees are in general terms. It would provide that any adult who met residential requirements would be qualified to vote, without any other limitation.

5-point rights bill moves over to Senate

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-2-60

WASHINGTON

A five-point civil rights bill, which features the Administration's court-appointed voting referee plan, was passed on Thursday and sent immediately to the Senate.

The final vote was 311 to 109.

As passed by the House, the measure does the following:

* * *

1. MAKES IT A Federal crime to obstruct court desegregation orders.
2. Provides Federal penalties for "hate" bombings.
3. Requires states to preserve voting records.
4. Provides schooling for children of service personnel when schools are closed as a result of desegregation controversies.
5. Writes into law the voting referee plan proposd by Attorney General William P. Rogers.

* * *

THE SENATE voted, Thursday afternoon, to send the House-passed bill to the Judiciary Committe of which Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) is chairman.

However, in sending the bill to the Eastland Committee, the body instructed him to report the measure out by Tuesday, March 29.

The motion was made by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, majority leader. Johnson's motion was approved 86 to

The Afro-Am.
Baltimore, Md.
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THE VOTE FOLLOWED rejection of a motion by Sen. Eastland that the bill be sent to his committee without instructions. The vote against the Eastland motion was 72 to 19.

All of the 19 votes for the motion were cast by southern senators, except that of Sen. Milton D. Young, Republican of North Dakota.

The five votes against Sen. Johnson's motion were cast by Sens. Eastland, Harry F. Byrd, Va.; Allen J. Ellender, La.; Olin Johnston, S.C.; and Herman Talmadge, Ga., all Democrats.

* * *

BEFORE FINAL passage, the House rejected 304 to 118, the motion of Rep. Richard H. Poff, Virginia Republican, to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it back with the Whitner Amendment.

The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Basil Whitner, N.C. — Democrat, would have stricken from the bill the clause making obstruction of Federal Court orders in school desegregation cases by "threatening letters," as well as by force, a Federal offense.

* * *

IN THE SENATE, the Clark-Javits amendment to the Administration's civil rights bill was tabled by a vote of 51-43.

The motion to table was offered by Sen. Wayne Morse, (D.-Oreg.) Wednesday to allow Sens. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Hubert Humphrey of Minn. to vote and returned to Wisconsin to continue their campaign in that state's preferential primary.

Three of the candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination - Kennedy, Humphrey, and Stuart Symington of Missouri voted against the tabling motion.

The fourth candidate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D.-Tex.) voted to able.

THE CLARK - JAVITS amendment provided two remedies to qualified persons who were refused registration to vote because of color.

It provided for court appointment of voting referees to register such persons and also for appointment by the President of federal enrollment officers.

There was talk in the Senate cloakroom Thursday that the house-approved bill will be sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee wih instructions to report it back to the Senate within a specified time.

* * *

THE HOUSE Wednesday took a roll-call vote on the Administration's court-appointed voting refree proposal.

The vote for its final approval was 292 to 124.

Final action on the entire voting rights bill was blocked by Representative John Bell Williams, of Mississippi, who demanded an "engrossed" copy for a final vote. The vote, therefore, was delayed until Thursday.

* * *

PREVIOUSLY, all action had been taken in the Committee of the Whole House, into which the House had resolved itself to consider what started out as a civil rights bill. Action in the committee of the whole is tentative.

When all debate on the bill ended at 4 p.m., Thursday, the commitee arose and reported the bill to the House. Rep. Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, who had served as chairman of the committee of the whole, was given a standing ovation as he left the chair and Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas took over the presiding.

Rep. William M. McCulloch, of Ohio, who was co-manager of the bill with Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York, demanded the roll-call vote on the voting referee amendment.

All other amendments were given final approval by voice vote.

* * *

ONE CHANGE made in the bill Wednesday was an amendment by Rep. William Cramer, Florida Republican. It makes flight to avoid prosecution for threats of bombing, as well as flight to avoid prosecution for bombing, a federal offense.

The people of the South, Cramer said in offering his amendment, were shocked at the threats to bomb the Gibbs Junior High School in Jacksonville, Fla., recently, when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt spoke there.

"Americans do not condone such action and are determined to punish those responsible as well as future actions of this nature," Cramer said.

Celler opposed the amendment. He agreed with Cramer that threats to bomb are cowardly, but said Congress should not make such threats a crime. Such threats, he added, should be dealt with by the states.

Southerners supported the amendment which was approved, first on a standing vote, 119 to 9, then on a teller vote, 133 to 90.

The House rejected an anti-poll tax amendment offered by Mr. Celler. It also rejected an amendment, offered by Rep. J. Carlton Loser, Tennessee Democrat, which would have extended to labor disputes the provision make obstruction of federal court orders in school desegregation cases a federal offense.

We're Not Impressed

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-2-60
P. 4.

Try as hard as we might, we simply can't work up much enthusiasm for the civil rights bill being fashioned in Congress.

The key provision, adopted by the House of Representatives after repeated and once almost successful Southern efforts to extract the one or two teeth which still remain, is the voting referee plan.

This is the proposal made by the Eisenhower Administration to dump in the already well - filled lap of Federal judges the task that rightfully belongs to the executive.

THE PLAN empowers Federal judges to appoint referees who would register qualified colored voters where the court had determined the existence of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination against them.

The referee machinery would begin upon the request of the Attorney General after specific cases disclosed discrimination. It would then be up to the judge to rule that this discrimination "applied to all persons of color."

After the referee is appointed, the colored voter would then have to apply for registration, and prove that he was qualified under state law to vote and had been rejected by the state registrar after the court had made its finding of discrimination.

If he cleared this hurdle, the referee would then certify him to vote. A list of all persons certified would then be submitted to the court. Local officials would be given an opportunity to challenge any one they felt not qualified to vote.

If the challenge is made shortly before election time, the voter would be permitted to cast a provisional ballot that would not be counted until after the court had ruled on the challenge.

The court would then notify state election officials of its ruling. If state officials or individuals continued to interfere with a qualified registrant's right to vote, he could be arrested and jailed for contempt of court.

* * *

THE REASON we have been unable to shout with joy over adoption of this plan is that it involves a long and cumbersome procedure that determined Southern officials could and would easily tie up in endless litigation.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 which Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson hailed as such a monumental achievement has yet to aid a single new voter become qualified to exercise his franchise.

Our fear is that the 1960 version is cut out of the same cloth.

No civil rights bill has much meaning as long as the heavy burden of enforcement is placed on the hapless victims of discrimination.

This is the hard legal fact which has blunted the drive for integrated schools and thus far has stymied any real effectiveness of the 1957 voting law.

It is a situation with which the Southerners are all too familiar.

Until there is a majority in Congress willing to give the Department of Justice full authority to proceed against persons who flout the law and violate the Constitution, sham battles over dishwater civil rights legislation will leave us completely unimpressed.

EASTLAND DELAYS INQUIRY ON RIGHTS

The New York Times

Goes to Mississippi for the Week-End—Witnesses Will Be Heard on Monday

Sat. 3-26-60

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25—The Department of Justice will present its case for the House-passed civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday.

P. 10

The committee, operating under Senate instructions to report the bill back to the floor Tuesday, passed up the opportunity to work on the measure today and tomorrow. Its Democratic chairman, Senator James O. Eastland, who complained yesterday that the committee had not received ample time to do its work, took off today for a week-end in Mississippi.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, said he was hopeful the Senate could finish action on the bill by the end of next week. Other sources indicated that such early approval was unlikely.

The best estimate was that the fight might take two weeks to give both the Southern and the liberal blocs an opportunity to be heard on amendments.

A Five-Part Measure

The leadership strategy calls for Senate passage of the five-part House bill without substantial change.

Witnesses before the Judiciary Committee will include a Justice Department representative and Charles J. Bloch, a Southern constitutional lawyer who has testified against the bill's provisions in other committee appearances this year.

Mr. Bloch has been deputized as a Special Attorney General of Georgia to represent the state in opposing civil rights proposals at Congressional hearings.

The Justice Department will be represented by the Attorney General, William P. Rogers, or his deputy, Lawrence E. Walsh.

There were only guesses today about what action the Judiciary Committee might take. Senator Eastland has never permitted it to report a civil rights bill before, but the instructions voted by the full Senate yesterday leave him no alternative this year.

Although the Southern bloc, through the chairmanship, can use the rules to have its way in the committee, it lacks a majority to adopt weakening amendments.

May Try to Broaden Bill

One of the Southerners' strategic moves will probably be an attempt to kill the first section of the bill, which makes it a Federal crime to interfere with court orders in school-integration cases.

Long before the House acted, the Senate dealt with this section by broadening it to cover interference with all types of court orders.

After this change, the liberals joined the Southerners against it, principally in fear that it would anger the labor lobby, and killed the entire section.

If the exercise of broadening the provision is worked again, it could again result in killing the entire section. In this case the bill would again have to go through the Southern-dominated House Rules Committee before it could get to a joint Senate-House conference to iron out the difference.

MEANY PLEDGES CIVIL RIGHTS AID

The New York Times

Says Labor Will Sacrifice Forand Bill Votes to Help Advance Negro Cause

Sun. 3-27-60

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, March 26—George Meany said tonight the labor movement was prepared to make serious sacrifices to advance the cause of civil rights.

P. 33

"I say that if we have to practice idscrimination to organize workers, then organizing will have to wait until we educate the unorganized," he declared in an address transcribed for the convention here of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Mr. Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, added:

"I say that if we have to lose a vote in Congress on minimum wages, or the Forand bill, or unemployment compensation because we take a stand on civil rights, that is a price we are prepared to pay."

Provisions of Bill

The Forand bill, introduced by Representative Aime J. Forand, Rhode Island Democrat, calls for broadening the Social Security system by adding health benefits for the aged.

Mr. Meany stressed that the A. F. L.-C. I. O. would not rest until racial discrimination in its ranks had been wiped out. "Even those who practice discrimination know that its days are numbered; and we are going to make sure of it," he said.

His transcribed address came over loudspeakers before 500 delegates at the committee's session at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Mr. Meany had been scheduled to appear, but was unable to do so because of business in Washington. The Jewish group includes 500,000 Jewish workers in the A. F. L.-C. I. O.

Mr. Meany took sharp exception to the criticism that, although the A. F. L.-C. I. O. supported civil rights legislation in Congress, it had "not been vigorous enough in ridding our own movement of practices based on bigotry and discrimination."

"Nothing in Common"

He then asserted that he had "nothing in common with the Southern Senators," adding: "I do not propose to argue, a century after the Civil War, that discrimination will disappear if we just leave it alone. "We haven't left it alone; we're not leaving it alone today, and we will never leave it alone until we wipe it out."

In pointing to the labor movement's sharp progress in the field of civil rights, Mr. Meany pointed out that older unions "were born and grew up in an earlier and less enlightened period."

These unions, he said, "reflected the attitude of their communities—prejudice based on ignorance. Discrimination was not only accepted; it was respectable."

He emphasized that "it is a measure of our progress that where discrimination still survives in the labor movement, it is a bootleg product, sneaked in by subterfuge."

In another address, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, cautioned against the sending of any labor delegations to the Soviet Union "until there is concrete evidence that they (the Soviets) desire peace."

Succeeds Judge Munter

Washington Post D.C. Sat. 9/21/63

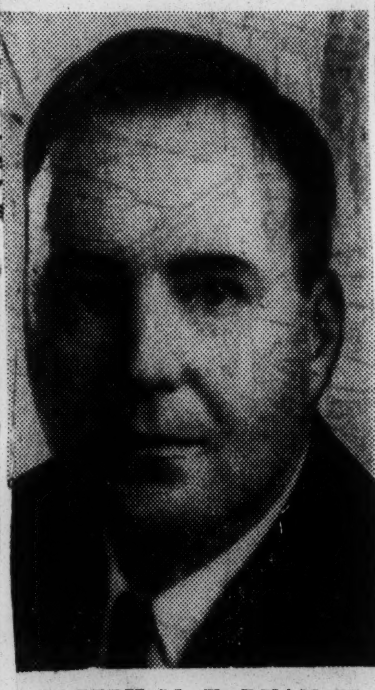
U.S. Civil Rights Attorney Named To Domestic Relations Judgeship

P. B1

Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., acting assistant United States attorney general in charge of civil rights, was named Judge of the Domestic Relations Court by Presiden Eisenhower yesterday.

Ryan, 38, succeeds Judge Godfrey L. Munter, 63, who said he wished to return to private law practice. The nomination is for a 10-year term.

Ryan, who has spoken out strongly on behalf of civil rights, is a Republican. After President Eisenhower sent Federal troops into Little



JOSEPH M. F. RYAN JR.

. . . nominated to bench

Rock in 1957 to put down defiance to s chool desegregation,, Ryan defended the action as both successful and right.

A native of Philadelphia, Ryan was graduated from Georgetown University Law School in 1950 and received a master of laws degree there in 1952.

He began his career as a law clerk to Judge E. Barrett Prettyman of the United States Court of Appeals for the District.

Named a United States Attorney for the District in 1954, Ryan became an assistant to the Attorney eGneral in 1957. He was appointed head of the Civil Rights Division last Oct. 1.

Ryan lives with his wife, the former Virginia Guilfoyle of Washington, and a 3-year-old son, Joseph III, at 5911 Springfield dr., Bethesda.

Judge Munter, a native of Switzerland, is a past president of the District Bar Assocation and is a member of the Board of Trustees of eGorge Washington University, of which he is an alumnus.

He is now practicing law indepently at the Shoreham building. He said he may join in practice with one or both of his lawyer sons.

The New York Times
New York
Sun. 2-21-60
P.3

AS THE CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE DEEPENS

Haynie in The Louisville Courier-Journal

"Oh, it's a great act—but can he ride it to the White House?"

Mauldin in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"May ah cut in?"

THE NATION

Measures on Rights

In Congress last week the leadership in both parties took the offensive on a fundamental issue of civil rights. The issue is legislation that would enforce this provision of the Fifteenth Amendment: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged * * * on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The two parties are scrambling for credit because what Congress does will have a close bearing on the campaign, and for the Democrats, on the nomination as well.

The voting issue has crystallized because of growing dissatisfaction among white civil rights advocates and Negroes with the slow progress in the whole movement toward equality in racial matters. This has been made evident lately by a wave of sitdowns protesting the Southern custom of serving Negroes at lunch counters only if they stand.

The demonstrations began Feb. 1 at Greensboro, N. C., when four Negro college students sat at a lunch counter and, when refused service, remained sitting. The demonstration spread to cities from Florida to Virginia. Negroes were heckled by white customers, but there was little violence.

Last week the demonstrations took on a grimmer aspect, with some thirty Negroes and whites arrested in fights at Portsmouth, Va., and High Point, N. C. At the week-end the demonstrations were continuing to spread. A Negro minister said: "You educated us. You taught us to look up, white man. And we're looking up!"

But it is on the issue of voting rights that the current Congressional action is centered. Denials of those rights to Negroes in the Deep South were investigated by the Civil Rights Commission in 1958 and 1959. It found that "many Negro citizens find it difficult and often impossible to vote," and that Negro registration is kept low by violence, economic coercion, intimidation, subterfuge and dilatory tactics. "Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors," it said, "the United States Government appears under present laws to be helpless to make good the guarantees of the Constitution."

Last year civil rights legislation was bottled up in Southern-dominated committees of both houses of Congress. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson had called for action then so that the Democrats would not have to expose their differences in an election year. When nothing was produced, Senator Johnson and Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen promised to take up the issue early in the second session—by Feb. 15. The strategy was to try to get a minimal rights bill to the floor, where it could be toughened by amending it.

The Democrats, hopeful of getting credit for civil rights legislation, faced the problem that Attorney General William P. Rogers, with the approval of Vice President Nixon, came up with the boldest proposal yet made by the Administration, thus giving the Republicans the initiative. In presenting his plan to Congress, Mr. Rogers argued against a proposal made by the Civil Rights Commission. This is how the proposals compared:

The *commission's* plan calls for empowering the President to appoint Federal registrars to take over in areas where local voting officials have practiced discrimination by refusing to register Negroes. This would apply only to Federal elections, and it would be up to the commission to make the finding of discrimination.

The *Attorney General's* plan would authorize the Federal courts to appoint referees to register Negroes and follow through by guarding their rights at the polls and seeing that their votes were counted. This would apply to both Federal and state elections. Last week the department gave Congress a revised draft of the plan, spelling out the steps to be taken by Negro voting applicants. Essentially it seeks to guarantee a brief, simple procedure, with provisions for legal action if a "pattern or practice" of discrimination is found.

Hennings Plan

The Democrats, eager to present civil rights legislation bearing their own label, are considering a proposal by Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri. This plan would combine features of the other two. The President, rather than the courts, would name the supervisory officials. However, the courts would make the initial finding of discrimination.

SENATE CALLS OFF 24-HOUR SESSIONS IN MOVE FOR VOTE

The New York Times, New York

Wed. 3-9-60

Johnson Gets Recess After a Bipartisan Bloc Forces Ballot on Closure

PLAN EXPECTED TO LOSE

But Filibuster Is Unlikely to Be Resumed After Decision Tomorrow

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 8—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson called an end to around-the-clock sessions tonight as a device to force a vote on the Senate's civil rights bill.

The Democratic Senate Leader's decision came after a bipartisan coalition favoring broad new civil rights laws forced the Senate toward an extraordinary attempt to vote Southern filibusterers into silence.

The vote, given little chance of success, will take place Thursday.

Both Senate leaders—Senator Johnson, Democrat of Texas, and Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, Republican of Illinois—opposed the move as premature and announced they would vote against it.

Success requires approval by two-thirds of the Senators voting. Mr. Johnson told the Senate he doubted the move would command a simple majority.

Session Is Recessed

The coalition's maneuver, temporarily taking control of events from the Senate leadership, immediately brought a shutdown in the record-breaking round-the-clock session that had been running, except for a week-end break, since noon on Feb. 29.

Senator Johnson cut off today's session at 8:40 tonight and called a recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning. The Senate will recess again tomorrow night and resume Thursday, with the vote to cut off debate mandatory one hour after the Senate meets.

With the entire civil rights fight moving into a new phase, it appeared doubtful tonight that the round-the-clock sessions would be resumed. On Thursday, the House of Representatives will start working on its own rights bill. The Senate leadership will then be disposed to slow down to watch what the House may do.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Republican leader, was reported to have told President Eisenhower today that the House might complete its bill by next Wednesday night.

Would Avoid Long Fight

Senator Johnson has long favored waiting for a House bill in the hope that, if satisfactory, it could be accepted without change by the Senate and sent immediately to the White House for signature.

This procedure would forestall the long, complicated parliamentary tangle inevitable in ironing out differences in bills.

It would thus dispose of the civil rights issue early in the session, preventing it from remaining an election-year irritant dividing the Democratic party up to the eve of the national convention.

The move to vote an end to the filibuster was precipitated by a coalition of urban-industrial state Senators grouped around Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, and Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York.

Senate rule XXII—the so-called closure rule — permits two-thirds of the members voting to cut off debate. The closure process starts with a petition signed by sixteen members. Once it is submitted, the Senate must vote on closure. The vote must come two days after the petition is submitted, one hour after the Senate meets—in the present case, Thursday.

Senator Douglas appeared in the chamber at lunch time with a petition bearing eight Democratic signatures and Senator Javits undertook to get eight Republican signers. Their strategy was to give the move a bipartisan flavor.

By mid-afternoon Mr. Javits had the required eight and Mr. Douglas was moving about the chamber signing up more. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota and a Presidential candidate, paused in a disarmament speech—to affix his signature.

Mr. Douglas then moved to Stuart Symington of Missouri, another Democratic Presidential hopeful. Mr. Symington at first declined. As Senator Douglas moved away, Mr. Symington glanced at newsmen in the press galery, then hurried to catch up with Mr. Douglas and added his name.

Senator John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts and another Presidential candidate, also signed. Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, who is also in the Presidential running, told newsmen he had his own petition with fourteen Democrats ready to sign but would withhold it in favor of the bipartisan petition.

At 4:47 P. M. Mr. Douglas rose to tell the Senate that he had a petition bearing thirty-one signatures, which he proposed to read. Senator Frank E. Moss, Democrat of Utah, was presiding. He notified Mr. Douglas that the rule required the chair to read the motion.

Up came Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and leader of the eighteen-man southern bloc. There was a cutting edge of sarcasm in his voice as he said:

"In order that the Senator from Illinois not be denied the exquisite pleasure of reading it, I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to do so."

Mr. Douglas read it. Then the clerk read it again.

"The vote," Mr. Douglas had told newsmen a few minutes earlier, "will separate the men from the boys."

Senator Johnson, an old enemy of the Douglas-Javits faction on the filibuster issue, took the floor after Mr Douglas' petition had been read.

"I was not asked to sign the petition," he began, "and I would not have signed it."

He can see no possibility of its success at this time, he said. And, he went on, he hopes that members who were truly concerned about legislation for "human rights" would not vote for closure now. To do so, he said, would not promote the cause they were working for but would "only perpetuate an issue."

He hoped that "the leadership on both sides" would support him, he said.

Senator Dirksen, sitting a few feet away, finally came to a decision. Less than an hour before he had been telling newsmen:

"You will have to wait for the intoning of my vote up on the Senate floor."

But now, two days before voting time, he came down firmly beside Senator Johnson.

"Awkward as it may seem to some," he told the Senate, "I shall not vote for it."

He has canvassed the Republicans and is convinced there is not ample sentiment for closure at this time, he said.

"I apprehend, of course, that not too far from now there will be a point at which another closure motion can be offered, in which the leadership can join, which can get two-thirds of the Senate, and that we can move on to enactment of reasonable, moderate legislation," Mr. Dirksen explained.

Senator Russell, speaking for the South, said his men had "no apology" for the length of time they had spoken. The right of debate in the Senate, he said, was designed to give the minority an opportunity to bring its case to the attention of the Senate and of the country without being summarily "gagged."

As the majority party in Congress, the Democrats also had the responsibility of getting the issues to the floor. This was particularly important to Senator Johnson, who as a Presidential aspirant has disassociated himself from his Southern background to clear the way for some meaningful civil rights legislation.

Last week Senator Johnson accomplished this by a parliamentary maneuver. Under a Senate rule that provides that amendments to pending legislation need not be germane, he announced that a House-passed bill allowing an Army barracks to be used as a school in Stella, Mo., was open to civil rights amendments. The Senate was taken by surprise. Southerners were bitter. Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, said Mr. Johnson's action amounted to a "lynching of orderly procedure in the Senate." Subsequently a motion by Senator Russell to delay debate for a week was defeated, 61 to 28, in what was regarded as a measure of the Southerners' weakness in the face of the civil rights drive.

In the House, action quickly followed. A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, which had held a modest rights bill in the Rules Committee, was dissolved when the White House applied pressure on the Republicans to vote to discharge the bill. As a result the bill was sent to the floor, with action scheduled to start March 10.

Senator Johnson's use of the Stella school bill was viewed as a device for assuring an early start of the civil rights debate. His strategy now is based on a hope that the House will pass a rights bill before the Senate debate ends. In that case he is expected to urge the Senate to accept the House bill without changes, thus avoiding a delaying battle in a Senate-House conference committee. The Republicans are unsympathetic with this strategy; they say it represents an attempt by Mr. Johnson to grab credit for civil rights legislation and further his Presidential hopes.

Civil Rights Bill Passes In 71-18 Senate Roll Call

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala

Vote Returns Measure To House For Action

Sat. 4-9-60 p.1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed a civil rights bill Friday night after eight weeks of battling.

The roll-call vote was 71-18. The 18 were the Southern senators who fought the bill every step of the way.

The measure, aimed primarily at enforcing Negro voting rights, goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

Congressional leaders were hopeful the House, which passed substantially the same bill by a 311-109 vote on March 24, would accept the Senate changes.

This would make it unnecessary to set up a Senate-House conference to compromise the differences, most of which are relatively minor.

SHARP SPLIT

Senate passage of the bill came over bitter opposition of Southern members, who lost 70-19 a last-ditch effort to send it back to the Judiciary Committee for more hearings. The final vote capped a struggle that began Feb. 15 and was featured by more than a week of record-smashing, around-the-clock sessions.

Forty-two Democrats and 29 Republicans supported the bill on final passage, with 18 Southern Democrats opposed.

All of the 11 senators missing on the vote, 5 Democrats and 6 Republicans, were announced in favor of passage.

Public galleries were only about half filled as the roll was called shortly before 8 p.m. There was no applause or other demonstration when the result was announced.

Many of the senators appeared to be in a hurry to get away and left the chamber immediately after the vote.

The election year debate pointed up the sharp North-South division among Senate Democrats on the civil rights issue.

Southern senators denounced the bill to the end as an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights. Some of their Northern Democratic colleagues called it a weak, watered-down bill—a sham.

But Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who worked in tandem to steer the bill through the Senate, said it marked a forward step.

VOTING RIGHTS

Dirksen said last Tuesday that President Eisenhower was "quite happy" with it, even though the bill does not carry out some of the administration's major civil rights proposals.

Johnson, who urged all along a bill based primarily on protection of voting rights, said he thought it represented the will of a substantial majority of the Senate.

The heart of the measure is designed to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to register and vote without discrimination because of race or color.

In any area where a federal district court found a pattern or practice of racial discimination, the judge, or referees appointed by him, could register qualified Negroes. Their right to vote would then be enforced through the court's contempt powers.

The court action would be initiated by the attorney general, who was empowered by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to seek injunctions against discriminatory practices by election officials.

The bill passed Friday night also would require records of all elections for federal officials to be preserved for 22 months and made available to the attorney general for inspection upon demand.

Two other sections are in the nature of general criminal statutes. One provides penalties for obstructing federal court orders by force or threats and the other prescribes punishment for fleeing across states lines to avoid prosecution for bombing schools, churches, or any other buildings.

The bill also would permit the federal government to provide schooling for children of members of the armed forces in areas where the public schools are closed by disputes over racial integration.

Two major Eisenhower proposals failed to win approval of either the Senate or House.

One would have authorized federal financial and technicial aid to local school districts that voluntarily undertook to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

This also would have given congressional endorsement to the court's ruling and would have called on the state and local governments to take steps toward eliminating segregation in their schools.

The other would have created a permanent commission to seek the elimination of racial discrimination in the hiring of workers by federal contractors and employers generally.

WORK AS TEAM

This would have replaced an existing anti-job discrimination committee set up by presidential order, with Vice President Richard M. Nixon as its chairman.

Both proposals were included in the administration bill put before the Senate by Dirksen Feb. 15, but he teamed up with Johnson to defeat them after the House failed to write them into its bill.

The party leaders argued that any such additions to the House-passed measure would scuttle chances for the enactment of any civil rights legislation at this session of Congress.

Southern senators were bitterly opposed to both proposals.

One of the Southern leaders, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va), viewed the final outcome as a victory for the South.

"With our backs to the wall," he said in a statement, "the Southerners withstood the power of the federal government, the political pressure of those states appealing to the Negro vote, and the propaganda of the facilities available to the NAACP—National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The more vicious proposals, and the worst features of the administration bill were eliminated."

Southerners Debated Plan 37 Sessions

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Sat. 4-9-60 p. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senators worked themselves to a fizzle in round-the-clock filibuster sessions [illegible] the civil rights bill that finally passed Friday night.

Endurance records fell in the process but there have been longer filibusters. It took 37 session days starting Feb. 15 to reach the final Senate vote, but you can get an argument as to how much of this was actual filibuster.

At one point, civil rights proponents forced the Senate into continuous round-the-clock sessions in an announced effort to wear out the Dixie orators who were threatening to talk the bill to death by never letting it come to a vote.

MARATHON SESSION

The plan fizzled. Its Northern backers wore out first.

One marathon session lasted from noon on Feb. 29 until 5:31 p.m. on March 5, broken only by a five-minute recess — 125 hours and 31 minutes in all.

The groggy antifilibuster forces slept on cots in Senate anterooms and in their offices, but finally gave up their effort to wear down the Southern speakers after one last stab at it the following week. This session lasted from Monday noon March 7 until 8:10 p.m. the following day.

The 18 Dixie senators had formed themselves into teams, alternating on a schedule which gave them a lot more rest than they allowed their Northern and Western opponents.

PRIOR RECORD

By the simple device of demanding every few hours the presence of a quorum, they kept breaking up their opponents' sleep.

The prior record for a round-the-clock meeting was set in 1954 during debate on an Atomic Energy Commission bill. This ran 85 hours and 49 minutes over the four-day span of July 21-24, broken only by a 25-minute recess.

Another record of sorts was set in this year's filibuster when Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-WVa), presided over one of the marathon sessions for 21 hours and [illegible] minutes. Nobody could recall who held the prior record or how long it was. Old timers just said they were sure no one else ever had equalled Byrd's feat.

Actually two bills were involved in the civil rights fight. The Senate was tied in a knot for 30 session days—including the continuous sessions—in debate on its own version of the civil rights bill. It wound up approving an amended version of the House bill—just as everybody had expected would happen from the start.

The Library of Congress, which has done some research in this field, figures the two months' Senate debate on the 1846 Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain was one of the longest in congressional history, if not the longest.

The filibuster fight over the Silver Purchase Act of 1893 covered 42 days.

Aides point out that the dividing line between a regular debate and a filibuster sometimes is thin, adding that many bills have been debated on and off as long as half a year.

Filibuster Hopes Fade

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Sun. 3-13-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The curtain is going up for the third act of the Senate's civil rights political spectacular with passage of a voting rights bill scheduled at its climax.

The filibuster which enlivened the second act with its practically nonstop Senate session of 157 hours, 41 minutes—with last Sunday off—is fading swiftly out of the script. Leaders are agreed there will be no more around-the-clock sessions.

But the Senate is not going back merely to the round of dreary speeches which marked the first act's run from Feb. 15 to Feb. 29.

VOTING IN AIR

There is voting in the air, and members are anxious to get around to it. If they are forced to it—and it looks as if they will be—the necessary two-thirds of those voting will line up to end debate and act on a bill.

All of the political amenities must be observed first, of course, but leaders are steering the Senate toward possible acceptance some time this month of a House-approved civil rights bill.

This seems likely to be a measure providing primarily for court-appointed referees in voting rights cases, an antibombing provision, the preservation of voting records, and providing penalties for obstruction of court orders in school desegregation.

LATTER PROVISION

The House might even strike out the latter provision, since the Senate killed it by a 49-35 vote Friday.

Southern Democrats in the House have passed the word to their Dixie colleagues in the Senate that they no longer fear their bill will be amended with what they regard as more drastic provisions.

The House is expected to wind up general debate on the bill Monday and possibly begin tentative voting on amendments during the afternoon. The House leadership has set aside the entire week for consideration of the bill and there was no indication just when the final voting stage might be reached. Each member of the 437-member House has the privilege of speaking five minutes on each of any amendments which may be offered.

If the Senate fails to follow the direction of its leaders, it nevertheless seems almost certain that the bill it approved will be close

BY OVERWHELMING VOTE

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Senate Buries Southern Bid To Limit Rights Bill

Thurs. 4-7-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two more Southern attempts to whittle down the civil rights bill were overwhelmed in the Senate Wednesday.

A 72-16 vote tabled, and thus killed, an amendment which would have restricted the voting rights section to congressional elections.

A 68-18 margin tabled an amendment to exempt special and primary elections from the requirement that voting records be preserved for federal inspection.

Thus the Senate made doubly clear it does not mean to narrow the scope of the House-passed bill any more than it intends to broaden it. Various efforts to enlarge the bill have already been tabled, as have other attempts to narrow it.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) offered the amendment to the voting rights section. This section provides for registration through the federal courts of Southern Negroes who demonstrate they have been barred from voting by local officials.

Ervin sought to limit the federal intervention to congressional elections, and not let it apply to state and local elections.

The Carolina senator told his colleagues the Constitution gives the federal government no authority to regulate state elections or to determine the qualifications of voters.

"Does Congress desire to destroy the states of this Union" he asked. "Does it believe we should have a centralized government? That is the issue."

Responding, Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) maintained there is a constitutional right to vote without discrimination because of race or color.

This right to vote, Case said, applies regardless of whether the election is state or federal, whether the contest is for the job of constable or congressman.

The second amendment defeated, dealing with voting records, was offered by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC). The bill now requires that election records be preserved for 22 months and be available to the U. S. attorney general on demand.

Arguing for exemption of primary election records, Johnston said primaries are merely election-type polls conducted by parties to help select candidates for office and should not be covered by the proposed federal law.

He predicted that if the bill becomes law without change, practically every Southern state's Democratic party will abolish primary elections and go back to the convention system of nominating candidates.

Next up — and quickly batted down by a 62-32 vote — was an amendment offered by Sen. John A. Carroll (D-Colo) to the voting section of the bill.

Carroll proposed to let judges waive the requirement that applicants for federal registration must show they have been turned down by state officials after a federal court finding of a pattern of discrimination.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, contended that courts already have the power to waive that step of the proceeding. He moved to table the amendment, and his motion prevailed.

Then Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) resumed a speech he began Tuesday, against the whole registration section. Ellender was allowed up to three hours to finish his speech.

REEL 178

Ike Suffers 3 Setbacks In Civil Rights Goals

Bomb Curb Broadened In Senate

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House, in its first major actions on the civil rights bill, killed two proposals by President Eisenhower Monday.

Knocked out on points of order raised by Southerners were:

1. A proposed amendment to set up a 15-member presidential commission with the aim of assuring Negroes employment rights on jobs under government contracts.

2. Another amendment that would have authorized federal grants and technical assistance to communities or states trying to desegregate their schools.

BOMBING PENALTIES

In the Senate, the administration took a setback on a vote of 85-1 to make the bombing penalties in the civil rights bill apply to every type of bombing or arson.

The lonely, losing senator was Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, who argued for confining the section to bombings of schools and churches.

With the change, senators made plain, bombings in labor disputes would be included.

The first House decisions were not clear - cut divisions on civil rights legislation itself.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), offered the government jobs amendment and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), immediately objected that it was alien to the bill.

POINT OF ORDER

The presiding officer, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), sustained Smith's point of order, agreeing that it was out of order. Then Celler appealed the ruling and the House upheld Walter 157-67.

The House traditionally sustains its presiding officer. Celler's appeal was the first of its kind in years.

On the second amendment rejection, the one dealing with federal aid for desegregating areas, again the point was made, and sustained that the amendment was out of order.

There wasn't even any try on the second time to overrule the decision.

In both cases, it was held that the amendments were not pertinent to the main purpose of the bill — basically the assurance of voting rights.

The House turned next to the key proposal for a system of referees to be appointed by federal courts to help Southern Negroes vote in areas where they say they are barred by local officials.

However, the House adjourned overnight without reaching a vote on the referee proposal.

Before the Senate quit for the night, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) introduced and called up for debate Tuesday another amendment to the bombing section which would make it a federal crime to carry explosives across a state line for use in bombing any structure, facility or vehicle.

It would permit penalties up to the death sentence for cases in which bombings with imported explosives cost human life.

Keating said the amendment is virtually identical to one offered previously by 44 senators from both parties.

There was a possibility the Senate might later throw out the whole section on bombings.

In a similar situation last week, the Senate voted to make resistance to every sort of federal court order—not just orders on school segregation — subject to criminal penalties.

Organized labor objected to this and the Senate ditched the whole thing.

The bill as it stands would provide penalties of up to five years in prison and a $5,000 fine for crossing a state or national border in an effort to escape punishment for bombing or burning "any building, structure, facility or vehicle."

Senate Kills Rights Bill's Key Section

Action on Penalty Clause Puts Doubt On Final Measure

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

In an unscheduled turn of the civil rights battle last night, the Senate stripped from the Administration's civil rights bill a key section that would have made it a Federal crime to interfere with school desegregation orders of the courts.

The initial section of the Administration's bill was tabled by a 49-to-35 vote after the Senate overwhelmingly adopted an amendment reputedly objectionable to labor.

The net result of the day's scrambled action, in which liberals at times lined up side

House speeds its debate on civil rights bill. Page A2.

by side with Southerners, was to cast considerable doubt on the final form of the legislation.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), opposing both moves to change the Administration's bill, told the Senate the amendments adopted yesterday could force a House-Senate conference on the final version of the bill, and stretch out the civil rights hassle by 8 weeks.

Lausche Amendment Voted

What touched off the day's surprise turn of events was an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) making it a Federal crime to obstruct Federal court orders of any sort, and not just limiting penalties to school desegregation orders, as Attorney General William P. Rogers recommended.

The amendment was promptly interpreted as extending the penalty section beyond the field of civil rights to interference with labor injunctions and an unlimited field of other court orders as well.

Liberal Senators divided sharply on the wisdom of the amendment, some contending that "equal justice" required the extension, while others stressed that interference with school desegregation orders in the South was a special case, requiring special treatment, as demonstrated in the 1957 mob violence at Little Rock, Ark.

In the end, the Senate adopted the Lausche amendment by the overwhelming vote of 65 to 19. Then it quickly followed up the action by tabling the entire Federal criminal penalty section, Lausche amendment and all.

Tabling Motion by Morse

The tabling motion was offered by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oreg.), who ironically found himself aligned through much of the battle with Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the Southern forces.

Once the Lausche amendment was tied to the penalty section, however, Senate Democrats almost as a body supported Morse, while Republicans lined up solidly with Dirksen against tabling the entire section.

One lone Republican, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), voted with 48 Democrats to eliminate the whole section. Twenty-nine Republicans and six Democrats voted "no."

The six Democrats who voted to keep the broadened criminal penalty section in the bill were Sens. Allen Frear (D-N. J.), John O. Pastore (D-R. I.), Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), James E. Murray (D-Mont.), Ernest Gruening (D-Alaska) and Lausche.

Recessed Until Monday

Right after the tabling vote, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) recessed the Senate at 6:02 p. m. until noon Monday. For the time being, the round-the-clock sessions were off, and the Senate was taking it's longest layover since the civil rights talkathon strated nearly four weeks ago.

Johnson voted both for the Lausche amendment and for Morse's motion to table the entire section. The only other 1960 Democratic presidential "hopeful" present and voting was Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.). Symington likewise voted for the amendment and the motion to table.

Talmadge Challenged On Voting Rights View

Baldwin — I recently heard Herman Talmadge on "Meet the Press." It seems to me that he is inconsistent. He states or implies that there is no discrimination against Negro voting rights.

If this is true, why all of the furor? If no one is breaking any laws or disfranchising anyone, let them pass all of the laws they wish and no one will be hurt.

An honest man doesn't care how many laws are passed against stealing. It is only the crook or potential crook that needs to worry about it.

ERNEST HINSON.

Legal Chief Hits Dixie Obstruction

Attorney General Wants Legislation Against Resisters

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Sunday the need for additional federal legislation to deal with obstruction of court orders in school desegregation cases is imperative.

Rogers made this comment in a letter to Rep. William M McCulloch (R-Ohio) who has been piloting the administration's civil rights bill in the House.

McCulloch had asked the attorney general to give his views on the Senate's action in tabling Section I of the administration bill. That section would make it a federal offense willfully to use force or threats of force to obstruct orders of federal courts in school desegregation cases.

UTMOST IMPORTANCE

"I believe it is of the utmost importance that Congress enact this section," Rogers said.

He noted that the Supreme Court in a 1954 decision decided unanimously that a state violates the Constitution of the United States when it refuses a Negro child who is otherwise qualified for admission to a particular public school, and who seeks admission, the right to enter that school.

Rogers pointed out that the executive department of the government has "a sworn and solemn

...sibility to support the ...s of the federal courts and ...e certain that they are complied with promptly."

ORDERLY MANNER

"Court orders in the school cases will be enforced and the interests of the nation require that it be done in an orderly manner—without mob violence and without the necessity of using federal troops," Rogers said.

"Section I deals with this proven need and has as one of its specific purposes preventing a recurrence of what happened in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957. At the present time, when state officials fail to maintain law and order the federal government, as a practical matter, has no certain or very effective way to deal with mob violence except by the use of federal troops," he added.

"The contempt power is of slight practical effect because the mob leaders are not defendants in the litigation in the usual case, nor could it be proved in most cases that they were acting in concert with named defendants."

PROCEDURE TOO SLOW

"To attempt to add mob leaders as defendants in the litigation would be impractical for it is too slow a procedure to cope with mob violence. Thus the need for additional legislation to deal with obstruction of court orders in school cases is imperative."

Rogers told McCulloch if Congress should shy away from passing any legislation to assist the executive branch in carrying out its responsibility of enforcing court orders in school desegregation cases "because Congress would prefer not to give any express or implied approval to the decision of the Supreme Court in school cases, it would be most unfortunate.

"This would give encouragement to the extremists who constantly chant that the orders of the court are not the law of he land and thus may be flouted," he said.

Rogers said that although his response to McCulloch dealth only with Section I of the administration bill, he nevertheless supported the other six provisions.

Alford Urges Rogers To Stop Referring To Little Rock In Backing Civil Rights

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Dale Alford (D-Ark) Wednesday urged Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to stop referring to Little Rock "in your efforts to rally support for harsh, unrealistic, political and totally unnecessary civil rights legislation.

"I have grown completely weary of your continuous and unbecoming references to Little Rock," Alford said in a letter to Rogers.

In the letter, a copy of which he made public, Alford said:

"The only reason I can see for your repeated references to Little Rock is that the administration still is attempting to cover up for its unwarranted and illegal use of United States troops against the people of the sovereign state of Arkansas."

Alford added that if this is Rogers' objective, he feels that the Attorney General owes "a very definite and emphatic apology to the people of my city, district and state for making them the 'whipping boy' of an obviously political propaganda move."

Alford said he was in Little Rock during the September 1957 school incidents, which led to the troop use, and that he believed racial disturbances in other communities have been just as serious. Yet, he said, Rogers never referred to any of them other than the Little Rock affair.

Referring to the civil rights bill advocated by Rogers, Alford said:

"I also cannot in all seriousness believe that you feel that one man—the Attorney General of the United States—should have the power of injunction to wield over the people of this nation without due process in the courts.

Iowans Return from Rights Leadership Conference in Capitol

Members of the Iowa delegation who attended the Leadership conference in support of civil rights issues in Washington, D. C. last week returned to the state enthusiastic reports of a successful three-day meeting.

Attending from Iowa were **Atty. J. B. Morris, sr.**, representing the

Morris, Sr.

Owens

Des Moines branch of the NAACP; **Edris H. Owens**, Newton, Local 838 UAW; **Gene F. Condon**, Waterloo, UAW; **Thomas S. Norman**, Waterloo, Local 838, UAW; and **Powell (Sonny) Owens**, Davenport, Quad City Federation of Labor.

The conference which was headed by the national branch of the NAACP was attended by leaders from California, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota and Nebraska. Presiding was Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP. Headquarters for the meeting was the Willett hotel.

Weak rights law blamed on coalition

By ALFRED B. LEWIS
(First of two articles)

NEW YORK CITY — The civil rights bill passed by Congress and hailed by President Eisenhower when he signed it is the weakest measure that could be called a civil rights bill at all.

Its weakness is due to a combination of reactionary Southern Democrats and reactionary Northern Republicans. In this case the mountain (Congress) has labored and brought forth a mouse.

The first and most serious blow against the bill was struck last August when a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to which the bill was referred voted to strike out two proposals strongly desired by the genuine advocates of civil rights.

One was for a grant of federal funds to help school districts desegregate. This is important because there are some school districts even in the Deep South which want to obey court orders to desegregate. But they face the loss of state funds if they do.

Atlanta is a good example of this situation. The Federal funds could have made up the difference.

* * *

THE SECOND provision which the reactionary coalition in the Judiciary Committee cut out of the bill would have given statutory authority to the President's Committee for Job Equality under Government Contracts.

It should be explained that ever since President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission was first set up, Federal contracts have required contractors supplying material or erecting buildings or other installations for the Federal Government to hire employees without regard to race, creed, or color.

This provision has in fact, never been enforced by a crack down on contractors who disregard it, as most of them do, unless they are working under state fair employment practice laws. The do-nothing committee which has charge of enforcing this contract provision is headed by Vice President Nixon.

Just as the Republcan Administration is against "compulsion" in insurance to provide needed medical care for the aged, it has been against "compulsion" in enforcing this provision of Federal contracts. Thus far Mr. Nixon has attempted to rely solely on persuasion with comparatively little results.

* * *

THE ATTEMPT made by liberals supporting a genuine civil rights bill to give Congressional backing for this provision against job discrimination in Federal Contracts would have made a beginning, which so far has not been made, on a real Federal Fair Employment Practice law.

But it was voted down in committees.

Meanwhile President Eisenhower has sturdily opposed any additional expenditures for social welfare purposes.

The Republicans have needed support from the Southern Democrats to keep Congress from voting such funds as the liberal Democrats from the North and West wanted, or to sustain the President's veto when such funds were voted contrary to his wishes.

So they traded to the Southern Democrats Republican votes against strong provisions in any civil rights bill in return for Southern Democratic votes against social welfare expenditures or to sustain a veto by President Eisenhower when such expenditures were voted. That explains why Republicans joined the Southern Democrats against Federal aid to help school districts desegregate or against support for the fair employment practice provision of Federal contracts, on the one hand, and it explains why many Southern Democrats voted with the Republicans against the bill to provide Federal funds for chronically distressed areas.

Their votes were not enough to prevent passing the bill, but will be enough, at present outlook, to sustain a Presidential veto.

Rights law is criticized as big flop

FAIRFIELD, Conn. — The recently enacted Federal civil rights act is "pallid and emaciated" because it fails to meet the real needs of colored Americans, according to a Jesuit law professor.

Father William J. Kenealy, visiting professor of law at Loyola University, Chicago and former acting dean of the law school at Loyola University, New Orleans, spoke on the race question in a lecture at Fairfield University.

"Segregation is a modern, 20th century evil, not something that can be traced back to the Civil War," he stated. He traced the original impetus given segregation laws to an 1896 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that upheld the principle of "separate but equal."

"Before 1900, only Georgia segregated streetcars," he said. "Schools in Louisiana were not segregated until 1898. Parks in Georgia were not segregated until 1905."

[illegible]licans Set Up [illegible] for Battle [illegible]ights in Senate

By [illegible] BRAESTRUP
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — [illegible] Republicans sought to [illegible] the Democrats on the [illegible] issue today in the [illegible] of Congress' pre-[illegible] session.

[illegible] message to Congress, [illegible] Eisenhower led off his [illegible]. He called for [illegible]" of "two ma-[illegible]" in the civil rights [illegible] April. These were [illegible] proposals for [illegible] grants to assist school [illegible] seeking to desegregate [illegible] legislation to make the [illegible] on Government Con-[illegible] a permanent anti-bias [illegible].

Senator Jacob K. Javits of [illegible] York followed up by ask-[illegible] Lyndon B. Johnson, the [illegible] majority leader, where civil rights stood on the agenda.

In reply, Senator Johnson, the Democratic Vice-Presiden-[illegible] nominee, refused repeatedly [illegible] rule out "possible" consider-[illegible] of civil rights legislation. [illegible] he declared that, "I would [illegible] want to have the blood on [illegible] hands" for killing or forc-[illegible] postponement of bills al-[illegible] passed by the House to [illegible] the minimum wage, pro-[illegible] medical care for the aged, [illegible] appropriate funds for pub-[illegible] works.

Senator Spessard L. Holland, [illegible] of Florida commended [illegible] Johnson for "postpon-[illegible] any new civil rights legis-[illegible]. Senator Johnson quickly [illegible] that he was "not post-[illegible] anything," but that the [illegible] time-consuming bills [illegible] have to come first.

[illegible] Javits later told the [illegible] that the majority leader [illegible] put a "price-tag" [illegible] by saying, [illegible] you kill all [illegible]

[illegible] Submits Bill

[illegible] Kenneth B. Keating, [illegible] York Republican, when submitted a civil rights bill based on the strong plank adopted by Democrats at Los Angeles last month.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SUBMIT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL: Senator Kenneth B. Keating, right, Republican of New York, conferring yesterday with Senator Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, in Washington. Their bill is based on strong civil-rights planks of Democratic platform.

Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania co-sponsored the bill.

Senator Keating declared that the proposal would provide "an opportunity to carry out pledges of the Democratic party at an early date."

Shortly after the session opened at noon, Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican National Chairman, Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Senate minority leader, and Senators Javits and Keating went into a half-hour conference with Vice President Nixon on the dais, where the Republican Presidential nominee was presiding over the Senate.

It was believed to produce a Republican strategy for pressing the Democrats further on the civil rights issue.

It was learned that tentative Republican plans called for Mr. Dirksen to introduce at tomorrow's session the two civil rights amendments urged by the President in today's message.

The Republicans will seek to bypass the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, to which civil rights bills are customarily referred and where they customarily die. Senator Dirksen will urge the tabling of any motion to refer his rights bill to the Eastland Committee. A motion to "table" can be carried by a straight majority vote of the Senate without debate. Bringing the Dirksen measure up for Senate consideration, however, would almost certainly provoke a filibuster from Southern Democrats.

To counter a filibuster, the Republicans may bring up a petition for closure, which requires only sixteen signatures. Then, Republican strategists said today, Senator Johnson would be in a dilemma. If he refuses to back closure, he would, in effect, rule out any civil rights legislation. If he agreed, he would antagonize already restive Southern Democrats.

Senator Javits, in addition, plans to put a third Republican anti-discrimination bill, embodying his party's rights plank, before the Senate on Wednesday.

Most Democratic leaders saw little hope for civil rights bills in this session, Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chief strategist of the Southern forces, left no doubt that he would seek to block any move for such legislation.

Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic Presidential nominee, issued a statement saying that despite "inherent difficulties I shall explore the possibilities of achieving effective results." He cited his own civil rights voting record and endorsed the proposals made yesterday by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Senator Kennedy said that he would vote at this session for the conference's proposals, which include those made by President Eisenhower in his message.

Senator Kennedy also called on the President to issue an executive order banning discrimination in Federally-assisted housing. There is no need to wait another six months," Senator Kennedy said. "I urge the President to act now."

More on Civil Rights

While the attention of the country has been focused on the Senate's spectacular filibuster, the House has been undergoing a quiet kind of filibuster of its own, engineered by that shrewd old enemy of civil and most other kinds of rights, Chairman Howard W. Smith of the Rules Committee. But because of the legislative situation plus the more stringent rules of the House, Mr. Smith's reign of error on civil rights came to its end yesterday, and debate was begun on a moderate bill that actually has a chance of passing.

This measure has several points in common with the Administration measure now before the Senate, but it omits two sections particularly obnoxious to the South: a gratuitous declaration in favor of the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, and statutory backing for the President's commission to end racial discrimination in hiring of workers by Government contractors. It provides for certain fringe matters on the segregation and voting issues; and it will be amended on the floor to include the Attorney General's latest proposal, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, authorizing court-appointed referees to guarantee Negroes the right to register and to vote.

If the House bill with the voting-rights amendment is approved, it will constitute another major step forward in the field of civil rights. It will not be so drastic as the most ardent anti-segregationists would wish; but it will have the enormous merit of being both useful to the country and susceptible of acceptance by the Senate. It will be useful because the key to practical civil rights legislation under today's circumstances is a guarantee of the right to vote. Once that right is nailed down, an other rights will follow; and the voting-rights amendment that is to be attached to the House bill is intended to achieve this aim.

It also has a better chance of approval by the Senate than the measure now being successfully filibustered in that body, which only yesterday refused by a 42-53 vote to shut off debate. It is highly doubtful that the Southerners will be able to sustain their obstructionism against the House bill; and it has been Majority Leader Johnson's strategy all along to force the issue through on this front.

To Broaden Negro Rights

Provision for Nondiscrimination in Government Contracts Advocated

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

One of the major complaints of those who resist efforts to broaden the civil rights of Negroes is that the Federal Government is "usurping" the "rights" of the individual states. And this argument, however hypocritical it sounds to those of us who are keenly aware of and deeply disturbed by the vast injustice perpetrated upon the Negro in America, provides a significant deterrent to a national program to eradicate the many kinds of restrictions by which the Negro is bounded.

It seems reasonable, therefore, to investigate ways in which the opportunities of the Negro (and other minorities as well) can be expanded without invoking the emotional and legal wrath of states' rightists.

One significant avenue is open to the Federal Government to improve the economic opportunities of Negroes without limiting the power of any state or local government. This avenue is now being traveled quietly by the President's Commission on Government Contracts, which attempts to restrain those concerns who work on Government contracts from using discriminatory hiring practices. The commission's weapon is moral persuasion.

Freedom on Contracts

At present, the purchasing of military and civilian goods and services by the Federal Government accounts for a sizable portion of the nation's economy. A large proportion of the industrial community shares these funds. Since the opportunity to share this wealth is a privilege and not a right, the Government is obviously free to contract only with business concerns that have an active nondiscrimination policy.

What I suggest, therefore, is that all Government contracts be written with a nondiscrimination clause. Any contractor to the Government who is proved (in a Federal court or by a commission created to investigate complaints) to practice discrimination would not be legally constrained from doing so.

Such a contractor would simply lose the privilege of working for the United States Government. If all contracts let by the Government were equipped with these financial rather than legal teeth, the practical effects would be immediate and far-reaching.

The existence of the President's Commission on Government Contracts implies that the Government has a moral right to constrain Government contractors from using discriminatory practices. Why should not the Government exercise its economic right to employ preferentially those concerns whose hiring practices are in agreement with the concepts of the Bill of Rights and with the morals of our Judeo-Christian heritage? ROBERT W. WOLFE.

Belton, Mo., March 7, 1960.

SENATE DELETES SCHOOL PROVISION FROM RIGHTS BILL

Liberals Join Southerners to Kill, 49-35, Plan to Curb Integration Violence

LABOR MEN INTERVENE

Act After Lausche Succeeds in Broadening Section So That Unions Are Covered

By JOHN D. MORRIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11—The Senate killed a major section of the Administration's civil rights bill today as organized labor intervened against new provisions.

An unusual coalition of liberal and Southern Democrats struck out the section by a vote of 49 to 35. The section would have made it a Federal crime to use violence or threats to obstruct school desegregation orders of Federal courts.

The liberals turned against it when Senator Frank J. Lausche, Democrat of Ohio, won Senate approval of an amendment broadening it to cover obstruction of all Federal court orders, including those against labor unions.

The Lausche amendment was adopted on a ballot of 65 to 19. The Senate then killed the entire section by approving a motion to table it by Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon.

Aimed at Outbreaks

The effect, according to Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader and sponsor of the Administration bill, was to plough "a good big nuclear hole" in the measure.

The proposal, as originally drafted, was designed to deal with mob action against school desegregation such as occurred at Little Rock, Ark., and Clinton, Tenn., in 1956.

Senator Lausche sought to broaden it on the ground that the principle of equal application of the law would be violated by singling out a particular type of court order for application of the proposed anti-obstruction penalties.

Some of the most avid proponents of stiff civil rights legislation, their legal backgrounds rising to the fore, agreed with him.

Delay Sought but Abandoned

When it became evident that a majority of the Senate felt the same way, word circulated in the lobbies that leaders of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations were up in arms over the prospect.

Senators reported that a number of labor representatives had arrived on Capitol Hill to register their opposition.

Some liberals first sought to postpone a vote until Monday but abandoned the effort in the face of suggestions from the Southern bloc that the civil rights forces were now adopting filibuster tactics.

Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, joined the Southerners in pressing for a vote today.

Senators who tried to limit debate yesterday by invoking closure, he declared, "ought to be the last people in the world to ask for adjournment in the middle of the afternoon."

For the first time in the long floor battle over civil rights legislation, Senators Johnson and Dirksen found themselves in disagreement on a major question.

Senator Johnson supported the Lausche amendment and the subsequent abandonment of the entire section while Senator Dirksen vigorously opposed both.

Morse Tactic Works

When the idea of delaying a showdown until Monday was dropped, Senator Morse executed a maneuver calculated to defeat the Lausche amendment with the least possible embarrassment to his fellow liberals.

Mr. Morse announced that he would move to table the whole section. He argued that the Administration had failed to show a need for the new powers to enforce desegregation orders. But if the powers were to be granted, he maintained, they should apply to other court obstruction cases as well.

The Senate went along with the Morse plan.

Forty-six Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted to broaden the section as proposed by Senator Lausche. Eight Democrats and eleven Republicans were opposed.

Senator Morse's motion to table the section was supported by forty-eight Democrats and on Republican, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky. Twenty-nine Republicans and six Democrats voted against the Morse proposal.

The House of Representatives, meanwhile, wound up two days of debate on a modified version of the Administration's civil rights bill and adjourned until Monday. The House expects to complete the preliminary general debate in about two hours Monday and then start voting on amendments.

Off for Week-End

The Senate also decided to take the week-end off and return Monday to resume consideration of the Dirksen bill.

Today's voting in the Senate

produced possible complications in Senator Johnson's plan to substitute the House bill when it reaches the Senate and send it along to the White House without change.

Senator Dirksen raised that point in urging the Senate to reject the Lausche amendment and retain the sanctions against obstruction of desegregation orders. The House bill contains the Administration-backed section.

Dirksen in Warning

"I would bet pretty nearly my right hand that the House will keep that provision in the bill," Mr. Dirksen said. "And we would have to deal with it all over again."

If the Senate voted as it did today, he pointed out, the bill would have to go to a Senate-House conference and "you'll have civil rights around here for the next eight weeks."

Relenting Seen On Civil Rights

The Commercial Appeal

Alabama Democrat Says Two Of Top Candidates Will Compromise

Memphis, Tenn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 10.—A Dixiecrat member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee has revealed two of the three leading candidates for the party presidential nomination indicated they were willing to compromise on the bitter civil rights issue.

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H. Coleman Long, veteran political in-fighter and wealthy Black Belt planter, identified the three as Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Stuart Symington of Missouri.

Mr. Long refused to identify which two were willing to "talk turkey."

"I can't give their names," he told United Press International. "I swore I would not identify them because it certainly would hurt them in the Northern press."

Loyalists Skeptical

Political observers deduced, however, the two candidates probably were Kennedy and Johnson. As one diagnostician put it, "One of them has to be Kennedy because he has won the full support of Gov. John Patterson and the other must be Johnson because he is a Southerner."

When asked point blank if Senators Kennedy and Johnson were the men, Long snapped, "No comment."

There was immediate skepticism from the rival loyalist faction of the split Alabama party.

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper told UPI, "I doubt very seriously if any nominees contacted by Mr. Long would seriously consider giving any material concession to the South on the segregation issue."

The loyalist leader said, "I doubt very much they would take a chance on making any concessions on the civil rights issue.

"But," Mr. Mayhall added, "If any of the presidential candidates are willing to make concessions, certainly we will be glad to work out a compromise on segregation."

'Want To Talk Turkey'

Mr. Long told UPI, "Two of the three leading candidates have telephoned me they are willing to work out an agreement on their civil rights programs if the South will support them."

The veteran of six Democratic conventions said, "These men want to talk turkey because they need the support of the South. And we can give it to them after we bargain a while.

"What I am sorely afraid of is that the Alabama delegation may be split when it goes on the floor of the convention in Los Angeles next month. If that happens, we lose our force in the bargaining talks."

The central Alabama farmer, who says he is a golfing buddy of Senator Kennedy, declared, "Alabama and the South must have a solid front with none of the delegates committing themselves until after we have discussed the issues in California."

Mr. Long said it is important that Alabama make every effort to co-ordinate its votes with Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. These states total 127 electoral votes which the leading candidates not only want but need."

Our Opinions

Chicago Defender

Testing New Civil Rights Act

Chicago, Ill.

The "pattern of discrimination" section of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 got its first legal baptism when Attorney General William P. Rogers filed a suit, last week, in Shreveport, La. He asked the U. S. District Court there to appoint a voting referee to supervise registration and voting in Bienville Parish.

Sat. 6-18-60

The Attorney General also petitioned the court for an injunction against the voting registrar of the parish, and two groups of the White Citizens Councils to prevent them from pruning Negro voters from the parish registration lists.

The Justice Department charged that 560 registered Negro voters already have been removed, leaving only 26 Negroes on the registration books.

This is precisely the pattern of racial discrimination which violates the provision of the new Civil Rights Act that became law May 6. What disposition the District Court will make of these cases is a matter of conjecture.

In Montgomery, Ala., a Circuit judge barred the Justice Department from inspecting voter registration records in any Alabama county, and Governor John Patterson hailed the action as "an end to retreating."

P. 10

If this defiant action is an index to the attitude of other Southern judges there is then no basis for supposing that the fate of the present Act will be different from that of its predecessor.

The voting referee provision is the only section of the new civil rights legislation which has any meaning. If that is stricken down or invalidated by legal maneuvering or judicial conspiracy the 1960 Act might as well be relegated to the wastebasket.

Hennings Urges Focus On Voting Rights Bill

The Washington Post P. 13
Mar. 3-14-60

By John Chadwick
Associated Press

[illegible] Thomas C. Hennings [illegible] called on civil [illegible] advocates yesterday to [illegible] on passing a voting rights bill and stop wasting [illegible] on "fringe benefits."

Washington, D.C.

Hennings said that while he favors all or most of the other [illegible] in the Administration's civil rights program, the [illegible] of the problem is a bill [illegible] will really permit Negroes who meet state qualifications to register and vote."

When Negroes start voting [illegible] numbers, he said, [illegible] of these other discriminations will disappear within [illegible] time."

Hennings introduced a [illegible] voting rights bill last [illegible] which he described in a statement yesterday as one that would be effective and "need not be offensive to Southern officials."

[illegible] voting-referee plan proposed by the Administration [illegible] Hennings said, not only is [illegible] to the South but [illegible] probably be utterly ineffective and is of "very doubtful constitutionality."

Hennings said his plan [illegible] authorize the President [illegible] designate Federal employees [illegible] voting in the [illegible] as enrollment officers. They would be directed to [illegible] Negroes for voting who [illegible] meet state qualifications.

Two Senators on opposite [illegible] of the civil rights debate predicted the antibombing section of the Administration bill will be broadened [illegible] all types of property [illegible] of just schools and [illegible]

[illegible] John Sherman Cooper [illegible] one of the sponsors [illegible] measure, told a reporter [illegible] "I see nothing wrong with doing that."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D.-N.C.) said he expects it to be done in the light of the Senate's action on another part of the bill that have made obstruction of court orders in school desegregation cases a Federal crime.

Ervin referred to the Senate's 65-19 adoption Friday of an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D.-Ohio) broadenin gthis section to include labor case injunctions and all other Federal court orders.

Some civil rights advocates called Lausche's amendment an "anti-labor move" and once it had been adopted the Senate killed the whole section b ya 49-35 vote on motion of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.).

The next section of the sevne-part bill would make it a Federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any property used primarily for educational or religious purposes.

Southern opponents of the legislation have protested that this provision is unfairly drawn, that it excludes dynamitings in labor disputes, for example.

Amendments to broaden it to cover residential, business and other types of property have been offered not only by Southern Senators but by other Senators.

Such revision would bring it into line with a similar section in the civil rights bill now before the House.

Action on the House bill, less objectionable to Southern opponents in several respects than the Senate measure, may be completed by the middle of the week.

Once the House bill is passed, an attempt may be made to substitute it for the legislation that the Senate has batled over for 4 weeks now.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican Floor Leader and chief sponsor of the Administration bill, said:

"I rather think that ultimately we'll agree mainly upon those provisions that will be carried in the House bill. That, of course, will include a provision for voting referees, which is also in the Senate bill, but in the main it ought to be a moderate bill, and go well beyond the socalled voting provisions."

Dirksen, interviewed on the "Radio News conference" program agreed that the antibombing provision "could be broadened somewhat."

NEGRO VOTE DRIVE BACKED BY COURT

The New York Times

Louisiana Told to Let 1,377 Register—'57 Rights Act Upheld in Georgia Case

New York

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29—The Supreme Court cleared the way today for full-scale enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

The court unanimously reversed a lower court's ruling holding unconstitutional the principal provision of the 1957 act. This is the section permitting the Justice Department to bring civil suits in behalf of Negro voting rights.

In a second case, the justices unanimously affirmed a lower court decision ordering back on the voting rolls the names of 1,377 Louisiana Negroes. They had been removed in a "purge" carried out by a white Citizens Council because of alleged spelling errors and other minor errors on the Negroes' registration forms.

Related to Senate Debate

Justice William J. Brennan Jr. read the opinion of the court in the first case just a few minutes after the Senate had begun around-the-clock debate on new civil rights legislation. The two decisions bore significantly on the Senate debate.

Attorney General William P. Rogers himself argued in the Supreme Court the first of the two cases decided today. It involved a case of alleged discrimination against Negro voters in Terrell County in southern Georgia.

Mr. Rogers issued a statement saying that the decisions had made clear that the 1957 act "is a firm foundation for further Congressional action to protect the right of Negroes to vote."

His point was that the Administration's current proposal for voting referees to advance Negro voting in the South was drafted as an amendment to the 1957 act. The process leading to the appointment of referees would begin with a lawsuit under the 1957 act.

[In Terrell County, Ga., the chief elections registrar announced that his board would continue registering Negroes under a state la wthat disqualifies most of them, The Associated Press reported. James G. Raines, the voting official, said that registration procedures n his county would not be altered because of the Supreme Court's decision upholding a disputed part of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.]

Other proposals, notably that of the Civil Rights Commission for voting registrars, would not depend on lawsuits under the 1957 act. The President would appoint registrars upon a finding by the commission of voting discrimination in any area.

The case involving Terrell County, Ga., was the first one brought under the 1957 act by the Justice Department.

The complaint said that in 1956 only forty-eight of the 5,036 Negroes of voting are in Terrell County were registered, while 2,679 of the 3,233 whites of voting age were qualified. It said this disparity had been perpetuated by official discrimination.

The suit charged that the country's registrars had applied "different and more stringent standards" to Negroes on literacy tests, and had failed, among others, four Negro teachers in the local public schools who had college degrees. An injunction against such discriminatory practices was asked.

Held Unconstitutional

Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Georgia dismissed the Justice Department's complaint on the ground that the statute was unconstitutional.

He reasoned that the Constitution prohibited racial discrimination only by Government officials, not by private citizens, and that the 1957 act could be construed to permit suits against private citizens.

In this case, the defendants were state officials. But Judge Davis said he had to look beyond the facts of the case before him to see what other, and unconstitutional, situations the statute might reach.

Justice Brennan's opinion today bluntly rejected Judge Davis' approach to the case. It said that the duty of the Federal courts was to limit their inquiry into the constitutionality of a statute, not going beyond the immediate application of the law.

"The delicate power of pronouncing an act of Congress unconstitutional is not to be exercised with reference to hypothetical cases," Justice Brennan said.

'Clearly Constitutional'

The statute is clearly constitutional, he said, as applied to the facts of this case—discrimination by state officials. He said that should have ended the lower court's inquiry.

Charles J. Bloch of Macon, Ga., counsel for the registrars, had argued also that their action, if discriminatory, had violated Georgia law and thus could not be considered the action of the state and hence subject to the Federal Constitution. But Justice Brennan said any act by state officials, whether approved by their superiors or not, was subject to constitutional limitations.

Justice Brennan also rejected an argument that it was beyond Congress' power to authorize suits by the Government in behalf of private citizens' voting rights. He wrote:

"There is the highest public interest in the due observance of all the constitutional guarantees, including those that bear the most directly on private rights, and we think it perfectly competent for Congress to authorize the United States to be the guardian of that public interest in a suit for injunctive relief."

All the other members of the court joined in the Brennan opinion except Justices Felix Frankfurter and John Marshall Harlan.

Call Ground Too Broad

A brief concurrence by Justice Frankfurter, joined by Justice Harlan, indicated that in their opinion the court had canvassed too much ground. They said simply that the statute as applied here was plainly constitutional.

In the Louisiana case the court's opinion was a two-paragraph per curiam, an unsigned opinion for the whole court. It relied on the Georgia decision just announced and on the opinion of the Louisian District judge, J. Skelly Wright.

Judge Wright found that the

Associated Press
Judge T. Hoyt Davis

Negroes' names had been removed from the rolls of the result of a Citizens Council "purge." He noted that 85 per cent of the Negro voters in Washington Parish had been stricken and only 0.07 per cent of the whites.

Judge Wright, in a sweeping decree, ordered the present registrar in the parish [county] and all of his successors to refrain from allowing racially-discriminated challenges to voters. He also enjoined leaders of the Citizens Council from renewing a campaign.

The Citizens Council's leaders have not yet appealed, and so their part of the case was

not decided today.

The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit had stayed Judge Wright's order as applied to the registrar. But the Justice Department asked the Supreme Court to settle the matter promptly so that the Negroes could vote in a Louisiana general election on April 19.

The court heard argument on the case last Monday, before formally agreeing to review it. Today, it granted review and affirmed Judge Wright's decision.

The case was argued by Assistant Attorneys General Weldon A. Cousins and Henry J. Roberts of Louisiana, and for the United States by J. Lee Rankin, the Solicitor General.

Georgia County Stands Firm

DAWSON, Ga., Feb. 29 (AP) —Terrell County will continue registering Negroes under a state law that disqualifies most of them, the chairman of the vote registration board said today.

James G. Raines, chief registrar, said that the United States Supreme Court's ruling today on the Terrell voting case wolud not alter registration procedure in his county.

Mr. Raines said, that registrars followed Georgia's 1958 Registration Act, which sets up qualifications most Negroes fail to meet. The largest Negro registration in recent years was 126 in 1954, when 3,650 white voters were on the rolls.

Georgia's Registration Act of 1958 offers two ways for prospective voters to qualify.

An applicant seeking to qualify on the basis of literacy is required to read intelligibly and write legibly a section of the Georgia or United States Constitution.

Or an applicant may qualify on the basis of good character and understanding of the duties of citizenship. In this case he must answer at least twenty of thirty questions on Federal and state governmental systems.

Mr. Raines said most of the Negro applicants had chosen to try the questions. Few white persons can answer accurately he said.

The questions include:

What is a republican form of government; what is the name of the state judicial circuit in which you live and what are the names of the counties or county in such circuit; what does the United States Constitution provide regarding the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus; name nine of the top state officials; how does the Constitution of Georgia provide that a county site may be changed; on what day and how often is the general election held in Georgia at which members of the General Assembly are elected?

Dixon Oxford, Georgia revenue Commissioner who is a member of the three-man board of registrars in Terrell County, declined comment on today's court ruling.

The third board member, William Smith, resigned a week ago. Mr. Smith also declined comment on the court ruling.

VOTING BILL ASKED

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Fringe Benefits Bypass Urged Of Rights Group

Mon. 3-14-60

WASHINGTON AP) — Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo) called on civil rights advocates Sunday to concentrate on passing a voting rights bill and stop wasting their strength on "fringe benefits."

Hennings said that while he favors all or most of the other provisions in the administrations's civil rights program, the heart of the problem is a bill "that will really permit Negroes who meet state qualifications to register and vote."

When Negroes start voting in adequate numbers, he said, "a lot of these other discriminations will disappear within a short time."

Hennings introduced a revised voting rights bill last Wednesday which he described in a statement Sunday as one that would be effectve and "need not be offensive to Southern officials."

The voting referee plan proposed in the administration bill, Hennings said, not only is offensive to the South but would probably be utterly ineffective and is of "very doubtful constitutionality."

Hennings said his plan would authorize the President to designate federal employes living and voting in the South as enrollment officers. They would be directed to enroll Negroes for voting who could meet state qualifications.

Two senators on opposite sides of the civil rights debate predicted the antibombing section of the administration's bill will be broadened to cover all types of property instead of just schools and churches.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky), one of the sponsors of the measure, told a reporter, "I see nothing wrong with doing that."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-NC) said he expects it to be done in the light of the Senate's action on another part of the bill that would have made obstruction of court orders in school desegregation cases a federal crime.

Ervin referred to the Senate's 65-19 adoption Friday of an amendment by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio) broadening this section to include labor case injunctions and all other federal court orders.

Some civil rights advocates called Lausche's amendment an "antilabor move" and once it had been adopted the Senate killed the whole section by a 49-35 vote on motion of Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore).

The next section of the seven-part bill would make it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any property used primarily for educational or religious purposes.

Southern opponents of the legislation have protested that this provision is unfairly drawn, that it excludes dynamitings in labor disputes for example.

Amendments to broaden it to cover residential, businesses and other types of property have been offered not only by Southern senators but by other senators.

Ervin told a reporter he thinks "it is dawning on people that this will make offenses for certain people and exempts others," that it fails to adhere "to the principle of the equal application of the laws."

Revision of the antibombing part of the bill to cover all types of property would bring it into line with a similar section in the civil rights bill now before the House.

Action on the House bill, less objectionable to Southern opponents in several respects than the Senate measure, may be completed by the middle of the week.

Once the House bill is passed, an attempt may be made to substitute it for the legislation that the Senate has battled over for four weeks now.

Told to Register In Barred Areas

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-12-60

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Atty. General William Rogers has urged Negroes to renew their efforts to register in areas where they have been barred.

This request was made as a result of the Supreme Court decision, which upheld the constitutionality of the major section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act. The court's decision was made on a case filed under the Act in Terrell County, Ga., in 1958.

A Federal Judge in Georgia ruled that the Act was unconstitutional. He based his decision on the contention that the act permitted suits against private citizens as well as state officials. This, he argued, was a violation of the 15th Amendment.

In the unanimous opinion Justice Brennan pointed out that the "'57 Act" was designed to prohibit private action aimed at depriving citizens of the right to vote on account of their race or color.

■

QUOTING FROM the decision of another case, Brennan warned the District Court that it "has no jurisdiction to pronounce any statute, either of a state or of the United States, void except as it is called upon to adjudge the legal rights of litigants in actual controversies."

The high court found that discrimination in its "clearest form" was being practiced by "state officials, within the course of their officia' duties, against the voting rights of United States citizens on the grounds of race or color. It, therefore, ruled that any law designed to deal with such discrimination is "appropriate legislation."

A separate, but concurring opinion in this case was written by Justices Frankfurter and Harlan.

In a related case the High Court ordered state officials in Washington County, La. to restore the names of the 1,377 Negroes who had been "purged" from the voting rolls.

The court ruled on this case in less than a week from the time it heard arguments on it. The court decided that the registrar of this Louisiana Parish had practiced discrimination by removing the names of 85 per cent of Negro voters from the rolls. Only 10 per cent of the whites were removed, although proportionately their applications contained as many discrepancies. The High Court gave the state officials 10 days in which to carry out this order.

[illegible]TH OPENS FIRE ON REFEREE PLAN FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Senator Ervin Calls Proviso Unconstitutional — Bill's Foes Press Amendment

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31—[illegible] Senators opened an [illegible] today to make weak[illegible] changes in the voting referee plan contained in the civil rights bill.

The attack was led by Sam J. Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, on ground cleared for the Southern forces by Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee.

In a floor speech Senator Ervin contended that the central provision of the referee plan violated the Fifth Amendment's guarantee of due process of law.

Civil rights advocates, he charged, are trying to force its enactment despite its clearly unconstitutional nature, thus [illegible] the principle of [illegible] law to write punitive legislation against the South.

No member of the civil rights [illegible] would endorse the principle of the referee plan, he said, "if the issue was the guilt or innocence of a few crapshooters in a [illegible] crap game."

Challenges Process

But when this group turned its attention to civil rights, he declared, it always operated on the general presumption that every member of the Caucasian race who happens to reside below the Mason-Dixon Line is a [illegible] character," un[illegible] of the same constitutional protections commonly accorded "murderers, thieves, [illegible] smugglers and kidnappers."

[illegible] Ervin's argument [illegible] on the provision permitting court-appointed voting referees to register qualified Negroes without the attendance of contesting local authorities.

He contended that registration by a court referee amounted to a judicial process in which Negro applicants, in effect, charged wrongdoing against local registrars.

Amendment Countered

Congress would not consider passing a law permitting complainants in a libel suit against a newspaper to make their case in a "star chamber" proceeding without permitting the paper's lawyers to appear, he argued.

The essential elements of due process, he said, are proper notice to the defendant, an opportunity to be heard and the right to a defense in an orderly proceeding.

These elements would not be present in the referee process proposed by the Administration, he asserted.

"What is involved," he said, "is whether we're going to pay lip service to the Fifth Amendment, or whether we're going to make due-process clause a living force in this bill."

The Southern forces are behind an amendment originated by Senator Kefauver, which would force referees to give local registrars two days' notice before taking registrations and permit them to send lawyers to the proceeding.

The counter argument of the civil rights bloc was stated by Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, Republicans of New York. They contended that the Kefauver amendment would destroy the referee plan by broadening opportunities for a hostile white commu½nity to intimidate potential Negro voters.

The requirements of due process, they argued, would be served by procedures required before and after the referee acted. For example, they said, before referees were appointed the coulrt would have to rule that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination against Negro voters was general in the community.

After the referee had drawn his registration lists, local authorities would be able to challenge individuals in court on the ground that they were not qualified under state law.

To permit local authorities to turn the referee proceeding into a contested judicial hearing would discourage Negroes from trying to register and thus destroy the purpose of the bill, the rights bloc has contended.

"It would be wrong," Senator Javits said, "if in some straining after due process" the Senate should do "quite unwittingly, something that will nullify what we are trying to get at."

Senator Kefauver, meanwhile, offered to modify his amendment to eliminate the possibility that lawyers for local authorities could take part in the referee process. He would permit them to attend to take transcripts.

He said he had no intention of gutting the bill, as rights advocates had charged.

SENATE BROADENS RIGHTS PROVISION

68-20 Vote Would Make It a Crime to Obstruct All Types of Court Orders

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30—The Senate rewrote the House civil rights bill today to provide new criminal penalties for obstructing all types of court orders. The vote was 68 to 20.

Then, in a burst of speed, it adopted by voice vote a series of minor amendments recommended last night by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Before quiting tonight it had approved all committee amendments except a controversial change sponsored by Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, in the bill's voting-referee provision.

Debate on the Kefauver amendment will resume when the Senate meets tomorrow.

The changes guaranteed that the measure must be returned to the House of Representatives, where further Southern obstructing moves will be possible, after it passes the Senate.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, announced that he would hold the Senate in night session this week and next if necessary to speed action on the bill.

Today's principal change, broadening the section dealing with obstruction of court orders, raises legal questions that have never been fully explored despite the long rights debate.

In opposing the change, some non-Southern members objected that the bill could now affect a wide variety of cases with unsuspected consequences.

In its House version, the bill made it a crime only to obstruct orders in school integration cases. The Southerners had fought this provision on the ground that it was "class" or "sectional" legislation designed to apply only to the South.

Despite some Northern objection that the broader language might convert it into an anti-labor statute, the Southern bloc picked up powerful support among Republicans and many border-state Democrats.

The change foreshadows a later fight by industrial-state Senators to kill the entire section. In a similar test March 11—that later proved meaningless—they succeeded in killing the broadened clause with the help of the Southerners.

Whether they can do so again, however, is doubtful, for the Republicans are now under advice from the Administration that even the broadened form is better than no language at all.

A Routine Vote

Today's action on the bill's first section came with surprising suddenness a short time after the Senate had taken a routine procedural vote to resume floor action on the rights measure. The vote was 71 to 17, with only Southern Democrats in opposition.

Normally motions to take up a bill are subject to filibuster. The Southern bloc had earlier decided, however, not to make a stand at this point. Even had they wanted to, it would have been impossible today.

Senator Johnson used the unusual procedure of "motioning up" the bill during the Senate's "morning hour"—a period of indefinite duration reserved for the introduction of new bills and the delivery of short speeches. Under Senate rules, motions to take up a bill that are made during the "morning hour" are not debatable.

The vote to resume action renewed a debate that opened seven weeks and three days ago, on Feb. 15. Last Thursday when the House bill was passed the Senate discarded everything it had done over the previous seven weeks and voted to work on the House bill.

The bill was sent for a brief sojourn in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which reported it back to the floor last night severely pruned. One of the committee changes was the broadened version of the section dealing with court orders.

14 Other Changes Made

Fourteen other changes were made. Some were merely technical language changes. Others represented slight concessions to the South, but only one threatened to weaken the bill materially.

This was the amendment sponsored by Senator Kefauver, and powerful sentiment was building today for killing it on the Senate floor. The Kefauver amendment, striking at the Administration's voting-referee plan, would probably discourage Southern Negroes from trying to register to vote, in the estimate of most of the Senate's non-Southern members.

Under the plan, Federal District judges would appoint referees to register qualified Negro voters in areas where the court found they had been systematically blocked by local authorities.

Applicants before the referee would be heard ex parte; that is, the registration process would not be open for opposing local authorities to challenge applicants.

The Kefauver amendment would change this to permit the local registrar or his lawyer to "appear" during the proceeding. It would also force the referee to give local authorities two days' written notice of his intention to take applications.

Several Republican senators protested today that this would destroy the referee plan by introducing potential intimidating participants into the process. It was also argued that it might complicate the registration process discouragingly.

Moreover, despite Southern arguments that lawyers would not be entitled to participate, others noted that the Kefauver amendment's authorization for them to "appear" created an ambiguity on this point.

Johnson Also Opposed

The Republicans met this morning and decided to present a solid front against the amendment when the vote comes. In addition, Senator Johnson indicated that he would throw his influence against it in its present form.

SENATE SEEKING VOTE THIS WEEK FOR RIGHTS BILL

Southern Resistance Easing —Both Sides Grow Weary of Prolonged Debate

FILIBUSTER IS UNLIKELY

Some Hope Is Seen for Quick Approval in House—Few Changes Are Expected

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3—A weary United States Senate may finish its work this week on the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

The Senate has been debating civil rights since Feb. 15, and a conclusion this week would make just about every member happy.

Despite public protestations of continued ardor for or against the legislation, all sides are tired of the talk and of the issue.

The Southerners had threatened to filibuster in earnest to prevent a vote on final passage. But it appears now that they will be satisfied with fairly brief denunciations for the record. If so, the Senate vote could come soon.

South's Resistance Easing

Southern resistance has cooled as it has become more and more apparent that the

President Called 'Happy' Over Civil Rights Measure

Dirksen Reports View and Says G. O. P. Will Take Credit for the Bill—Final Approval in Senate Approaching

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5—Republican Congressional leaders said today that President Eisenhower was "happy" with the civil rights bill awaiting passage in the Senate.

Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate's Republican leader, said that in the 1960 political campaign the party would "point with pride" to the voting-rights measure as "an Administration bill."

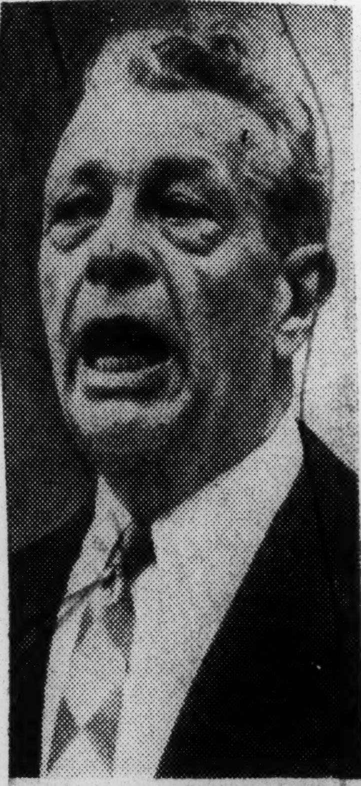
Although claiming it as an Administration victory, Mr. Dirksen allotted some of the credit to Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader. "The majority leader has certainly been cooperative," he said. "That I can say to the whole wide world."

Mr. Dirksen's comments were made at a news conference after this morning's White House meeting between Republican Congressmen and the President.

The bill, honed down to a voting-rights measure and two new general criminal statutes on bombing and obstruction of court orders, is ready for passage after a final tide of Southern oratory subsides.

Today was largely given over to voting down minor Southern amendments and giving the Southerners a last chance to perfect their records. The Senate met into the night for this purpose.

The atmosphere around the Senate today was like an obstetrical ward waiting room in the hour before dawn. Now and then messengers wandered on



Associated Press Wirephoto

PRAISES RIGHTS BILL: Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois at news conference after meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House.

stage with whispered messages about the progress of the voting in Wisconsin. The only other excitements were some lackadaisical guessing about when the Senate would finally finish its labor on the rights bill and debating whether the product would be "meaningful."

Senator Dirksen, admittedly optimistic, was guessing that tomorrow would see the bill passed. Senator Johnson, who hates to be caught in a wrong guess, figured it would take longer.

Sees Speedy Agreement

Senator Dirksen said the Senate's bill, which differs slightly from the version passed by the House, could probably be approved without change by the House and be sent directly to the President. This would eliminate weeks of haggling in a Senate-House conference over differences in the two bills.

For weeks the Senate's leaders have been warning of dangers to the bill in the intricate conference procedure, under which the Southern minority wields great influence.

Today, however, Mr. Dirksen said the Republicans had found a device in the House rules under which the Senate bill could be brought directly to the House floor and voted upon.

The Speaker of the House, he said, could recognize a member to "motion up" the bill for a vote on agreeing to the Senate changes after it had been sent over from the Senate and deposited on the Speaker's desk. Memories were vague today about whether this procedure had ever been used before.

Cites Alternate Method

An alternative method, Mr. Dirksen said, would be for the House Rules Committee to take the Senate bill—following traditional procedure—then release it to the full House to vote only on agreeing to the Senate changes.

The political question of whether the bill is "meaningful" was under way today. Senator Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania, who wanted a tougher, broader measure, has already described it as "a weak Republican bill."

Asked for comment, Senator Dirksen replied, "that is the opinion—and only an opinion—of a Philadelphia lawyer." The bill's voting-rights section "has plenty of teeth in it," he declared. Moreover, he said, there is adequate authority for punishing anyone who wilfully interferes with a school-integration order or a court order in a labor case.

Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, said complaints that the bill was not "meaningful" were "just so much hogwash."

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, leaned to the non-"meaningful" view. "Not very satisfactory," was his summation.

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final legislation will be limited primarily to voting rights. The only really significant provision of the bill as it stands permits appointment of voting referees by the Federal courts to enroll Negro voters where state officials will not do so.

There will undoubtedly be further attempts by Northern liberals to broaden the bill by amendment. But they cannot take much hope from last Friday's 48-to-38 vote to table, or kill, an amendment to set up a statutory commission against job discrimination by Government contractors.

Some Senators who had endorsed the commission idea in principle voted to table it, on the ground that broadening the civil rights bill now would lead to all-out Southern resistance and prevent its passage. Among these voters was the Republican leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois.

Amendments likely to be offered include the Administration proposal for Federal aid to school districts that desegregate. The so-called Part 3 provision, empowering the Attorney General to sue in behalf of anyone's civil rights, may also be offered.

The Southerners may have some weakening amendments. Thus far, the Senate has stood off all attempts to make substantial changes in the Administratin's central voting proposal.

Once the Senate acts, the bill goes back to the House. A single objection there will force the measure back into the Rules Committee, whose chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, is an implacable opponent of civil rights legislation.

Despite Mr. Smith's well-known feelings, there is some speculation that he might grant without much objection a rule permitting the House to vote on the bill precisely as sent over from the Senate. If the House agreed, the legislation would go to the White House.

On other matters, the House is scheduled to take up tomorrow a bill to permit the admission of a limited number of European refugees in the next two years. The bill is sponsored by Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

The House is also to vote on a compromise bill to regulate bank mergers. It would require approval of the controller of the currency, the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for any merger. These agencies would be formally advised by Justice Department on antitrust considerations.

This is also the week of the cherry blossom festival in Washington. There are no blossoms yet, but officials are confident the blooms will appear before the end of the festival next Sunday.

Vote Returns Measure To House For Action

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 4-9-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate passed a civil rights bill Friday night after eight weeks of battling.

The roll-call vote was 71-18. The 18 were the Southern senators who fought the bill every step of the way.

The measure, aimed primarily at enforcing Negro voting rights, goes back to the House for action on Senate amendments.

Congressional leaders were hopeful the House, which passed substantially the same bill by a 311-109 vote on March 24, would accept the Senate changes.

This would make it unnecessary to set up a Senate-House conference to compromise the differences, most of which are relatively minor.

SHARP SPLIT

Senate passage of the bill came over bitter opposition of Southern members, who lost 70-19 a last-ditch effort to send it back to the Judiciary Committee for more hearings. The final vote capped a struggle that began Feb. 15 and was featured by more than a week of record-smashing, around-the-clock sessions.

Forty-two Democrats and 29 Republicans supported the bill on final passage, with 18 Southern Democrats opposed.

All of the 11 senators missing on the vote, 5 Democrats and 6 Republicans, were announced in favor of passage.

Public galleries were only about half filled as the roll was called shortly before 8 p.m. There was no applause or other demonstration when the result was announced.

Many of the senators appeared to be in a hurry to get away and left the chamber immediately after the vote.

The ...year debate pointed up the sharp North-South division among Senate Democrats on the civil rights issue.

Southern senators denounced the bill to the end as an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights. Some of their Northern Democratic colleagues called it a weak, watered-down bill—a sham.

But Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who worked in tandem to steer the bill through the Senate, said it marked a forward step.

VOTING RIGHTS

Dirksen said last Tuesday that President Eisenhower was "quite happy" with it, even though the bill does not carry out some of the administration's major civil rights proposals.

Johnson, who urged all along a bill based primarily on protection of voting rights, said he thought it represented the will of a substantial majority of the Senate.

The heart of the measure is designed to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to register and vote without discrimination because of race or color.

In any area where a federal district court found a pattern or practice of racial discrimination, the judge, or referees appointed by him, could register qualified Negroes. Their right to vote would then be enforced through the court's contempt powers.

The court action would be initiated by the attorney general, who was empowered by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to seek injunctions against discriminatory practices by election officials.

The Montgomery Advertiser

The bill passed Friday night also would require records of all elections for federal officials to be preserved for 22 months and made available to the attorney general for inspection upon demand.

Montgomery, Ala.

Two other sections are in the nature of general criminal statutes. One provides penalties for obstructing federal court orders by force or threats and the other prescribes punishment for fleeing across states lines to avoid prosecution for bombing schools, churches, or any other buildings.

The bill also would permit the federal government to provide schooling for children of members of the armed forces in areas where the public schools are closed by disputes over racial integration.

Sat. 4-9-60

Two major Eisenhower proposals failed to win approval of either the Senate or House.

One would have authorized federal financial and technicial aid to local school districts that voluntarily undertook to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision.

This also would have given congressional endorsement to the court's ruling and would have called on the state and local governments to take steps toward eliminating segregation in their schools.

The other would have created a permanent commission to seek the elimination of racial discrimination in the hiring of workers by federal contractors and employers generally.

WORK AS TEAM

This would have replaced an existing anti-job discrimination committee set up by presidential order, with Vice President Richard M. Nixon as its chairman.

Both proposals were included in the administration bill put before the Senate by Dirksen Feb. 15, but he teamed up with Johnson to defeat them after the House failed to write them into its bill.

The party leaders argued that any such additions to the House-passed measure would scuttle chances for the enactment of any civil rights legislation at this session of Congress.

Southern senators were bitterly opposed to both proposals.

One of the Southern leaders, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va), viewed the final outcome as a victory for the South.

"With our backs to the wall," he said in a statement, "the Southerners withstood the power of the federal government, the political pressure of those states appealing to the Negro vote, and the propaganda of the facilities available to the NAACP—National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

"The more vicious proposals, and the worst features of the administration bill were eliminated."

Senate Moves Rights Action Near Passage

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 4-8-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate brought its civil rights bill almost to the point of passage Thursday, shutting off all further amendments.

An indefinite amount of speech-making remained, however, both by the outnumbered Southern opponents of the bill and by its supporters from the North and West.

Late this afternoon there came a time when no one had an amendment to offer, and the Senate proceeded with the third reading of the bill.

This meant no more amendments could be offered.

One amendment got through Thursday, after the Senate rejected 73-18 a proposal to kill the whole voting section of the bill.

FRIDAY SESSION

The amendment, adopted 80-11, was designed to settle fears that in helping Southern Negroes to vote, the bill might discriminate against white voters.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, gave assurance there would be no roll calls Thursday night. He called for a long session Friday, however, and one on Saturday if necessary, in an effort to pass the bill. The Senate is now in its eighth week of considering it.

AMENDMENT TABLED

Johnson said he knew many senators opposed to the bill, and some of those who favored it, still had speeches they wanted to make.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) wanted to know whether cloture the arbitrary cutting off of debate—was being considered.

Johnson said he didn't think he needed to discuss the situation beyond Saturday.

Southern senators opposed to the civil rights bill spent more than four hours of a night session blasting its provisions before empty desks.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga) led off. When he sat down Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) took over. Next it was Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss).

Just as the Senate appeared ready to quit after 11½ hours, Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-SC), who has talked more than 24 hours in a stretch in the recent past, stepped out of the Democratic cloakroom.

Thurmond had a reading stand placed on his desk, put a three-inch thick manuscript on it, munched some pills or candy and began talking.

As each Southern speaker concluded the next man up congratulated him on a fine speech.

Stennis said the civil rights bill may be "a great landmark" in an effort to nullify and undermine the states and state government."

He recalled how Hitler weakened and destroyed the German Parliament or Reichstag before he grabbed power there.

Thurmond, starting what appeared to be a lengthy speech, said the bill was before the Senate because of election-year politics.

The first vote Thursday was to table and thus kill an amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) to strike out the bill's registration and voting section.

This section provides for a system under which federal judges, or referees appointed by them could register qualified Negroes as voters in areas where the court had found a pattern of discrimination existed.

Under this section, as the bill came from the House, if time before an election were short, a court could authorize an applicant to vote provisionally, subject to a later decision on his qualifications which would decide whether the vote would be counted.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) and other Southerners protested this would mean a federal judge could register Negroes up to the day before an election.

State laws, on the other hand, require that voters be registered from 30 days to six months in advance of an election.

Russell contended this could only mean that whites would be discriminated against.

The Senate leaders, Democrat Johnson of Texas and Republican Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, agreed Russell had a point.

Dirksen offered an amendment saying that an applicant for federal registration, whose application had not been ruled on prior to election day, could vote provisionally if "qualified to vote under state law."

Civil Rights Bill Unlikely To Affect Primaries Here

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Adv. 4-12-60

By REX THOMAS
AP Staff Writer

There is little, if any, chance that the civil rights bill pending in Congress will have any direct bearing on the May primaries in Alabama.

By the time the measure is enacted into law—assuming of course, that it will be—it almost certainly will be too late for Negroes to register for the Democratic Party elections.

House leaders in Washington say they are hopeful the bill can be delivered to President Eisenhower late this month, perhaps the week of April 24.

HOUSE WILL CONCUR

Their prediction is based on the thought that the House will concur in Senate amendments. If the House refuses, final passage will take longer.

Two factors, combined, will make it impossible for complaining Negroes to register as voters in time for the May 3 primary.

First, the civil rights bill itself spells out a registration procedure which in itself will take perhaps weeks to run through.

Then, Alabama law prohibits county registration boards from meeting and adding new voters, white or Negro, to the list within 10 days before an election.

A provision in the civil rights measure says applicants for voting must be qualified under state law. Consequently, election officials certainly would question any new voters certified by federal referees within the 10-day restricted period.

For the same reason, there is likely to be little provisional voting by Negroes whose status is still undetermined on election day.

MAY 13 RUNOFF

That question might arise in the May 31 runoff primary, but there is little likelihood of it in the first election next month, simply because of the time-consuming procedure set forth in the civil rights bill.

The U.S. attorney general must first ask a federal judge to determine that a pattern of discrimination against Negroes exists in a particular locality. If the court finds there is discrimination, it can appoint a referee to handle applications from prospective voters.

Then, after interviewing the applicants for registration the referee makes a report back to the federal judge.

All that takes time. And there's still more delay to come.

The court sends the list of names to the state attorney general and gives him 10 days to show why the Negroes shouldn't be registered.

TOO MUCH TIME

And if state officials can produce public records or other evidence to contest applications, the federal judge must have a hearing.

All of that takes too much time for much to be done beore the May primaries.

The civil rights measure may help Negroes vote in the general elections in November, but there again is a drawback.

Unless they are veterans, or otherwise exempt from poll tax, or unless they paid the tax before Feb. 1, they cannot vote in any election this year. That applies to all voters, white or Negro.

Town Declines Pawn Role In Negro Debate

BOZEMAN, Mont. (AP) — City commissioners of this Montana State College city said yesterday they do not intend to allow Bozeman to be used as a pawn in the civil rights dispute.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) told the House of Representatives in Washington he queried 11 cities in districts of congressmen supporting civil rights measures.

He asked Bozeman and 10 other cities about their willingness to accept 150 Negro families as residents. Williams said he got no reply from nine cities, including Bozeman.

The Bozeman commissioners met yesterday, considered the query and issued this statement:

"The city administration understands the problems of the Negro. However, handling 150 families of any race would be impossible because of the inadequate housing and employment.

"The city administration does not intend to allow Bozeman to be used as a pawn in the present civil rights legislative fight."

The Afro American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-14-60 P. 9

Here's How To Use New Civil Rights Law

WASHINGTON

The 15th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution was adopted 90 years ago. Its purpose was and is to guarantee the voting rights of all citizens.

The Amendment states that a citizen's right to "vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race. . . ."

Contained in the Amendment is an implicit invitation to Congress to pass the necessary enforcing legislation.

LAST MONTH Congress finally got around to passing a civil rights bill which the Administration says at heart is a "voting bill."

The measure was the second piece of civil rights legislation to pass Congress in 85 years, the first being the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Last Friday, President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill and it became the law of the land.

The new law, the President declared, is "an historic step toward" and "holds great promise of making the 15th Amendment of the Constitution fully meaningful."

CRITICS OF the law disagree with both the President and the author of the law, Attorney General William P. Rogers.

The effectiveness of the bill as a voting guarantee, they declare, is negative.

Instead of making it easier for colored citizens of the South to register and vote, the new law will make it harder, critics contend.

An official of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, appointed by the President, predicts that the first law suit brought under authority of the law will result in a Supreme Court test.

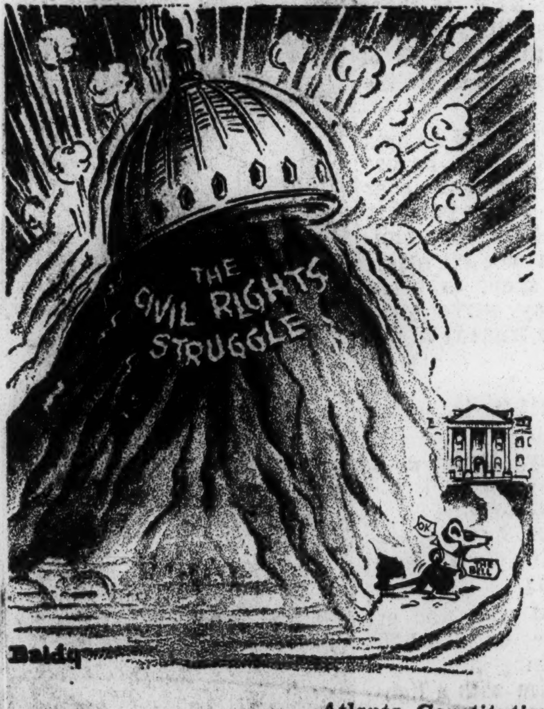
* * *

IN ANY EVENT, the following are steps to be taken by citizens who have reason to believe they are denied the right to register and vote because of color and race:

1. Complain to the Justice Department.
2. The U.S. Attorney General asks the Federal Court of the area to determine if there is a pattern of racial discrimination.
3. If the court establishes there is a pattern of racial discrimination, it is required to appoint vote referees as officers of the court to handle applications of those seeking registration.

* * *

"The Mountain Labored. . . ."



—Atlanta Constitution

"Looks Like There's Nothing But Paper In Here"

—New York Post

4. THE APPLICANT must show referees he is qualified under state law to register and vote.

5. The referees report their findings to the court, compelling a list of applicants they consider qualified under state law.

6. The court sends the list to the State Attorney General and gives him and others concerned 10 days to show cause why they applicants should not be approved.

7. If the state officials object and are able to back it up with public records or other evidence, the court or referees hold a hearing.

(Questions of the applicant's literacy or similar qualifications are not open to challenge, but are determined by the referees.)

* * *

8. IF THE STATE officials do not object, or are overruled, the court declares the applicants qualified as voters. Copies of the list are served on election officials.

9. If persons so registered are prevented from voting by any officials, said officials may be adjudged in contempt of court and punished.

If the official or officials resign as means of blocking the voter, the court may act against the state itself.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the voting section, other major provisions of the new law are as follows:

Make it a Federal crime to use threats or force to impede the enforcement of any Federal court orders, including those issued in school integration disputes.

Make it a Federal crime to cross state lines in flight from prosecution or punishment for bombing any building or structure.

This section also would make it a Federal crime to aid or abet the interstate movement of explosives for use in illegal bombing, and authorize penalties up to death if the bombings have fatal results.

Require state and local election officials to preserve for 22 months all election records, and to make the documents available to the Attorney General for examination on his written demand.

Allow the government to provide educational facilities for the children of members of the armed forces on active duty in areas where public schools have been closed as a result of integration disputes.

Allow members of the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings individually.

Ala. moves fast to keep U.S. out of vote picture

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — In what was interpreted as a hurried move to forestall the appointment of a Federal voting referee, Gov. John Patterson appointed two registrars for Macon County.

The previous board quit under investigation of vote-denial complaints by the Civil Rights Commission. Subsequent appointees turned down the post.

Now, that the Civil Rights bill has become law, Wheeler Dyson and Wayne Raney have accepted appointment as registrars. A federal referee could only have functioned in the absence of registrars. Now colored prospective voters will have to apply through the two new appointees — one from Tuskegee and the other from Hardaway.

Rabbis Hear Civil Rights Plea; Community Action Is Suggested

Retiring Assembly Leader Urges Jews to Participate —Sandrow Elected

By IRVING SPIEGEL
Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., May 11—The outgoing head of the Rabbinical Assembly of America urged leaders of Conservative Judaism today to press for a strong civil rights program in their communities.

Rabbi Isaac Klein, the retiring president, told 500 rabbis that "as Jews, we stand religiously committed to the equality of man before God without the distinction of race, color or creed."

His annual report marked the sixtieth-anniversary convention of the assembly at the Grossinger Hotel. The assembly included 700 rabbis who serve more than 1,500,000 Conservative worshipers.

Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth El in Cedarhurst, L. I., was unanimously elected president. He is a member of the State Commission Against Discmrimination.

Rabbi Klein, leader of Temple Emmanuel in Buffalo, called attention to the plight of Jews behind the Iron Curtain. He proposed an appeal to "the leaders of the great nations who will soon meet at the summit to provide for the rights and freedom of the people they represent."

"Without the freedom of the spirit," he said, "survival has no value. With the checking of nuclear weapons there should also come the emancipation of the human spirit."

Resolutions dealing with domestic and foreign issues were adopted. One called for legislation on the city and state level to abolish capital punishment. Another appealed to the United Nations to "ceaselessly pursue its goal to keep the Suez Canal open, thus eliminating a serious obstacle to eventual peace in the Middle East." This referred to the United Arab Republic's discrimination against Israel's use of the canal.

The group lauded the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. "as a religious leader and founder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference [who] has infused the struggle for civil rights with renewed moral and ethical vigor."

Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow

Other elected included Rabbis Theodore Friedman of South Orange, N. J., vice president; S. Gershon Levi of Jamaica, Queens, treasurer; Eli A. Bohnen of Providence, R. I., recording secretary, and Morris Goodblatt of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary.

Advisory Rights Hearing

Council Charges Pupil Act Used To Preserve Segregation In NC

CHARLOTTE (UPI) — The North Carolina Council on Human Relations charged Saturday that the State's 1955 Pupil Assignment Act is "being used to preserve segregation in the public schools of the State."

Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler of Charlotte, chairman of the Council, told the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights that the Council believes "administration of the law has resulted in acts of discrimination which may have immeasurably deleterious effects on the minds and hearts of our youth, both white and Negro."

In a statement which the committee agreed to submit to the parent U. S. Civil Rights Commission, the Council said that "the annual mass assignment in North Carolina of students to segregated schools makes mockery of our claim that race has not been the important factor in these decision."

The committee agreed to submit the statement to the parent body "for information" but voted 4-2 against submitting it with the Commission's approval.

The motion that it be first approved by the committee was made by board member Marion Wright of Linville Falls and seconded by C. O. Pearson of Durham, chief North Carolina counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Charlotte attorney Paul Ervin, chairman of the committee's subcommittee studying education, objected on the grounds that the question of the use of the assignment act "is now before he courts."

He noted that the question of the assignment act being used to preserve segregation has been raised in a Mecklenburg County school integration suit in which he and Pearson are opposing attorneys.

The discussion of the Council's charge came after the committee agreed to adopt Ervin's report that "discrimination on account of race in public education in North Carolina is general."

The subcommittee's reprot noted that 77 Negro children now attend formerly white schools in North Carolina and that 42 are enrolled in Craven and Wayne County schools primarily attempted by children of military personnel.

In a report on racial discrimination in the field of voter registration, Pearson told the committee "We'll find out next month whether we have any problems." Committee Chairman McNeill Smith said the group hoped to have further information on the question following the registration period for the Nov. 8 General Election.

Smith noted that in the past there has been little the committee could do regarding complaints of denial of the right to vote because the complainants "haven't known the proper procedure to follow.

"It doesn't do much good for them to come to us later with affidavits about discrimination if they haven't followed the appeal procedure laid down in the state laws," Smith said.

He said that an appeal from denial of the right to register must be made in writing to the registrar by 5 p.m. of the day following the denial. "Then it's up to the local board of education to hold a hearing on the appeal."

Reporting on discrimination in employment, Wright said that the study had been slowed by federal government red tape. He said the subcommittee planned to question the State Employment Security Commission, State and Federal government agencies in North Carolina and North Carolina contractors doing business under federal contracts.

He said the Employment Security Commission "co-operated with promptness and candor" but the questioning of the other groups had been stalled in Washington.

The committee will hold its next meeting in mid-November, probably at Greenville.

Say Florida Congressmen Opposed All Rights Laws

Chicago Defender P. 7

TAMPA, Fla.—An official for the Florida State Conference of NAACP Branches revealed that the voting records of all of Florida's eight Congressmen were in opposition to rights guaranteeing civil rights with one exception.

R. W. Saunders, NAACP field secretary, said the one exception was that of Dante B. Fascell who voted favorably for support of the Civil Rights Bill in 1960.

Saunders stated that all of Florida's Congressmen voted against the following measures with the exception noted above:

Powell amendment banning segregation in schools constructed with Federal funds.

Support of passage to Federal Aid to School Construction.

1960 Civil Rights Bill.

Failed to sign petition calling for discharge of Civil Rights Bills from House Rules Committee.

Voted against extending life of U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

Voted against defeat of House of Representatives Bill calling for curb of authority of U.S. Supreme Court.

Saunders said both Senators Holland and Smathers were opposed to all civil rights matters. Bills which would have been favorable to the Negro and which the two senators opposed:

Oct. 22-28, 1960

Favored tabling Anderson motion to modify rule 22 which would have limited debate.

Opposed Keating school desegregation amendment to Civil Rights bill.

Opposed support of Javits Committee on Equal Opportunity amendment to Civil Rights bill.

Opposed the anti-poll tax bill.

... leaner than any other time.

Civil Rights Commission.

Opposed Douglas cloture motion to break filibuster rule on Civil Rights bill.

Opposed case amendment adding part III to 1960 Civil Rights bill.

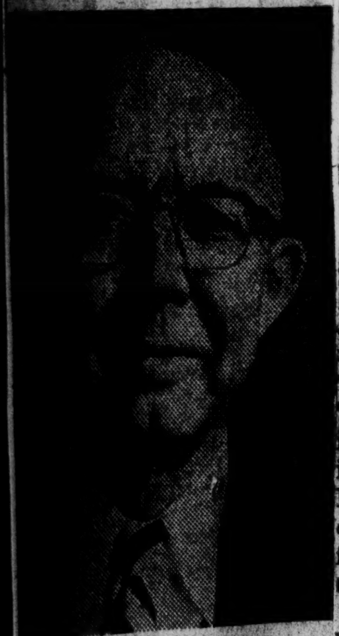
Opposed passage of the 1960 Civil Rights bill.

"In other words," Saunders said, "any bill which might have benefitted civil rights or equal opportunity, Congressmen from Florida were against."

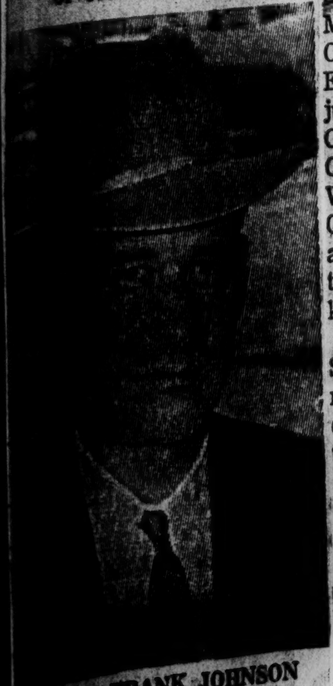
'TRAIL BLAZERS' FOR RIGHTS

2 Montgomery U.S. Judges Praised By Time Magazine

Two Montgomery Federal judges are included in a Time magazine list of eight "trail blazers" in the civil rights field.



JUDGE R. T. RIVES
Of Court Of Appeals



JUDGE FRANK JOHNSON
Of U.S. District Court

They are Richard T. Rives, [illegible] judge of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and [illegible] M. Johnson Jr., U.S. District Court judge for Middle Alabama.

The local men and six other federal jurists were lauded in the Dec. 5 issue of Time for decisions implementing the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

'HONOR ROLL'

Time described the "honor roll" of federal judges as being "without precedent in U.S. legal annals."

Two decisions that resulted in desegregation of Montgomery public parks and buses were cited as Johnson's main contributions to civil rights.

Rives received praise from Time for upholding Johnson's ruling on parks and for establishing a "far-reaching principle that Negroes cannot be convicted of crime in counties" barring them from jury service.

OTHER MEMBERS

Other members of the honor list were as follows:

James Skelly Wright, U.S. district judge in Louisiana; John Minor Wisdom, judge of Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Walter E. Hoffman, U.S. District Court judge for Eastern Virginia; Ben Clarkson Connally, U.S. District Court judge for Southern Texas; William A. Bootle, U.S. District Court judge for Middle Georgia, and Ronald N. Davies, U.S. District Court judge for North Dakota.

All of the judges are native Southerners except Davies, who made the honor list for his handling of the Little Rock integration dispute.

The magazine reserved its greatest accolade for Judge Wright, who during the past few weeks has engaged in a vigorous fight with the Louisiana governor and Legislature over integration of two New Orleans schools.

Democrats Pressed To Vote Rights Bill

Washington Post, D.C.
Fri. 8/12/60
P. 15-a

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

Civil-rights advocates are seeking Democratic Party action in the present session of Congress to enact a bill that includes promises of both the Democratic and Republican platforms.

They hope for a change in attitude on the part of Democratic Senators who on Monday by a near-party-line vote killed a civil rights measure introduced by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.).

The Democrats contended that taking up the controversial civil rights question would delay passage of other legislation.

Behind the move to reactivate civil rights proposals in this session is the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a group of some 30 organizations interested in minority problems. Members include the National Asosciation for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action.

Hearings Already Held

The Conference is pushing for civil rights provisions contained in both platforms and on which congressional hearings already have been held. This includes Federal aid to districts voluntarily desegregating schools, authority for the Attorney General to seek injunctions in civil rights cases, and statutory compliance authority for the commission on nondiscrimination in Government contracts.

Spokesmen for the Conference presented their views to Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential nominee, on Wednesday, and are seeking a similar interview with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican nominee.

At present, there are varying opinions as to what steps the Democratic Party should ...

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., former national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and one of the spokesmen for the Conference, took the position that now is the time to push for legislation since the Republicans would be obligated to vote for it.

Reported Urging Delay

On the other hand, Frank D. Reeves, District Democratic National Committeeman and a Kennedy adviser, reportedly has counseled that it would be better to put off civil rights legislation since the Democratic Party cannot afford the risk of an inner party North-South struggle at this time. Reeves could not be reached for comment.

Both Rauh and Reeves were delegates from the District to the Democratic Convention. Reeves seconded the nomination of Kennedy. Rauh moved over from support of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) to Kennedy but opposed the nomination of Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) for the vice presidency. He branded Kennedy's choice of Johnson as a betrayal of the civil rights plank of the platform which Rauh helped to draft.

A different form of pressure was put on the Democratic Party to take action yesterday by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.). He told a news conference in New York that he will campaign on what he called failure of the Democratic-controlled Congress to pass "minimal" civil rights legislation. Javits and 11 other Republicans following defeat of the Dirksen measure introduced another civil rights bill Wednesday.

He was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that the ::top heavy majority" of Democrats that voted to kill the Dirksen bill should be able just as easily to "fulfill its campaign promise" and vote out civil rights legislation

Opponent Challenges Douglas on Johnson

OQUAWKA, Ill., Aug. 11 (AP)—Samuel Witwer, Republican candidate for a United States Senate seat, contended tonight that Sen. Paul Douglas has declared Illinois out-of-bounds for campaigning by the Democratic nominee for Vice President, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Witwer opposes Democratic Douglas in the Nov. 8 election. He told a Republican meeting Sen. Douglas "is sore about being pushed around by Johnson to the point where the Illinois Senator is virtually ineffective in advancing legislation."

Johnson is the Democratic leader in the Senate.

iWtwer challenged Douglas to "tell the people what you really think of Lyndon Johnson, including his civil rights attitudes, his leadership of the Democratic Party in the Senate and his political philosophy."

Witwer also raised a question about the degree of Douglas enthusiasm for the Democratic nominee for President Sen. John F. Kennedy. He recalled that Douglas did not attend the Democratic nominating convention last month.

Kennedy Heckled By GOP

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Sun. 8-14-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican senators heckled Democratic presidential candidates about civil rights Saturday.

The Democratic nominees, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, ignored the Republican challenge that they employ drastic tactics to shut off a potential filibuster.

P. 1

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SOUTHERN FILIBUSTER

All but four participating Democrats voted to shelve the bill on the grounds that to bring it up would provoke a Southern filibuster and end chances of passing other legislation in a session it is planned to end before Labor Day.

Cooper said the Democrats had "put up a smokescreen that we can't even look at this subject without obstructing the work of the Senate."

Cooper contended that if the Democratic leaders would join in bringing in a cloture petition, a compact civil rights bill could be passed without disrupting the legislative schedule.

Under the cloture procedure, two-thirds of those voting would have to approve to limit talk.

DEMOCRATIC PLANK

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) backed Cooper's proposal. He said that if the Democrats don't pass a bill in this session, their strong platform declaration on civil rights will become "a hollow mockery of partisan pretension."

Javits and Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn) said the least the Democrats could do would be to clear the way for passage of the two-point bill.

It would provide for the creation of a commission to supervise equal job opportunities on government contract projects.

With Kennedy and Johnson ignoring the GOP challenges, Javits announced he had changed his mind about offering civil rights amendments to a pending minimum wage bill sponsored by Kennedy.

GOP Heckles Balky Demos On Rights Act

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 8/14/60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican senators heckled Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates about civil rights Saturday.

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"I would not want to embarrass or hamper anything I am so much for," Javits told his colleagues.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz) had no such compunctions about another measure Kennedy is pushing. It would set aside a Supreme Court decision banning picketing on certain construction projects.

Goldwater said if the bill reaches the Senate, he will offer several civil rights amendments on it.

Kennedy, Johnson Heckled on Rights

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Republican senators heckled Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates about civil rights today.

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Mon. 8-14-60

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Fear Other Bills In Jeopardy

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P. 2

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Dixie Rift Widens Over Rights Stand

N.Y. World Telegram & Sun
Wed. 7/13/60

By ALVIN SPIVAK,
United Press International.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—The Democratic party took a 1960 campaign stand on civil rights today that widened the North-South rift and seemed certain to cut into party strength in Dixie.

P. 5

Riding roughshod over impassioned Southern opposition, the National Convention last night roared its approval of a platform with the strongest civil rights plank in party history.

Southern delegates, whose cheers for their spokesmen were drowned out at times by boos from other state groups and the galleries, did not stage a walkout as a number of them did when a milder plank was adopted in 1948.

Rip-Roaring Debate.

They sat tight partly in hope of protecting the Presidential chances of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, their favorite candidate. Undertones of Sen. Johnson's rivalry with Sen. John F. Kennedy came close to the surface when Sen. Philip A. Hart (Mich.), a Kennedy supporter, urged the convention not only to adopt the platform but also to nominate a man whom the document "will fit to a T."

Sen. Kennedy said yesterday he fully indorsed the civil rights plank and would be glad to run on it.

Sen. Hart was among a half-dozen platform committee members in favor of the plank who replied to Southern opponents in a riproaring convention debate before a nationwide television audience.

The Southerners brought out some of their most powerful orators in a vain attempt to argue that the platform, dedicated to "the rights of man," would hurt the party in November and worsen race relations in the South.

But Sen. Hart and other backers insisted the Democrats must go on record in specific terms to pledge support for Negroes and other minorities seeking to secure their legal rights.

'Right to Work.'

Civil rights was not the only issue gnawing at the Southerners in this year's platform, although it was the only one they fought on the convention floor.

Other points offensive to Southern states included a call for elimination of so-called "right to work" laws, indorsement of federal aid to education and various welfare-spending proposals.

The 17,000-word platform—4000 words of which were read to the convention with filmed documentary background for the TV audience—was not confined to intra-party squabbles.

The campaign statement attacked the Eisenhower administration's leadership in foreign and domestic policies and sounded a call for Democrats to regain the helm.

Uproar of Boos.

But civil rights, which both sides considered the key issue but for different reasons, touched off the convention fight.

One Southern warning that the plank might drive the South out of the party was met by a scattering of applause and cheers. Southern insistence upon states' rights touched off an uproar of boos.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin (N. C.), who made the futile motion to kill the eight-point civil rights program, told newsmen later "our next step is to fight those bills in Congress."

A 3000-word minority report was read by James H. Gray, Georgia State Democratic chairman, after which Sen. Ervin made his motion.

Gov. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina pointed up his area's concern over "sit-ins" by Negro students seeking to desegregate lunch counters. The platform has a sympathetic reference to those demonstrations.

[illegible]utler Rigs [illegible]trategy to [illegible]r South

([illegible] The New York Times Co.)

[illegible] YORK—Paul M. Butler [illegible] Wednesday that he was ready [illegible] action as Democratic [illegible] to prevent the [illegible] the Los Angeles con[illegible] in July of delegates from [illegible] having "any rule, pol[illegible] [illegible]" for withholding its [illegible] votes from the party's [illegible] nominee.

[illegible] coupled this warning to [illegible] Democrats with a de[illegible] for a strong, uncompro[illegible] civil rights plank, which he [illegible] was essential for the election [illegible] Democratic president in No[illegible].

[illegible] national chairman made [illegible] pronouncements at a lunch[illegible] meeting of the National Dem[illegible] Club. In a press interview, [illegible] declared he had no intention of [illegible] his party post.

[illegible] demand for Butler's resigna[illegible] had been made by Sen. [illegible] of Minnesota, who had [illegible] favoring Sen. [illegible] of Massachusetts, a rival [illegible] the Democratic nomination, in [illegible] for some [illegible] reporters of the [illegible] of various aspirants.

[illegible] declined Wednesday to [illegible] firm that he was the [illegible] had said that Ken[illegible] probably be nomi[illegible] on the first ballot.

"I believe the national chair[illegible] should remain neutral, and [illegible] tolerate abuse of [illegible] the advantage or detri[illegible] of any candidate for the [illegible]," Butler declared.

[illegible] said there were "sever[illegible] [illegible] who could defeat [illegible] President Nixon and that [illegible] was among them. He [illegible] Kennedy as "a strong [illegible]" but insisted that he had "not evaluated at any time for public information any candidate."

Butler said he was awaiting replies from all national committee members and state leaders as to which states might have provisions that would permit withholding of their electoral college votes if they didn't like the Democratic nominee or the platform. He said he understood that four Southern governors would meet this weekend "to plan convention strategy with respect to a southern point of view."

Butler Urges Demo Support On Civil Rights

NEW YORK (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler urged Democrats to join him in making sure the party's national convention meets the issue of civil rights without compromise.

"In my mind," Butler said in a speech Wednesday for a National Democratic Club luncheon, "it is a principle upon which there can be no compromise. If our party should display the moral weakness to compromise upon this principle we would make a hollow mockery of our platform and we would invite the defeat which would inevitably result."

Butler made no mention in his prepared remarks about the latest demand for his resignation for allegedly abandoning neutrality and predicting at a private dinner in Washington Monday night that Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts will probably win the party's presidential nomination on an early ballot.

HUMPHREY REMARKS

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, a Kennedy rival, said Tuesday night if Butler made such a forecast he has outlived his usefulness as Democratic chairman.

Before his luncheon address, Butler declined comment on the demand to step out, and disclaimed any attempt to influence the nomination.

In his speech, Butler recalled he has notified national committeemen and state chairman of a party "good-faith" rule obligating convention delegates to see to it that voters in their states have a chance to cast ballots for the convention nominees.

He said if the response to this notice indicates there are states which expect to be seated at the Los Angeles convention without complying with the proposed rule, he will name commissions to gather facts needed for consideration before the convention credentials committee.

This rule was followed in the 1956 convention and was adopted by the national committee last September for submission to the 1960 convention.

"I shall also personally fight for readoption of this fair rule and for its application in the certification of convention delegates," Butler said.

NO HOSTILE MOVE

"In taking this course of action, I am not making any hostile move against Democrats from any section of the country. All I am doing is standing by principle and doing what I can to see to it that our convention and our party abide by principles," he said.

Butler repeated that several states—in the South—have laws or party rules which would require or permit the electors from those states to refrain from casting their electoral votes for the Democratic nominees.

Some people, he added, say that one of the purposes of the free-elector proposition is to throw the election of the president into the House of Representatives even though the voters of the states affected have voted for the election of the Democratic nominees.

The free-elector plan is in conflict with the party rule, Butler said. He did not name the states having such plans, but other party officials have identified them as Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Butler makes Demo pitch on civil rights

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7—(AP)—The Democratic national chairman today chose civil rights as as issue on which to appeal for election of a Democratic president. His Republican counterpart picked the national defense issue.

Neither Paul M. Butler, Democratic chairman, or GOP Chairman Thruston B. Morton mentioned any candidate for their party's presidential nomination in prepared excerpts of remarks to the National Editorial Assn. convention. The program was billed as a debate on "who should occupy the White House in 1961."

BUTLER

BUTLER MADE A PLEA for greater press leadership to advance the cause of civil rights, and had a good word for much of the Southern press in breaking down old barriers in this field.

He criticized President Eisenhower for not endorsing the legal and moral principles of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision for desegregation in public schools.

Had Eisenhower taken such action, Butler added, his influence "might have avoided the bitterness of the last six years, and there might not have been the need for sending the troops into Little Rock."

MORTON FOLLOWED Butler to the platform.

He accused the Democrats of seeking votes by "busily disparaging" America's military and economic strength compared with Russia's, and said the GOP is "ready and able to lead us to new summits."

"For the future, if we are wise, we must entrust government to the same political guidance which has so splendidly led us in the past," he said.

THE DEMOCRATIC chairman, whose past utterances on civil rights have brought cries for his resignation from Dixie critics, devoted most of his speech to that issue. He said the world is watching this drama in human relations and the consequences of our halting pace may be so serious that one may well say it is later than we think."

Southern Moderates Say

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

No Thanks to Butler Bid

Sun. 4-17-60

Civil rights has become the main point of division between factions of the Democratic Party. Paul S. Butler, national chairman of the party, has announced his belief that only a strong civil rights platform plank can assure Democratic victory this year. He has taken another step along this line and in this article his maneuver is described.

p. 8.

By DON OBERDORFER
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler named 22 Northerners and two Southerners Saturday to write a vigorous civil rights plank for the 1960 party platform.

The new group, Butler's Easter present to the South, will get to work Friday in New York under the chairmanship of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Its findings will be presented to the official platform drafting committee of the Democratic National Convention at Los Angeles in July.

The only two Southerners

Paul S. Butler
...North 22 to 2

are Oliver W. Hill, the Virginia legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Prof. Paul Saunders, director of the Race Relations Law Reporter at Vanderbilt University.

A Democratic official said "about 10" of the 24 civil rights committee members are Negroes.

Butler's staff said several Southern moderates declined invitations to serve on the body.

Butler has been saying for months that a strong civil rights plank is essential for Democratic victory in November.

Democrats from 14 Midwest states adopted their idea of an ideal civil rights plank at a meeting March 26 in Detroit. Their plank coincides with much of what Butler has been recommending.

It would have the Democratic Party pledge "full use of the power and prestige of the executive branch of government and of the Congress to uphold the Supreme Court and to:

1—Provide effective guarantees of the right to vote in local, state and federal elections.

2—Complete desegregation of public schools and all other tax supported public facilities.

3—Eliminate discrimination in housing because of race, religion or national origin.

4—Eliminate discrimination in employment opportunities and promotions.

5—Secure to all persons equal and nonsegregated access to commercial places of public accommodation.

6—Authorize the attorney general to secure injunctions against any infringement or deprivation of constitutional rights on account of race, religion or national origin."

Such a plank would be — by far — the strongest civil rights statement adopted in modern times by either party. **Few observers here, however, believe the final Democratic plank will be this strong.**

Charles Slayman, counsel for the Senate subcommittee which considers civil rights matters, is secretary of Butler's new civil rights advisory unit.

Other members, beside Mrs. Roosevelt and the two Southerners, include Reps. William Dawson of Illinois and Charles Diggs of Michigan, two Negro congressmen; Roy Reuther of the United Auto Workers Union; Lt. Gov. Phileo Nash of Wisconsin and Board Chairman Robert Weaver of the NAACP.

...ANS TO PRESSURE ...ON RIGHTS DITCHED

Times-Picayune P.1

...tically Unwise, Administration Decides

New Orleans, La. 8-7-60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The ...hower administration has ...doned as politically unwise ...s to pressure for new and stronger civil rights legislation in the session of Congress beginning Monday, it was revealed Saturday.

...h officials said they believed that in view of the partisan racial rights squabble expected to break out in both Senate and House, such a move might be construed as a cynical attempt to embarrass the Democrats.

The justice department earlier had planned to make a renewed plea for some of its old civil rights proposals and to offer new ones. But sources said that this stategy, worked out by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and his close adviser, Attorney General William P. Rogers, has been revised since Nixon was named the GOP presidential nominee.

CHANCE TO 'BE COUNTED'

Some Republican members of Congress already have announced they will introduce civil rights legislation embodying Democratic platform pledges in a frank attempt to put the Democrats on the spot.

Planning this tack is Rep. William E. Miller (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Republican congressional committee who said the bills would give the Democrats a chance to "stand up and be counted over whether they really support their own platform."

The administration is reluctant to become embroiled in such a situation. It has steadfastly claimed that it has posted a strong non-partisan civil rights record for which it has not been given full credit.

This was underscored Saturday by Nixon's disclosure that Rogers has been meeting with the executives of chain stores with Southern outlets to try and convince them they should end discrimination against Negroes.

STATUS OF VOTING CASES

The administration's views came to light as Rogers received a report from Asst. Atty. Gen. Harold R. Tyler Jr., who heads the justice department's civil rights decision.

Tyler reported on the status of voting cases brought under the legislation passed both in 1957 and earlier this year.

He noted that voting cases are now pending in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana while another case in Tennessee was successfully completed in April.

"Significantly, the acts of 1957 and 1960 have been ultimately upheld in every court test of these statutes to date," a justice department statement said.

LA., MISS. CASES SEEN

The Georgia case was filed in Terrell county, Tyler recalled; the Alabama suit in Macon county, the Louisiana case in Washington parish, and the Tennessee action in Fayette county.

The report noted that action is pending and a trial will probably take place this fall in Bienville parish, La., on grounds of voting discrimination.

Tyler also reported that "another important suit" was filed by his division last May against officials of Harrison county, Miss.

Administration Shifts Civil Rights Strategy, Won't Ask Legislation

The Commercial Appeal P.1
Memphis, Tenn. Sun. 8-7-60

GOP May Balk

Action In Post-Convention Session Is Considered Politically Unwise

By SUSAN WAGNER
United Press International Staff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — The Eisenhower Administration has abandoned as politically unwise plans to pressure for new and stronger civil rights legislation in the session of Congress beginning Monday, it was revealed Saturday.

Officials said they believed that in view of the partisan racial rights squabble expected to break out in both Senate and House, pressure by the Administration might be construed as a cynical attempt to embarrass the Democrats.

The Justice Department earlier had planned to make a renewed plea for some of its old civil rights proposals and to offer new ones. But sources said that this strategy, worked out by Vice President Richard Nixon and his close adviser, Atty. Gen. William Rogers, has been revised since Nixon was named the GOP presidential nominee.

To Challenge Democrats

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Laws Are Upheld

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The Georgia case was filed in Terrell County, Tyler recalled; the Alabama suit in Macon County, the Louisiana case in Washington Parish, and the Tennessee action in Fayette County.

Tyler also noted that action was taken under the anti-bombing section of this year's law when three men were charged with planting a bomb in a dormitory building at Philander Smith College, a Negro school at Little Rock.

...ENHOWER WARY ON PLAN TO WIDEN CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

...likely to Press Congress for U. S. Vote Registrars to Protect Negroes

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The Administration will not press for early Congressional action on a proposal to appoint Federal registrars in Southern areas where Negroes are denied the right to vote.

That was the key recommendation in the Civil Rights Commission report last Sept. 8. It has been made a rallying cry by civil rights organizations, and it is already looming as a major political issue in the new session of Congress.

Congress reconvenes next Wednesday. The President will deliver his State of the Union message Thursday and submit his budget Jan. 18.

Early Action Seen

No program has been fixed in either house, but the Senate is expected to hold an early debate on Federal aid for school construction. Other big issues of the session are likely to include farm policy, Government bond interest rates and improved Social Security benefits.

The civil rights issue will be waiting in the wings. By all indications it will not wait long. The Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, has promised to call civil rights legislation up for debate in mid-February. In the House, backers are working, with good hopes of success, to dislodge a bill from the Rules Committee.

The Administration has not ... position on civil rights. ... official thinking indicates strongly that it will stand pretty much on the relatively modest proposals made by President Eisenhower last year.

Proposal Killed

A truncated version of the 1959 package was approved by the House Judiciary Committee last summer and is now in the Rules Committee. The House bill would:

¶Permit inspection of state voting records by the Justice Department and require preservation of the records for two years.

¶Make it a Federal crime to interfere with court school desegregation orders by violence or threats.

¶Make it a Federal crime to cross state lines in flight from prosecution for bombing or burning any building.

¶Authorize Federal schooling for children or military personnel in communities where schools have been closed to avoid integration.

In addition to these provisions, President Eisenhower had called for technical assistance to communities ending school segregation and for creation of a permanent commission against job discrimination by Government contractors. The Judiciary Committee killed the proposal.

The Civil Rights Commission report came in just before Congress adjourned last summer. By all indications the report, and especially the proposal for Federal registrars, will be a focus of this year's debate—and of the Presidential campaign to follow.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey declared for the registrar plan when he announced his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination this week. The Minnesotan seemed to be challenging his rivals on the issue.

Today, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, took a more equivocal position as he announced his candidacy. He said he was "inclined to support the concept" of Federal registrars but would want to explore it in hearings and discussion.

Southerners Irked

The southern leader of the Senate, Richard B. Russell of Georgia, has made it clear that his forces would fight to the end against the registrar proposal.

After Senator Humphrey's statement this week, Senator Russell denounced the proposal as an unconstitutional "force bill."

The Administration's position will, of course, be critically important.

Justice Department officials who will advise the President on the question privately praise the Civil Rights Commission recommendations as thoughtful and constructive. But for several reasons they incline against any push for early action on them.

For one thing, hearings have been held in both houses on last year's program. Any major expansion of the Administration program now would undoubtedly require new hearings and might provide an excuse for delay and, probably, no action at all on civil rights this session.

Court Tests Due

Second, the Justice Department reasons that it persuaded Congress three years ago to pass the first civil rights legislation in generations. The statute included a new approach to the problem of Negro voting—suits by the department.

The voting provisions of the 1957 act have not been fully tested as yet; two cases are pending in the Supreme Court.

Officials feel it would be questionable policy to go back to Congress and ask for an entirely new plan before the first has been really tried.

Finally, Justice Department lawyers think the commission proposals need a good deal of refinement before they can be translated into legislation.

Among the problems seen by the lawyers in the registrar plan, for example, are how the need for Federal registrars would be proved, what their relation to state registrars would be and how and when their job would end.

Hearings Favored

Justice Department officials emphasize that they are not opposed to the commission recommendations.

They believe hearings and other steps to implement the proposals should be pursued. Justice Department and commission lawyers have begun conferring on them. But the ideas are regarded as long-run possibilities, not immediate objectives.

This reaction has disturbed some of the members of the commission, it is known. There has been talk of resignations. The commission is expected to take its case directly to President Eisenhower.

One unknown that could upset everyone's strategy is the attitude of Senator Johnson. It is understood that he has been urged by the vice chairman of the commission, Robert G. Storey of Texas, to support the registrar proposal.

As a probable candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination who finds his southern origins a drawback among northern liberal voters, Senator Johnson could conceivably welcome an opportunity to demonstrate his non-southern attitude toward the racial issue.

Ike greeted on return with call for civil rights

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights greeted President Eisenhower upon his return to the States with the following telegram:

"The American Council on Human Rights, representing 50,000 college women, is honored and pleased to welcome you on your return to the USA and to commend you on the success of your world peace mission.

* * *

"NOW THAT you have observed first-hand the great forces at work for freedom and equality throughout the world we entreat you to give immediate attention to the important domesic problems existing within this great democracy of ours and to make a decisive assessment of the role you, as President, can and must play.

"The nationwide tensions resulting from the struggle for human and civil rights can be greatly ameliorated by the passage of strong, well-definied workable civil rights legislation and by the issuance of executive orders to counteract rebellion against enforcement of this legislation.

* * *

"SO WE urge you to use the full extent of your influence to eliminate from the American scene, the repugnant, intolerable discriminations which colored people and other minority groups have suffered for generations.

"May the peace and hope of Christmas be with you and your loved ones and may the Almighty One guide and strengthen you during the coming years."

EMMA MANNING CARTER,
President
ARETHA B. McKINLEY,
Director

Ike Hopeful On Rights Legislation

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — President Eisenhower expressed hope this week that Congress would pass the remaining six parts of his seven-point civil rights program when it returns in January.

The statement was made at his news conference, Wednesday, in reply to a reporter's question. The President was asked if he expected to broaden his civil rights program to include the appointment of federal voting registrars, as recommended by the Civil Rights commission. Or if he would revive the question giving the Attorney General broad power to enforce civil rights by the use of injunctions.

The President replied that he had not had a final conference with the Attorney General on the scope of his 1960 recommendations, but he hoped that the remaining old recommendations would be enacted into law.

One Down, Six To Go

During the last session of Congress only one provision of the President's proposed civil rights bill was enacted into law. That was the one extending the life of the Civil Rights commission.

The six administration proposals on civil rights still pending would (1) punish anyone using force or threats to block court decisions in school integration cases; (2) give the FBI more authority to deal with bombing of churches, schools or other public places; (3) preserve voting records and open them to federal inspection; (4) extend temporary financial aid to communities trying to integrate their schools; (5) provide school facilities for children of servicemen on military post, and (6) set

up by law any equal job opportunity board.

Discussions Start Feb. 15

Congressional leaders have set February 15 as the opening date for further discussions on civil rights legislation. Since this is Presidential election year, the debate is expected to be a heated one between liberal northerners and conservative southerners.

Senator Case Wants Action

President Eisenhower's views were endorsed by Senator Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.), who Thursday expressed hope that the coming session of Congress would produce civil rights legislation of considerable significance.

"Senator Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas felt impelled during the last session of Congress to agree that there would be floor discussions of civil rights measures shortly after Congress reconvenes, sometime in February," said Senator Case. "How much actual progress is made will depend on how seriously concerned the members of Congress feel the American people are about this issue."

South Still A Block

In remarks at the recent Equal Opportunity Day luncheon sponsored by the Urban League in Newark, Senator Case said there was, unfortunately, little doubt that the South could still block civil rights measures "of the fundamental nature which we in New Jersey believe should be adopted on the national level.

"However," he declared, "the South can no longr block civil rights measures as it did from the end of the Reconstruction Era up until two years ago. Its spokesmen in the Senate are now really engaged in a series of delaying action against a national trend toward fuller realization of equal opportunity.

Trend Toward Liberalism

"This trend becomes more irrestible with each passing year. I believe that many southern senators have become privately reconciled to it, since the collapse of 'massive resistance' in Governor Almond's Virginia last year."

Rights Bill, Now Law, Hailed by President

By the Associated Press

The new 1960 civil rights bill with provisions to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities became law yesterday without fanfare.

Congress struggled over the measure for months, and it tied up the Senate for a week of around-the-clock sessions before it went to the White House over two weeks ago.

Signing it ysterday, President Eisenhower called the new act "an historical step forward in the field of civil rights."

"With continuing help from all persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," the President said.

He invited Attorney General Rogers and Deputy Attorney General Walsh to watch the signing. He gave them the two pens used.

Will Probe Complaints

Mr. Rogers said he hoped responsible State officials would act voluntarily to eliminate discrimination at the polls but if they don't, he said the Justice Department would investigate complaints promptly and "proceed vigorously."

The new law contains provisions against bombings, againnst interference with Federal court orders and for Federally authorized school facilities for children of servicemen if the public schools in their areas are closed to avoid desegregation orders.

Its heart, however, is aimed at helping Negroes and other minorities overcome discrimination gainst them at the ballot box.

It sets up a new procedure under which the Attorney General could file suit asking courts to find there is a pattern of discrimination against the exercise of voting rights.

President Hails Plan

If such a finding is made, court-appointed referees could hear complaints from those discriminated against. If the referee found such persons qualified under State law, he could order that they be permitted to register and vote.

Mr. Eisenhower said the referee provision "holds great promise of making the 15th Amendment(on voting rights fully meaningful."

Mr. Eisenhower commented that the new act is only the second civil rights measure passed by Congress in 85 years. He said both it and the 1957 act were built on recommendations of the administration.

With Southerners leading the fight against civil rights legislation, Congress discarded several recommendations of the Eisenhower administration or of Northern Democrats. These included broad authority for the Attorney General to seek injunctions in civil rights cases and a permanent commission to fight race discrimination in employment on Federal contracts.

Record Preservation

Mr. Eisenhower said the new provision requiring that election records be kept for 22 months and shown to Justice Department representatives on demand "will be of invaluable aid in the successful enforcement of existing voting rights statutes."

One section makes obstruction of United States court orders "by threats or force" a Federal crime punishable by up to $1,000 fine and a year in prison.

Another section makes flight to avoid prosecution for bombing a religious or educational structure, home or other building, or the interstate transportation of explosives for such a purpose a Federal crime. Penalties range up to a $10,000 fine and 10 years in prison, or ndeath if the explosion causes loss of life.

"HISTORIC STEP FORWARD," IKE SAYS OF BILL

"All Responsible Persons" Urged To Help Assure Equality of the Laws

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill into law Friday and said it holds "great promise" of guaranteeing the constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

Hailing the law as "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights," the Chief Executive also appealed to "all responsible persons" to help assure equality of the law to Negroes and whites alike.

The measure, enacted after a long and sometimes bitter congressional battle marked by Southern-forced delays, contained most of Eisenhower's original civil rights recommendations although in some what weaker form.

It provides new federal help to Negroes denied the right to vote, cracks down on "hate bombings" of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

The new six-part statute is only the second major civil rights law enacted since the Reconstruction days following the Civil War. The first was also passed during Eisenhower's term in office.

SIMPLE SIGNING CEREMONY

The President signed it at a simple White House ceremony attended only by Atty. General William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh, a member of the presidential commission charged with ending discrimination among workers on government contracts.

The President expressed regret that Congress eliminated two of his original recommendations. They would have provided aid to schools in the process of integration and set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities among government contract workers.

But Eisenhower said in a statement that "with continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans."

HEART OF MEASURE

The President singled out the heart of the measure as being especially meaningful.

It authorizes federal judges to appoint referees to determine the voting qualifications of Negroes whom local officials refuse to register. This would be done after the Justice Department won a court test in behalf of one or more Negroes denied the right to register.

If the judge eventually decided that a pattern of discrimination existed in an area, he could name referees to handle voting applications from other Negroes. Any official refusing to let court-certified Negroes vote would be guilty of contempt of court.

The President said this section held "great promise of making the 15th Amendment to the Constitution meaningful."

ASSURES VOTING RIGHTS

The amendment assures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race or color:

The law also:

—Requires local election officials must keep all voting records for 22 months after any primary, special or general election involving candidates for federal office. They must make the records available to the Justice Department. Violators are subject to a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

—Makes it a federal crime to obstruct or interfere with any federal court order, including school integration orders — and anti - strike injunctions — by threats or force. The provision carries a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

MAY ADMINISTER OATHS

—Makes it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution, or testimony about, the bombing or burning of any vehicle or building. Violators would face a penalty of five years in prison and a $5,000 fine. A second part of this section makes it illegal to transport explosive for such bombing. This carries a maximum penalty of 10 years and a $10,000 fine if personal injury results. Threats or false warnings of bombings are punishable up to a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

—The U. S. commissioner to arrange for the schooling of servicemen's children when local schools are closed in integration disputes.

—Each member of the Civil Rights Commission is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses. This is aimed at clearing up some doubt about their powers to do so.

Ike Signs, Hails Civil Rights Law

Protects Voting Of Negroes, Others

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The new 1960 civil rights bill with provisions to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities became law today without fanfare.

Congress struggled over the measure for months, and it tied up the Senate for a week of around-the-clock sessions before it went to the White House over two weeks ago.

Signing it today, President Eisenhower called the new act "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights."

"With continuing help from all persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," the President said.

Rogers Witnesses

He invited Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence Walsh to watch the signing.

Rogers said he hoped responsible state officials would act voluntarily to eliminate discrimination at the polls but if they don't, he said the Justice Department would investigate complaints promptly and "proceed vigorously."

The new law contains provisions against bombings, against interference with Federal court orders and for Federally authorized school facilities for children of servicemen if the public schools in their areas are closed to avoid desegregation orders.

Its heart, however, is aimed at helping Negroes and other minorities overcome discrimination against them at the ballot box.

It sets up a new procedure under which the attorney general could file suit asking courts to find if there is a pattern of discrimination against the exercise of voting rights.

Referees Duties

If such a finding is made, court-appointed referees could hear complaints from those discriminated against.

Ike Signs Rights Bill; Lauds Its 'Promise'

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Regrets 2 Items Dropped

Sat. 5-7-60
P. 2

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill into law Friday and said it holds "great promise" of guaranteeing the constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

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The President said this section held "great promise of making the 15th Amendment to the Constitution fully meaningful."

The amendment assures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race or color.

EISENHOWER SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Times New York

Hails '60 Measure to Help Negro Vote as 'Historic'— Early Gains Doubted

Sat. 5-7-60
P. 12-C

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6—The Civil Rights Act of 1960 was signed today by President Eisenhower. However, it was expected to have little effect on Negro voting in this year's election.

The President signed the bill at the White House while Attorney General William P. Rogers and his deputy, Lawrence E. Walsh, looked on. They had led the Administration fight for the bill in Congress.

The bill, centering on new voting-rights protections for Negroes, was hailed by the President as "a historic step forward in the field of civil rights."

"With continued help from all persons," the President said, "the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans."

Provides 'Referees'

The chief section of the new law creates an intricate system of judicially appointed "voting referees" to discourage or overcome attempts to hamper qualified Negroes in the South from voting.

Mr. Rogers said today he hoped local authorities would voluntarily comply with the spirit of the law by eliminating any such discrimination at the polling booth.

In cases where they did not, he asserted, the Justice Department would investigate promptly and "proceed vigorously."

Other sections of the new bill are as follows:

¶Flight to avoid prosecution for any type of bombing offense becomes a Federal crime.

¶Willful interference or obstruction to prevent the carrying out of Federal court orders in all types of cases—including school desegregation cases—becomes a Federal crime.

¶The Commissioner of Education is empowered to provide for continuing the education of servicemen's children in areas where their families are assigned while public schools are closed by school integration disputes.

¶Local election authorities are required to preserve voting records for twenty-two months after elections and to make them available to Federal investigators.

Court Names Monitors

The main section of the bill empowers Federal judges to appoint referees to register qualified Negro voters in areas where the court finds a "pattern or practice" of discrimination.

Before such a finding can be made and the referee machinery started, however, the Justice Department must bring specific cases and prove that qualified citizens of the community had been denied the right to vote because of race or color.

After this case is proved the Attorney General could ask the judge to find a "pattern or practice" of discrimination in the community, thus paving the way for appointmnet or referees to register Negro applicants without further judicial procedure.

Even after referees are appointed, however, Negro applicants must try to register with local officials before they may seek relief with the referee. After being registered by the referee, their qualifications are subject to further challenge in the court.

Challenged applicants whose cases cannot be decided by the court before Election Day would probably not be allowed to vote, although the law is ambiguous on this point.

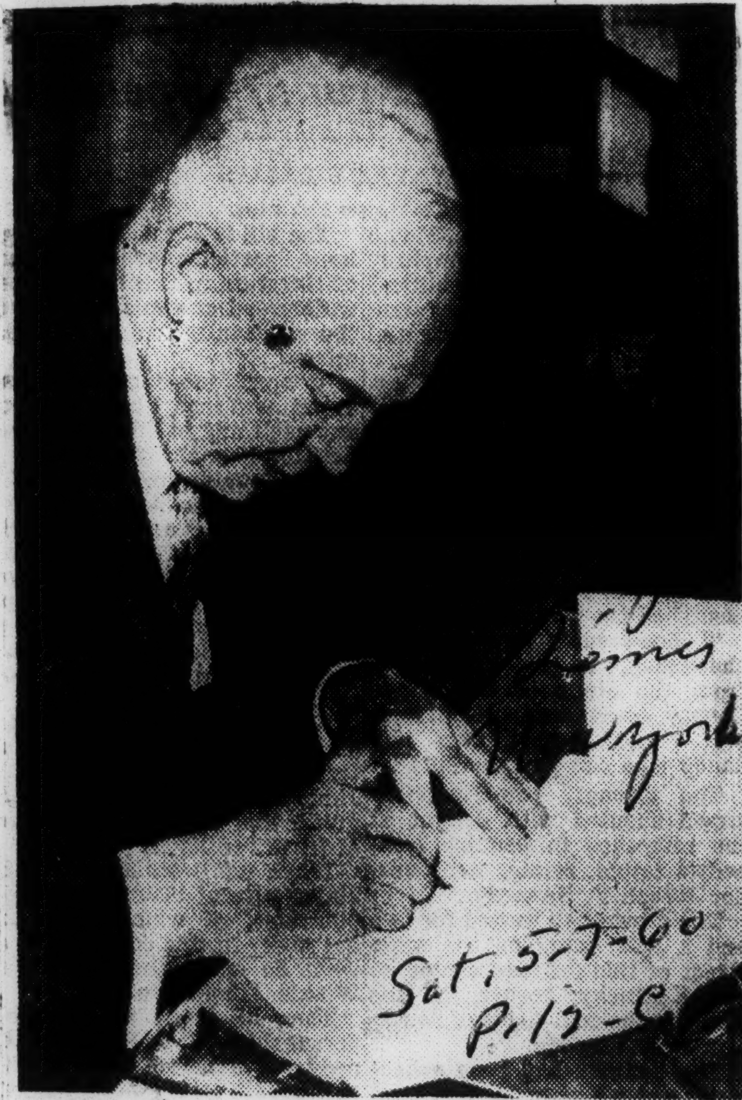
Following is the text of the President's statement:

I have today signed into law the Civil Rights Act of 1960. It is only the second civil rights measure to pass the Congress in eighty-five years. As was the case with the act of 1957, recommendations of this Administration underlie the features of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

The new act is concerned with a range of civil rights problems. One title makes it a crime to obstruct rights or duties under Federal court orders by force or threat of force. That provision will be an important deterrent to such obstruction which interferes with the execution of Federal court orders, including those involving school desegregation. Provision is also made to assure free public education to all children of armed forces personnel in the United States where local public school facilities are unavailable. By authorizing the F. B. I. to investigate certain bombings or attempted bombings of schools, churches and other structures, the act will deter such heinous acts of lawlessness.

The new act also deals significantly with that key Constitutional right of every American, the right to vote without discrimination on account of race or color. One provision, which requires the retention of voting records, will be of invaluable aid in the successful enforcement of existing voting rights statutes. Another provision authorizes the use of Federal courts of voting referees. It holds great promise of making the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution fully meaningful.

While I regret that Congress saw fit to eliminate two of my recommendations, I believe the act is an historic step forward in the field of civil rights. With continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans.



Associated Press Wirephoto

SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL: President Eisenhower affixing his signature to act yesterday. Names already on bill are those of Vice President Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, and House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Ike Signs Rights Bill; Hails Equality Gains

By Betty Pryor
United Press International

President Eisenhower signed the 1960 Civil Rights Bill into law yesterday, and said it holds "a great promise" of guaranteeing the Constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

Hailing the law as "an historic step forward in the field of Civil Rights," the Chief Executive also appealed to "all responsible persons" to help assure equality of the law to Negroes and whites alike.

The measure, enacted after a long and sometimes bitter Congressional battle marked by southern-forced delays, contained most of Eisenhower's original civil rights recommendations although in somewhat weaker form.

It provides new federal help to Negroes denied the right to vote, cracks down on "hate bombings" of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a federal crime to interfree with court-ordered school integration.

The new six-part statute is only the second major Civil Rights Law enacted since the reconstruction days following the Civil war. The first also was passed during Eisenhower's term in office.

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The President expressed regret that congress eliminated two of his original recommendations. They would have provided aid to schools in the process of integrating and set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities among government contract workers.

The President singled out the heart of the measure as being especially meaningful.

It authorizes Federal Judges to appoint referees to determine the voting qualifications of Negroes whom local officials refuse to register. This would be done after the Justice Department won a court test in behalf of one or more Negroes denied the right to register.

If the judge eventually decided a pattern of discrimination existed in an area, he could name referees to handle voting applications from other Negroes. Any official refusing to let court-certified Negroes vote would be guilty of contempt of court.

The law also:

- Requires local election officials must keep all voting records for 22 months after any primary, special or general election involving candidates for Federal office. They must make the records available to the Justice Department. Violators are subject to a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1000 fine.
- Makes it a Federal crime to obstruct or interfere with any Federal court order, including school integration orders — and anti-strike injunctions—by threats or force. The provisions carries a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.
- Makes it a Federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution, or testimony about, the bombing or burning of any vehicle or building. Violators would face a penalty of five years in prison and a $5000 fine. A second part of this section makes it illegal to transport explosives for such bombings. This carries a maximum penalty of 10 years and a $10,000 fine if personal injury results. Threats or false warnings of bombings are punishable up to a year in prison and a $1000 fine.
- The U. S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to arrange for the schooling of servicemen's children when local schools are closed in integration disputes.

President Reported Satisfied With Pending Civil Rights Legislation

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP). —President Eisenhower was de[illegible]ribed Tuesday as satisfied with [illegible]e civil rights legislation now on [illegible] way through Congress.

The top two Republicans at the [illegible]pitol, Sen. Everett M. Dirk[illegible]n of Illinois and Rep. Charles [illegible] Halleck of Indiana, passed the [illegible]rd after a White House confer[illegible]ce.

Specifically, they were asked [illegible]ether Mr. Eisenhower is satis[illegible]d with the House bill and also [illegible]th the Senate measure as it [illegible]w stands.

"Yes," they chorused.

The stamp of approval made it [illegible]en more likely that the Senate [illegible]ll will not be changed much in [illegible] last days. It already had be[illegible]me apparent that Dirksen and [illegible]. Lyndon B. Johnson, of Tex[illegible], the Democratic leader, had [illegible] the votes they needed to [illegible] the [illegible]le, and thereby kill, any far-[illegible]ching amendment that might [illegible] offered.

In line with leadership efforts [illegible] prevent any important change [illegible] the bill, the Senate rejected [illegible]-29 an amendment by Sen. [illegible]am J. Ervin, Jr. (D., N. C.) [illegible] require that Federal judges, [illegible] passing on registration ap[illegible]ications, give notice to State [illegible]cials and let them present [illegible]idence.

Under the bill, once a pattern [illegible] racial discrimination has been [illegible] by a Federal District [illegible] judge, he could either [illegible] registration applications [illegible] or appoint a referee to [illegible].

[illegible]vin's amendment related [illegible] to registration hearings [illegible]ed by the judges them[illegible].

[illegible] argued that without it, this [illegible] of the bill would be uncon[illegible]onal because it would [illegible] due process of law and it [illegible] convert the courts into [illegible]istrative agencies.

[illegible] said Tuesday he saw no chance of a vote on passage until later this week.

"We will try to pass the bill substantially as it is," Johnson said.

About the same time, Dirksen told reporters at the White House:

"We think it is in pretty good shape and they shouldn't tinker with it anymore."

Dirksen and Halleck said they expect that the House will accept changes so far voted by the Senate. This would avoid sending two versions to a joint committee, where Southern opponents of any civil rights legislation might be in a position to hold off action.

The bills, Halleck noted, are much alike.

They both provide for a system of Federal agents, called referees to supervise registration, voting and vote counting in areas where a Federal court may have found a pattern of discrimination against would-be Negro voters.

They both would make it a Federal crime to use force or threats to obstruct court orders against school segregation, would require preservation of voting records for Federal inspection, would facilitate FBI investigations of bombings and would provide for schooling of children of servicemen if integration closes schools they normally attend.

Civil-Rights Bill Passed, Sent To Ike

House, 288 To 95, Accepts Senate Measure On Negro Voting Rights

By ANTHONY LEWIS

© New York Times News Service

Washington, April 21.—Congress sent the White House Thursday the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

By a vote of 288 to 95 the House of Representatives gave final approval to a bill designed principally to extend federal protection of Negro voting rights in the South. The House accepted the measure as passed by the Senate two weeks ago.

Thus ended a struggle that had begun in committee a year ago and had been waged on the floor of one house or the other since February 15. President Eisenhower is expected to sign the bill into law.

It's Second Since 1875

In one sense, at least, the new act deserves the adjective, "historic." It is only the second civil-rights act passed by Congress since 1875. The first was the 1957 law empowering the Justice Department to sue on behalf of Negro voting rights.

Whether the 1960 act is historic in its substance is another question entirely—one that has already been hotly debated and will be the subject of continuing controversy.

The central provision in the bill authorizes a new device to help Negroes register in areas of the South where they have been unable to get past various obstacles set up by State registration officials. This is the provision for voting referees.

Can Go To Referee

The federal courts are authorized to appoint referees after finding, in a suit that can be brought under the 1957 act, that Negroes have been illegally excluded from the vote and after making the further finding that the exclusion resulted from a pattern or practice of discrimination.

The would-be Negro voter must make one more effort to enroll with the State registrar. If he fails, he can go to the new federal referee and he will be enrolled if he can show that he meets State qualifications.

The proceeding before the referee will be informal, with no cross-examination. The referee's findings will be subject to review in court. Court orders finding Negroes qualified will be binding on State officials, who will be subject to jail for contempt if they exclude the approved voters.

May Bring Voting Suit

In addition, the referee section makes it clear that the Justice Department may bring a voting suit against a state as well as against individual officials. This would be useful in areas where all registrars had resigned and there were no officials to sue.

The bill includes four other sections, which would do these things:

1. Require State election officials to retain their records for 22 months after each election and to permit inspection by the Justice Department.
2. Make it a crime to obstruct federal-court orders of any kind "by threats or force."

Fugitives Covered

3. Make it a federal crime to cross a state line in flight from bombing or burning property, or to transport explosives across state lines for the purpose of damaging property.
4. Authorize the Federal Government to provide temporary free schooling for children of military personnel in areas where public schools have been closed to avoid integration or for any other reason.

The final bill has come under strong attack from various liberal and Negro forces on two general grounds: that it does not go beyond the voting issue and that even there the remedy provided is useless.

The critics regret especially the dropping of an Administration proposal for limited federal aid to school districts which agree to desgregate. As drafted, this section included a statement of support for the supreme court's 1954 decision holding public-school segregation unconstitutional.

Also dropped on the way to final passage was a proposal to set up a permanent commission against job discrimination by Government contractors. A nonstatutory committee headed by Vice-President Nixon now plays this role.

George Meany, president of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., said Thursday that Congress had not fulfilled "the hopes of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. for a truly meaningful bill"

The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People has called the bill a fraud. It charges that the referee provision "makes it harder and not easier for Negroes to vote."

Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the N.A.A.C.P., said, "It would take two or three years for a good lawyer to get someone registered under this bill."

Attorney General Rogers issued a statement saying, "The new law holds forth great promise for substantial and steady progress."

He added that he hoped "those interested in progress in the field of civil rights will bend their full efforts, not in criticizing the law even before it is applied, but rather in giving their full support in a coordinated way to make the law effective."

It Goes To 'Ike'

Measure OK'd By Lopsided Margin Of 288-95 After Long Struggle

By BETTY PRYOR

United Press International Staff

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House wrapped up the 1960 civil rights bill Thursday and sent it to President Eisenhower for his assured signature. The Administration promptly pledged vigorous enforcement of its Negro voting guarantees.

The bill, already passed by the Senate, sailed through the House on a lopsided 288-95 vote. Final action was almost anti-climactic as the legislators ended a civil rights struggle that had dominated the election-year Congress.

The key section of the six-part bill provides new voting

guarantees for Southern Negroes. Federal judges could appoint referees to determine the qualifications of Negroes who had been denied voting privileges by local registrars.

The bill also would crack down on anyone engaging in hate bombings or trying to obstruct court-ordered school integration.

Must Exercise Rights

Without waiting for the President to sign the bill into law, Atty. Gen. William Rogers announced he would "proceed vigorously" against those violating it. But he emphasized that Negroes must first exercise their rights and try to vote.

Voting referees could be appointed only in areas where the Justice Department had won a Federal Court order requiring registration of one or more Negroes who had protested to the department that their voting rights had been violated.

If the judge then determined that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination existed in the area, he could appoint referees to handle complaints from other Negroes denied the right to vote.

Rogers said this provision "establishes effective machinery for enforcing the voting rights of Negroes" provided they "attempt to exercise those rights." He said the entire bill, while not all the Administration sought, "holds forth great promise for substantial and steady progress."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, like some Northern congressmen, did not see it that way. He said it failed to fulfill the AFL-CIO's hopes—and immediately pledged a drive to enact a "much stronger measure" next year.

How Parties Voted

In the final House showdown, 165 Democrats and 123 Republicans voted to accept without change 16 amendments which the Senate wrote into the more far-reaching bill originally passed by the House. Against the bill were 83 Democrats and 12 Republicans.

The only Southerner to speak against the measure under the one-hour debate limitation imposed by the House was Representative William Colmer (D., Miss.). He called it an "infamous thing."

Representative Roy Wier (D., Minn.) spoke for those Northerners who regarded the final product as disappointingly weak. He told the House: "I'd hate to be a candidate for president and have to campaign on this as part of my platform."

Ike hails vote bill as 'step forward'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Date 5-14-60

WASHINGTON

President Eisenhower signed the 1960 Civil Rights Bill into law Friday.

Hailing the law as "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights," he said the law holds "a great promise" of guaranteeing the Constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

The Chief Executive appealed to "all responsible persons" to help assure equality of the law to colored and white citizens alike.

The rights bill, enacted after a long and at times bitter Congressional battle marked by southern - forced delays, is admittedly a compromise measure. It contains most of Eisenhower's original civil rights recommendations, although in a watered-down form.

It provides new federal help to colored citizens denied the right to vote, cracks down on hate bombings of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

* * *

THE NEW six-part statute is only the second major civil rights law enacted since reconstruction days. The first also was passed during Eisenhower's term in office.

The President signed it at a simple White House ceremony attended only by Attorney General William P. Roger and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh, a member of the Presidential Commission charged with ending discrimination among workers on government contracts.

Eisenhower expressed regret that Congress eliminated two of his original recommendations. They would have provided aid to schools in the process of integrating and set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities among government contract workers.

The President singled out the heart of the paper as being especially meaningful. It authorizes Federal judges to appoint refrees to determine the voting qualifications of colored citizens whom local officers refuse to register. This would be done after the Justice Department won a court test in behalf of one or more colored persons denied the right to register.

If the judge eventually decided a pattern of discrimination existed in an area, he could name referees to handle voting applications from other colored citizens. Any official refusing to let court-certified citizens vote would be guilty of contempt of court.

Eisenhower said the United States now has the right to proceed against a State itself as well as against those state officials who have violated Federal law.

He also points out in this connection that the law requires the retention of voting records, which "will be of invaluable aid in successful enforcement, of existing rights statutes."

Date 5-14-60

'THEY'RE WEARING US OUT'

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Douglas Urges Effort To Break Filibuster

Mo. 3-7-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. ... H. Douglas (D-Ill) called ...day for an effort soon to break ... the anticivil rights filibuster in ... Senate.

"They're wearing us out," he said.

P.1

Douglas said in an interview that ... determined filibuster cannot be ... by the round-the-clock Sen... sessions that were tried all ... week and are due to be re... Monday after a Sunday ...

He said a move should be made ... two or three days to in... cloture, the seldom-tried Sen... rule fixing a time limit on de... He conceded that getting the ...-thirds majority vote needed ... be difficult but added: "I ... we have a very good chance ... win."

Douglas is one of a group of ...styled liberals in both parties ... for what they consider ... stronger bill than the Eisenhow... administration sponsored.

He said the bill should be ...ened in three ways:

1. More adequate provision for protecting voting rights,
2. Empowering the attorney general to act on other civil rights ... the equal rights provision ... the 14th Amendment,
3. Technical and financial as... in integration where it is ... but prevented by state ...

...TICAL ANALYSIS

...ern Congress members ... wide circulation of a criti... analysis of the administra...'s proposal for court-appointed ... referees.

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La), ... made the analysis, called the ... "sure breeder of racial ... of untold proportions." ... member of the House ... Committee, also called ... utterly unconstitu... it could lead to filling the federal jails with "political prisoners" consisting of state officials.

Just how far short the civil rights advocates are of mustering the necessary vote for cloture was a matter of conjecture.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) said on a television program taped with Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa) for Pennsylvania stations that if all senators voted at this time cloture would fail by a margin of 10.

LESS DIFFICULT

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) said in an interview he doesn't believe many more than a bare majority of senators would vote for cloture now.

Clark said the Senate rules ought to be changed to make it less difficult to cut off debate.

"In my judgment this method of legislating by exhaustion — and that's what it is — is barbarous, outmoded and futile," he said.

What will develop — and the terms of any civil rights bill that emerges—apparently will be pretty much up to a group of conservative Republicans and Western Democrats.

The Montgomery Advertiser

POSITION TO DICTATE

They appear in position to dictate the outcome because informal strategy conferences have disclosed that civil rights advocates are short of the two-thirds majority they need to enforce cloture—the Senate rule imposing a limit on debate.

Montgomery, Ala.

Sixteen other senators could join with 18 Southerners to block cloture even if all 100 members answered the roll call, which isn't likely.

Mon. 3-7-60

Sen. Claire Engle (D-Calif) disclosed Sunday that he is carrying a debate-limiting petition in his pocket. Engle, one of a liberal group of civil rights supporters, said he has more than half a dozen of the 16 signatures necessary to get action on it.

P.1

He was dissuaded from offering the petition last week, Engle said, by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas who thought it was premature. Engle said he thinks he can get the 16 signatures, including those of some Republicans, if he pushes the matter in the next few days.

Northern Demo Lauds Dixie Bloc Courage

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Northern opponent of Southern filibusterers against civil rights legislation Sunday praised them for courage but predicted defeat for their efforts to prevent enactment of a bill on Negro voting.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich) was asked whether he saw "true courage" in the Southern senator's tactics. Hart replied:

"I accept the sincere and honest conviction of a man. . . who asserts that what we propose to do, we civil rights advocates, is change a pattern of historic significance down there. I believe him to be wrong, and dangerously wrong for America in the kind of world we live in, but I certainly would respect it ,and label it as courage, for him to get up and make his case."

To a suggestion that the Southerners seem to be holding up better than their opponents under the strain of around-the-clock Senate sessions, Hart said:

"Maybe it's true that the reason the North won the Civil War was that we had more smokestacks, not greater bravery or strength. Well, the same thing applies to this filibustetr business. We've got more people. We may look tireder than they, and they may be able to shift so they get plenty of sleep, but I think the long haul we're going to win."

Filibuster Passes 100-Hour Mark

Birmingham Post-Herald

Tempers Short As Power Fails

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (P)—The Senate plodded past the 100-hour mark in its civil rights filibuster today despite shortened tempers and an electric power failure that darkened large section of the Capitol.

Sat. 3-5-60 P.1

Already having broken a 45-year record for continuous sessions, "the world's greatest deliberative body" moved into the EST. There was no sign of a break in the deadlock that has gripped it since Monday noon.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said he wanted to wait until next week at least before trying to choke off the Southern talkathon with a rarely-used cloture petition.

"When the time comes" to try to curb debate "depends on how we get along with the speeches," he told a news conference. "We have had a strenuous session and have done very well."

Johnson repeated his belief that "the Senate is determined to pass an effective voting rights bill." But he said "the trouble is in determining what kind of specific bill the majority desires."

Recess for Sunday

The Democratic leader said the Senate would break off its marathon session late tomorrow to recess for tomorrow. But he said it will resume round-the-clock meetings Monday "and we must resign ourselves to realize that we are going to be here for some time."

Senatorial tempers started rearing up as nights of sleeping on office cots—with interruptions for quorum calls—began taking their toll.

Pro-civil rights Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.) and Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) sniped at each other after Javits and 13 others introduced the controversial "part three" amendment that would give the Attorney General injunctive powers in integration cases.

Javits started to explain the amendment, which was eliminated from the 1957 civil rights act when Southerners denounced it as "force" legislation. Magnuson suggested Javits let the three-year-old proposal speak for itself.

NO LIGHTS IN WASHINGTON—Sen. Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) seated, dines by candlelight during a power failure yesterday in Washington. The failure hit large sections of the capitol and forced senators to grope through darkness for a quorum call in the civil rights debate. Maitre d' Hotel Paul C. Johnson of the restaurant takes the rest of McNamara's order. (UPI Telephoto).

Birmingham

Power Fails

Things were not helped at 11:30 a.m. when a power failure, caused by the capital's worst snow storm in two years, knocked out the lights on the first floor of the Senate and forced members to grope through darkness for a quorum call.

Birmingham, Ala.

When the breakdown knocked out the bell system used to summon Senators to the floor, the sergeant-at-arms called them on the telephone.

Sat. 3-5-60

Lights stayed on in the Senate itself. But Sen. Magnuson asked the clerk to call of Senators' names slowly to give them time to find their way through the darkness.

P.2

There was a dreamlike, almost eerie, atmosphere about the proceedings, especially in the night hours. With maybe 10 people in the galleries, some of them asleep and snoring, the debate droned on as Southerners held the floor against any vote.

Here's the way things went shortly after dawn came up over the capitol:

A Little Joke

A little later Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) complained that only two of the Senators who had voted for around-the-clock sessions were on hand.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.), holding the fort for Republicans, was reading a newspaper. Laying it aside, he solemnly assured McClellan the others didn't realize what they were missing or they'd have been there to hear him.

"It's a loss they will regret all their lives, I'm sure," Aiken said, not cracking a smile.

But still the senate set records. At 1:38 a.m., EST., it had been in session night and day for 85 hours and 23 minutes, except for a 15-minute recess, watching the record set during a 1954 filibuster on atomic energy.

At 1:38 p.m. it broke the 1915 record of 54 hours and 10 minutes for uninterrupted sessions—that's with no recess.

Move Fails To Cut Off Filibuster

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tue. 3-8-60.

Gag Rule Efforts Mustered By Nixon; Test Voting Sought

P.1

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spurred by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Republicans tried but failed Monday night to rally enough strength to cut off the Senate's civil rights filibuster.

What Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois called an inconclusive poll of GOP members sustained the contention of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas that there is no possibility of limiting debate now.

As the Senate went into its second week of practically non-stop session Johnson called for an air-clearing vote.

And there were signs that Southerners soon may halt their talk long enough to permit a roll call on an amendment proposed by one of their number, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.).

REDUCE PENALTIES

Ervin is seeking to reduce the criminal penalties provided in the Eisenhower administration's civil rights bill for obstructing or trying to obstruct by force or threats the carrying out of court orders in school desegregation cases.

Dirksen said there was some Republican support for the Ervin proposal. It would bring this provision of the administration's package more nearly in line with what the House may approve when it takes up the civil rights matter later in the week.

With the cots set up for fitful sleep by civil rights advocates in the round-the-clock sessions, Nixon moved in to try to jog his GOP colleagues into action.

REPUBLICAN RALLY

The partially filled galleries buzzed with curiosity as he turned over his presiding officer's chair to a substitute and signalled influential Republicans to gather around him at the rear of the otherwise almost deserted chamber.

Ringed about Nixon, Dirksen and Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.), Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), talked over strategy. The upshot was Dirksen's attempt to poll the Republicans.

Since two-thirds of those present and voting must approve a debate limitation, Dirksen could offer only a share of the needed total in any event. Of the Senate's 100 members, 35 are Republicans, 65 Democrats.

Dirksen made it clear he does not want to file a cloture petition unless it has bipartisan backing. Of the 16 signatures needed on such a petition, he would want eight Democrats.

But not all of the civil rights advocates were willing to go along on a move that, if successful, might limit consideration to the administration's program and rule out — as not germane — such proposals as one which would arm the attorney general with authority to bring civil suits in civil rights cases on his own initiative.

DIRECTLY RELATED

Once cloture is voted, only amendments directly related to the subject at hand can be considered. The administration package does not include the proposed civil suit authority, regarded by advocates and opponents alike as one of the most drastic civil rights measures suggested.

Sen. Keating said he is willing to take a chance that the civil suit proposal could be offered as an amendment but Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich) said he is not.

"I won't vote for cloture unless that proposal is included in it," McNamara said.

Johnson, who has called for passage of a "reasonable" bill, said that the time had not yet come when enough members were willing to shut off debate.

Johnson maintained publicly he had made no nose count. But there were reliable reports that an informal canvass had indicated a maximum of 50 votes is available at this time — 10 or more short of the number likely to be needed — to put on a debate curb even on a stripped-down bill.

NATION'S EDITORS CRITICIZE FILIBUSTER

Washington Post - Times - Herald:

"Let no one call this niggling controversy in the Senate a great debate! It is true that passions have been aroused and tempers are already becoming frayed. Southerner's are crying 'tyranny,' 'torture,' and 'inhumane treatment.'

"Senator Hill conjured up the bogey of another Reconstruction Era. Senator Russell pretended that incendiary organizations are playing with matches — thus creating a danger of setting off 'some very tragic situation.'

"Senator Thurmond insisted that he and his colleagues will 'fight to the finish' for s o m e great principle. But what is the cause for which these men are risking their lives and their standing before the bar of world opinion?

"Boiled down to fundamentals, they demand for a free hand in denying citizens of the United States the right to vote."

New York Herald - Tribune:

"The cause of civil rights has been espoused by time as well as by national opinion. Enfranchisement of the colored man must come. So must equality of educational opportunity.

"Why, then, a filibuster? The southern Senators are, of course, playing to the galleries of their home states. However, there is more to it than that. They are delaying because they belieeve that delay in itself can produce a 'reasonable' price."

New York Times:

"Filibustering, to paraphrase another Johnson, is the last refuge of a Senator unwilling to accept majority vote. It springs from the same philosophy as which denies the vote to colored people in the first place: A rejection of democratic political procedure."

Atlanta Constitution:

"The 15th Amendment, held to apply, reads as follows: 'The right of tthe citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude . . . .The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

"Here again we have an illustration of the myth of state sovthere hangs Francis Bicknell Carpenter's huge painting 'Proclamation of Emancipation' with Abraham Lincoln prominently depicted."

New York Post:

"We do not deprecate the importance of the voting provision. But in the context of the mounting southern battle over equality, it is hardly the whole story.

"If the advocates of civil rights find themselves making tacit deals with the southern bloc in the Presidential year of 1960, the real victory will belong to Mr. Russell. And that is what the filibuster is about."

ereignty when there is conflict with Federal legislation or constitutional interpretation.

"There is every need, in facing up to the emotional problems of our time, for us all to understand that the states may not interpose sovereignty of their laws between themselves and the constitutional rights of all citizens."

Asbury Park Evening Press:

"Some day the South and other pockets of prejudice in the United States will realize that American law recognizes one class of citizenship. A n d when that day comes the racial problem which plagues us today will disappear.

"Meanwhile, incalculable harm is being done the prestige of the United States throughout the world because of the antics of a few politically - inspired racists."

The Trenton Trentonian:

Senator Ervin (Dem., N.C.) put it, "This is not the Senate's grandest hour.'

"Yet, in a way, it is. For what the Senate members are going through now is a trial to decide whether ours is a democracy for all or a democracy for some.

"At issue are voting rights for the colored people in the South.

"It is perhaps a most fitting touch to this filibuster that in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, where cots have been set up for some of the senators.

"Ain't It Terrible About Those Sit-Downs?"

"LET THAT ONE GO. HE SAYS HE DON'T WANNA BE MADE EQUAL."

The Filibuster A Peril To Both Negro Voting Rights And The Right To Vote In The Senate

The filibuster now going on in the United States Senate to stave off a vote on the current Civil Rights measure before that body is increasing the tension and the stress of the times. For anyone to engage in such a shadow boxing pastime, involving huge expense to the taxpayers as well as the prestige of the country, would be a disservice to representative government.

That Georgia's two Senators are among the leaders in this regrettable affair is to be generally deplored. These cannot say that the stand taken is representative of the wishes of the majority of the people they represent.

Ours is a government aimed at the consent of the governed. It never was intended that a hand-full of men should take a situation in their own hands and by empty debate, reading of pages of books avowedly for the purpose of consuming time, would beat off an honest vote on an honest question.

Coincidentaly, at about the same time, Georgia Senator Russell was initiating his thrust against the possibility of a vote on the Civil Rights measure, the Supreme Court was serving a drastic rebuke on Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Macon, in a case of denial of registration to educated Negro applicants in Terrell County, Georgia.

The court not only reversed Judge T. Hoyt Davis, but administered to him a stern rebuke. Another case of currency would be that of Negroes in the state of Louisiana, whose denial of the right to vote, was met with an order for the restoration of their names to the registration books.

The President of the United States recently returned from a tour of the old world where he received wide acclaim for his devotion to a system of government by the majority. He has also toured Latin American countries where he held up the doctrine of free government as a panacea for the preambles of a lasting peace.

It certainly would be no contribution to his efforts and sacrifice for those countries to note that in the American capital there are United States Senators who not only would oppose Civil Rights to Negroes, but would measure the same to their fellow Senators.

The spectacle of the filibuster is nothing short of the manifestation of fellow Americans in the highest lawmaking body of the country to deny Negro Americans from having full and equal educational privilege and the right to vote.

Not only Negro Americans, but all lovers of our system who would like to see the missions of our President effective as he travels around the globe, should write the leaders in Congress to insist on their right to vote in that body.

Verily, the filibuster should be stopped before it makes other serious inroads on the province of this free America.

Atlanta Daily World
Tues. 3-8-60
Atlanta, Ga.

Senate Approves, 67-10 Non-Stop Sessions

B'ham Post Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Feb. 2-27-60

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — The Senate voted 67-10 today to back up plans of leaders of both parties for around-the-clock sessions aimed at cracking a Southern filibuster against civil rights legislation.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said he forced the vote because "I do not want to have the blood on my hands," if, as he put it, any accident should befall someone during non-stop sessions due to start Monday.

The vote was not a clearcut test. The quarterback of the Southern forces, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), called Johnson's maneuver, "A straw man erected to be knocked down."

The vote came on the question of whether the Senate should meet only until 5 p.m. EST on Monday instead of staying in session around the clock.

Makes Motion

Johnson said he made the motion to adjourn at that hour so that the majority of the Senate could express its will. Johnson himself voted against it.

On the rollcall vote, 45 Democrats joined by 22 Reublicans voted against the motion. The Southern Senators split 8-8, with Russelll among those opposing motion. Two Republicans voted for it.

Johnson told the Senate it had been said the leadership would be responsible if an accident should befall someone in any 24-hour sessions. He said he hoped all senators could remain in good health, but went on to say he didn't want to take all the blame if this should not prove to be the case.

Southern forces earlier had adopted a new tactic in their fight against new administration-backed legislation to help guarantee that Southern Negroes can vote in areas where they say they are now illegally kept from the polls.

Call Off Hearings

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) announced he has called off hearings scheduled to begin next Tuesday by an appropriations subcommittee he heads on the annual money bills for the Treasury and Post Office Departments. Southerners head a number of appropriations subcommittees. If others follow Robertson's example, their action would threaten leaders' plans to push the annual money bills through quickly in a drive to adjourn Congress before the July political conventions.

Robertson told the Senate:

"I can conceive of no higher duty than to fight to protect the rights of Virginia. . . Until this civil rights debate is over. I shall devote all of my time and attention to the fight against this effort to invade the constitutional right of the Old Dominion."

Explains Vote

Russell, in explanation for his vote against 5 o'clock adjournment Monday, said there is nothing to prevent him or any other senator from offering a motion Monday to adjourn at 4 or 5 o'clock or any other time. He said similar motions "may be made from time to time in the gruelling hours that lie ahead."

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D., Fla.) interupted Johnson's motion as evidence he had "hit pay dirt" when he served notice Wednesday that the leaders would have to take responsibility for the "health and lives of so many."

Johnson said he thinks there is less hazard to health by starting 24-hour sessions Monday, after two weeks of debate, than to wait until later when members would be more wearied.

The Republican leader, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, argued that members are not long back from vacations, are "refreshed in mind and body, full of exuberance," and fit for the scheduled dawn-to-dawn grind. "This is the time to do it, rather than later," he said.

After the vote, Johnson said the plan is for the Senate to stay in session until about 10 o'clock tonight and to hold a Saturday session starting at 10 a.m. However, he said his plans call for recessing tomorrow night about 6 or 7 o'clock.

NIXON PRODDING ON RIGHTS FAILS

GOP Unable to Muster Filibuster-Ending Force

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

By JACK BELL

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What Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois called an inconclusive poll of GOP members sustained the contention of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas that there is no possibility of limiting debate now.

As the Senate went into its second week of practically non-stop session Johnson called for an air-clearing vote.

MAY ALLOW ROLL CALL

And there were signs that Southerners soon may halt their talk long enough to permit a roll call on an amendment proposed by one of their number, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.).

Ervin is seeking to reduce the criminal penalties provided in the Eisenhower administration's civil rights bill for obstructing or trying to obstruct by force or threats the carrying out of court orders in school desegregation cases.

Dirksen said there was some Republican support for the Ervin proposal. It would bring this provision of the administration's package more clearly in line with what the House may approve when it takes up the civil rights matter later in the week.

With the cots set up for fitful sleep by civil rights advocates in the round-the-clock sessions, Nixon moved in to try to jog his GOP colleagues into action.

The partially filled galleries buzzed with curiosity as he turned over his presiding officer's chair to a substitute and signalled influential Republicans to gather around him at the rear of the otherwise almost deserted chamber.

STRATEGY HUDDLE

Ringed about Nixon, Dirksen and Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.), Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), and John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.), talked over strategy. The upshot was Dirksen's attempt to poll the Republicans.

Since two-thirds of those present and voting must approve a debate limitation, Dirksen could offer only a share of the needed total in any event. Of the Senate's 100 members, 35 are Republicans, 65 Democrats.

Dirksen made it clear he does not want to file a cloture petition unless it has bipartisan backing. Of the 16 signatures needed on such a petition, he would want eight Democrats.

But not all of the civil rights advocates were willing to go along on a move that, if successful, might limit consideration to the administration's program and rule out — as not germane — such proposals as one which would arm the attorney general with authority to bring civil suits in civil rights cases on his own initiative.

HESITANT ON CLOTURE

Once cloture is voted, only amendments directly related to the subject at hand can be considered. The administration package does not include the proposed civil suit authority, regarded by advocates and opponents alike as one of the most drastic civil rights measures suggested.

Sen. Keating said he is willing to take a chance that the civil suit proposal could be offered as an amendment but Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) said he is not.

"I won't vote for cloture unless that proposal is included in it," McNamara said.

Johnson, who has called for passage of a "reasonable" bill, said that the time had not yet come when enough members were willing to shut off debate.

SHY 10 OR MORE VOTES

Johnson maintained publicly he had made no nose count. But there were reliable reports that an informal canvass had indicated a maximum of 50 votes is available at this time — 10 or more short of the number likely to be needed —to put on a debate curb even on a stripped-down bill.

This canvass was said to have been made on the basis that provisions dealing with school integration and with employment discrimination would be deleted from

the administration bill. This would leave it largely a voting rights measure of the kind Johnson apparently thinks ought to be passed.

Johnson's call for some voting seemed likely to be heeded in the next day or two.

Dixiecrats Tactics

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Dignity of Senate is being hurt

Afr. 3-12-60

p. 1

(By Staff Correspondent)
WASHINGTON

Shortly after the current civil rights filibuster got underway in the Senate, the Republican leader, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, observed that it is the world's greatest deliberative Body.

Noting the way southern senators wasted time in an effort to block a vote on civil rights, the Illinois Republican noted that the Senate "has never been so deliberative as now."

Later the senator was to be shocked by the abusive tactics used by some members of the Dixiecratic bloc.

* * *

SENATOR DIRKSEN was present when Sen. James O. Eastland, spiritual father of resistance to the Supreme Court's school desegregation rulings, heatedly referred to the court's decision as "Tripe" and "crap."

Reference was to the decisions upholding the key sections of the 1957 Civil Rights Act and ordering 1,377 Louisiana voters restored to the register.

At another point, he referred to the Court's decisions as "tripe," adding: "That's what most of them are."

So shocked were most members of the Senate that word was quietly passed around that if members persisted in the use of such language, cloture (shut off debate) would be voted immediately.

* * *

BY THE TIME the filibuster had reached its sixth continuous day and five nights, Saturday, most of the 18 southerners carrying on the filibuster were on edge and irritable.

Editorially, newspapers throughout the country were condemning it as a "disgraceful childish display that is doing irreparable damage to the nation's prestige abroad."

Instead of emerging as "crusaders" and "statesmen" making a valiant stand as some southern papers claimed, Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, leader, and other filibustering southerners were being called "obstructionists" and "foolhardy."

Baltimore, Md.

Afr. 3-12-60

p. 2

Perhaps the most damaging result of the whole demonstration is that the thousands of insulting, libelous and irrational references being made about colored people are going into the Congressional Record where scholars in years to come can refer to them, and recall how intemperate and ignorant were many of our lawmakers.

* * *

IN ADDITION the whole show is costing taxpayers an additional $10,000 per day.

Senator Russell, leader of the opposition forces, has" organized the 18 hard core Southerners into roughly three shifts.

Six southerners are assigned to every 24 hour period. Each is expected to do at least four hours of talking. This would mean that each southern shift works one long day and rests for two days.

When off duty the Dixie block tuck themselves into some hideaway and refuse to crawl out even for a quorum call. With this procedure there's no way of knowing how long they can hold out.

They are far more rested than the civil rights proponents who are sleeping around in cots and on couches, anywhere they can catch a few winks.

* * *

ON WEDNESDAY evening when Dr. Margaret Buthcer of Washington appeared on the scene along with Bishop Smallwood Williams, there was quite a furor among some of the doorkeepers.

Especially was a young man from a southern Senator's office disturbed because he mistook Dr. Butcher for a white woman and couldn't understand why she would be flouting around with a colored minister.

Then there was the story of the "garishly furred woman" who pesented herself at the Senate Family Gallery with a special pass from her Senator. She was permitted to enter and assigned to a seat by the doorkeeper.

* * *

A FEW SECONDS later she burst out of the gallery screaming accusingly at the doorkeeper: "How dare you do such a thing to me? You sat me right next to a Negro!"

The doorkeeper replied politely and calmly, "Madam I suggest that you take this up with your Senator —Senator Javits."

Republicans were standing pat on the seven - point Administration package.

* * *

THE LIBERAL BLOC, which has not attracted much atention in the debate, stepped up its efforts before the Senate quit Saturday evening over the weekend to strengthen the Administration program, which is being sponsored by Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, was putting out feelers on a compromise version of the voting referee plan put forward for the Administration by Attorney General William P. Rogers.

The Southerners, working in three shifts, appeared determined to continue their filibuster to prevent a vote on any meaningful civil rights legislation.

Republican Senators held a caucus Thursday afternoon to find out what differences exist among them over the Administration package.

* * *

"IN A GROUP OF this kind obviously you are going to find individual Senators not very happy about one section or another," Dirksen told reporters after the meeting, "and it is highly important that the shadings and differences be cleared."

He said the Republicans had discussed voting rights, including the latest version of the Rogers proposal which is embodied in a bill that Representative William McCulloch, Ohio Republican, will offer as an amendment to the House civil rights bill.

Dirksen said the Republicans thought the voting rights proposal is worthy of the "best legal talent."

He said five or six law professors, including one from Harvard, were working on the voting rights proposals and would make a report to Senators Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating, New York Republicans, who have already done some work in this field.

Dirksen also said he has seen "no effort at compromise yet." He added that the reason for the meeting of Republicans was to make sure that the minority leader "was not arrogating to himself decisions which rightfully belong to the members."

S. Panel ifts Negro otes Here

By BRUCE GALPHIN

The Civil Rights Advisory Committee voted Friday to make a study of Negro voting rights in Georgia with a special eye on segregated polling practices.

The information will be sent to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission as background for possible future congressional action.

The Georgia committee, which advises the U. S. commission, launched the study of segregated voting on the recommendation of one of its members, Dr. F. D. Funderburg of Monticello.

REPRISALS

Funderburg charged that maintaining separate polling places made it possible to determine how Negroes voted as a group and sometimes led to "group reprisals."

The committee also decided to let its voting subcommittee investigate:

1. Whether registration by Negroes is becoming any easier.

TO STUDY EFFECTIVENESS

2. Whether the 1960 Civil Rights Act is effective in Georgia.

3. The results of a federal court injunction forbidding interference with registration of Negroes in Terrell County.

Funderburg is chairman of the voting subcommittee. He said he mainly would check Negroes to determine whether local election officials maintained segregated polling places.

He said Negroes in Jasper County, his home, after considerable [illegible] ied in having voting [illegible] gated.

The FBI earlier this year looked into segregated polling practices in Bibb County but took no action.

In other business, the committee agreed to make a study of the facilities available to Negroes in Georgia's regional libraries.

The Rev. James L. Hooten of Savannah, a new member of the committee, will be in charge of the study.

Some 40 regional libraries will be sent questionnaires to determine whether separate or joint facilities are offered Negroes and whites, whether whites have some facilities not available to Negroes, and what the libraries' employment practices are.

The committee decided to let some college—probably Emory University—handle another investigation requested by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission: Negro participation in Georgia law enforcement, the judiciary and the bar.

Committee chairman Sylvan Meyer of Gainesville said the group would update its report on public education in Georgia after the 1961 General Assembly adjourns.

Civil rights probe moves into Detroit

DETROIT, Dec. 13—(AP)—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission opens a many-pronged, two-day investigation tomorrow in this long-integrated motor city.

A commission spokesman said it would "try to establish how much discrimination exists in the fields of housing, justice, education and government-related employment."

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, first Michigan governor to have a Negro cabinet member and to appoint a Negro judge, is scheduled to lead off a parade of an estimated 20 to 30 witnesses.

Walter P. Reuther, whose United Auto Workers union long has advocated equal rights, and Mayor Louis Mariani, who has denied from time to time Negro accusations of mistreatment by Detroit's police department, also are slated to appear.

THE SIX-MAN commission is headed by John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

A report on the Detroit hearings will be prepared after the hearing and submitted to President John F. Kennedy next September.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said upon his Detroit arrival:

"I want to emphasize that this commission is not coming to Detroit because the city presents any great problems in civil rights. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that public opinion in Detroit favors fair treatment for minority groups. . . .

"We only wish to see how the city has handled these problems, which exist in all fast-growing metropolitan areas."

In April, 1959, a Michigan advisory committee to the commission reported there was no voting problem, no public school problem, and a marked breakthrough in the fields of white-collar and supervisory employment on the part of Negroes.

The committee, headed by former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, however, said many qualified Negro teachers had difficulty finding jobs. It also noted "what seems a real basis for charges that police and other city officials tend often to ignore rights of minority groups."

Rights Policy In Michigan Called 'Best'

By A. F. MAHAN

DETROIT (AP)—Political and labor leaders agreed Wednesday that racial discrimination is practiced in Michigan, but they told the U. S. Civil Rights Commission the state ranks among the best in protection of human rights.

Detroit Mayor Louis C. Miriani told the commission as it opened a two-day hearing here: "I am confident that you will find that the examples set by the people of this community in sincerely striving to live in a truly democratic atmosphere meets standards as high, if not higher, than any major city in the nation."

Miriani added, however, he was "not trying to claim that we have reached any Utopian level," and United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther cited what he termed discrimination in housing that results in segregated school classrooms.

BARRIERS EXIST

Reuther and Horace L. Sheffield, vice president of the All-Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, said discrimination still exists in hiring and firing and the training of apprentices, despite Michigan's Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Not a single witness, however, testified there was any discrimination against minority groups in voting or registering to vote.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams said "we are proud of the progress that has been made" in civil rights, but added, "We are aware of the unfinished business yet before us."

Williams cited desegregation of the Michigan National Guard, the state's Fair Employment Practices Act and broadened civil rights laws as accomplishments in his 12-year administration.

JEWS TARGET

Robert M. Frehse, chairman of Detroit's Coordinating Council on Human Relations, said Michigan Jews still face discrimination in housing, although not as much as Negroes.

On the other hand, Frehse pictured Detroit's race relations as improving year by year and peaceful by comparison with 1943, when a Detroit race riot brought death to 34, injury to 1,000 and a million dollars in property damage.

Williams proposed that the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights be made permanent and given jurisdiction and enforcement power to bring equality in employment, education, housing and public accomodations.

UAW POLICY

Reuther said his union insisted upon nondiscriminatory clauses in all its contracts with the auto industry. He charged, however, there had been discrimination against Negroes in white-collar hiring.

A three-day protest boycott by parents of three predominantly white Detroit schools over the transfer of Negroes from overcrowded schools elsewhere was deplored by Reuther.

"There was, however, a distinct difference between what took place in Detroit and what is happening in New Orleans" (where school integration is being resisted), Reuther said. "The overwhelming majority of our citizens responded in a positive way against the bigoted actions of the minority."

The UAW chief criticized what he termed failure of the Eisenhower administration to force compliance with U.S. Supreme Court school integration orders in the South and declared that all federal grants-in-aid to states and local governments "should be limited to uses in keeping with Supreme Court decisions."

Senator Hennings Was Civil Rights Advocate

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., of Missouri, who died at his home here Tuesday, Sept. 13, was one of the staunchest advocates of civil rights legislation in the U. S. Congress.

The N.A.A.C.P. gave him a perfect voting record on civil rights.

As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights subcommittee, Senator Hennings tirelessly pushed rights legislation against the opposition of the southern bloc in the committee and the Senate, including the chairman of the Judiciary committee, Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

Senator Hennings died of abdominal cancer at the age of 57 about four months after undergoing surgery at the Mayo Brothers clinic in Rochester, Minn. He had been admitted to the George Washington hospital here in Washington several times since the operation.

Funeral services will be held Friday morning, Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock at the Presbyterian Church of the Pilgrim. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Hennings is survived by his widow, Elizabeth; his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hennings of St. Louis, and two step-daughters, Sue Hennings McCandless and Karla Hennings.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Presidential candidate, called Hennings' death "A great loss to our country and to our party."

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Hennings' Missouri colleague, said that Missouri and the nation "have lost a great senator and a great humanitarian who was generally recognized as the outstanding constitutional authority of his time."

Hennings' last legislative achievement was passage of a "clean election" bill during the last congressional session. During the past year he also pushed through a resolution calling for publication of senate employes' salaries.

But he was perhaps best known for his deep interest in freedom of information. He once described it as "an inherent and necessary part of our political system."

Hennings was born in St. Louis June 25, 1903. He was elected to Congress in 1934, the first Democrat in 22 years to represent the 11th Missouri Congressional district. He served in the House until 1940, when he resigned to become circuit attorney of St. Louis.

Following service in World War II, he went into the private law practice in St. Louis.

Hennings was elected to the senate in 1950 after a tough primary battle in which he overcame a candidate endorsed by Former President Harry S. Truman and the Democratic organization.

Negro citizens in Missouri who knew him admired Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. and feel a personal loss at his death.

Judge Lewis W. Clymer of the municipal court is among those who was a close friend of the senator.

Clymer's relationship with Senator Hennings goes back to 1934 when Clymer, then a doorman at a St. Louis hotel, met Hennings, when he was in the circuit attorney's office and a candidate for the House of Representatives.

When Hennings was elected to Congress, he appointed Clymer to a federal job in Washington which enabled the young St. Louisan to attend Howard university. Judge Clymer and Senator Hennings remained friends through the years. While a student at Howard, Clymer worked as a clerk in Hennings' office.

Speaking of Senator Hennings this week, Judge Clymer said, "He had one of the best legal minds I have ever seen. He was fair-minded, liberal, big-hearted and gracious. He always had Negroes on his staff and believed in helping young people get a start. Missouri and the nation will miss this great man."

Five years ago, Senator Hennings appointed to the legal staff of his sub-committee on constitutional rights J. Delmas Escoe, a Kansas Citian, who is still working in that capacity in Washington.

Escoe said that Senator Hennings death was a blow to him and to all the members of the legal staff.

Sen. Hennings Is Dead; Civil Rights Champion

P.D 4 The Washington Post
Wed. 9-14-60

By Phil Casey
Staff Reporter

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr., 57, a descendant of wealthy slaveholders but an ardent champion of civil rights, died yesterday at his home, 4201 Cathedral ave. nw.

The Senator had undergone abdominal surgery in May at the Mayo Clinic and had recently been undergoing operative treatment at George Washington University Hospital.

He first gained national notice in 1940, when as a 37-year-old Democratic Representative, he proposed that American ships be used to evacuate children under 16 from European combat areas. His later renown rested mainly on his leadership in civil rights legislation and his emergence as one of the principal Senate authorities on the Constitution and constitutional law.

A tall, dark-haired man with a powerful physique, Hennings was an eye-catching figure on the floor of the Senate, and he was one of the most articulate of that body's members.

Outspoken on Civil Rights

His interest in civil rights was intellectual rather than emotional. He didn't see how oppression of any minority, regardless of color or creed, squared with the U. S. Constitution. He lost some friends along the way, because of his outspoken and vigorous civil rights stands, but he gained a host of admirers for his courage and his brilliance.

He held some prominent posts in the Senate—chairman of the Rules Committee, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Elections. He led the subcommittee probe into the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's finances and methods when the Wisconsin Republican was at the height of his investigatory reign.

In 1958, Sen. Hennings, representing a state that wasn't overly enthusiastic about spending for other countries, sat down and wrote a letter to his constituents. It could have served, one writer said, as a model for his weaker-hearted confreres.

"Time for Hard Truths"

He told the voters he was going to support substantial foreign aid with emphasis on economic rather than strickly military aid.

"This is a time for hard truths," he wrote. "It is a time when we must call a spade a spade . . ."

His interest in human rights and in government was broad, extending everywhere, it seemed. He wanted more judges for the District Juvenile Court, better schools in the District and elsewhere, more money to be provided for training social workers and teachers to work with youth.

He wanted a "clean elections law," with more detailed reporting of campaign spending and with higher and more realistic limits set on camjaign spending.

But, most of all, he was for the rights of man and against secrecy in government, and against any abridgment of the right of the people to know what their Government was up to.

Fair Loyalty Hearings

He questioned Goverment secrecy constantly. He criticized the State Department's system of passport denials, and he sought legislation to provide for due proces of law and fair hearings in the loyalty and security programs.

He was emphatic and constant in his repeated belief in "the public's right to know how the public's business is being conducted."

Hen. Hennings headed a subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency, and it came up with some shocking facts. One recommendation he supported was of providing money

Picture on Page A1

to train more people to work with youth and prevent delinquency.

His interest in man's rights extended to an Air Force base in Kansas, where a SAC general had instituted a "big brother" program that screened details of the airmen's lives on and off duty. After Sen. Hennings and others howled, the program was dropped.

Open Court Records

The Missouri Senator wanted records of the Federal Courts to be open to the public by law, and he believed that the payroll data of the Senators should be made known to the public.

He was born June 25, 1903, in St. Louis, and was graduated from Cornell University and from Washington University Law School, where he was track coach and lecturer in English while only a student. He was an assistant circuit attorney in charge of felony trials from 1929 to 1934 in St. Louis. He lectured at the Benton College of Law during this period.

From 1935 through 1940, he served in the U. S. House of Representtives. In 1940, the St. Louis Bar Association asked him to run for circuit attorney of St. Louis. He did and he was elected, leaving Congress to serve in the new job. A year later, he resigned to enter the Navy. He served from 1941 to 1944 in the Pacific and Caribbean areas as a lieutenant commander and was discharged for disability.

Won Senate Seat

He came back to public life in 1950, after a period of private law practice, and he came back with a bang. He was the only Democratic candidate to unseat a Republican Senator that year, and he did it without any help from President Harry Truman, who preferred another Missouri Democrat.

But Mr. Truman thought well of him in the end. The former President told Drew Pearson in a television interview that Sen. Hennings and Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) were giving Missouri the best repretation it ever had. That was saying something, for Mr. Trunman had been a Missouri Senator for 10 years himself.

Sen. Hennings, one of the past decade's outstanding liberal voices in Congress, was a descendant of old and prominent Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina families.

His father was a Democratic circuit judge and he gave his son his first glimpse of politics in action. Sen. Hennings got his start as a page boy at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1916. He started off by seeing one of the Nation's great presidents—Woodrow Wilson—win the nomination for his second term.

Senator Hennings Is Dead at 57; Democrat Led Civil Rights Bills

The New York Times

Senator Hennings was chairman of the Senate Rules Committee and of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. He made the latter an important vehicle for investigations of wiretapping and other civil liberties problems.

His most recent legislative triumph—one achieved against great odds—was the passage by the Senate last January of a tough bill to control spending in Federal elections, including primaries. The bill died in the House of Representatives however.

P. 41 M

In "Politics" at 13

A Senator who got his political baptism at the age of 13, Thomas Carey Hennings Jr., had the physique of an athlete and a legal mind regarded by his fellow lawmakers as one of the best in Washington.

His father, a former Democratic circuit judge, got the son's political feet wet by making him a page boy at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis which nominated Woodrow Wilson for his second run for the Presidency in 1916.

A native of St. Louis, Mr. Hennings studied in the local public schools, at Cornell University and at Washington University in St. Louis. At Cornell he was a member of the track team and an avid swimmer. He liked to take occasional swims for exercise in Washington until shortly before his death.

In his initial effort for elected office at the age of 31, Mr. Hennings swept to a 15,000-vote victory over the Republican organization in the Eleventh Congressional District (St. Louis) in 1934.

After a six-year stay in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hennings retired to run successfully for Circuit (District) Attorney in St. Louis.

In 1950 he decided to run for the United States Senate and found himself in the spotlight when he became the only Democrat that year to oust a Republican Senator, defeating Senator Forrest C. Donnell by 93,000 votes.

Mr. Hennings was one of the Senate's best-read members and one of its most effective speakers. Tall, sturdy, with black hair and piercing eyes, he dressed conservatively and spoke with a Southern decorum that often belied the liberal causes he espoused.

In addition to his chairmanship on the Senate Rules Committee and of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, he was a member of a dozen other committees and subcommittees, including the Democratic leadership instrument, the Policy Committee.

Aided Civil Rights Bill

One of the most precarious jobs he shouldered during the Congressional sessions of 1957 was that as the Democrat's intellectual leader in the Senate fight to achieve civil rights legislation. Partly acceptable to Southerners bacause of his Mis-

The New York Times
Thomas C. Hennings Jr.

souri birthright, he clung to his nonpartisan beliefs and carefully pleaded the main, or "lawyer's case," for the bill that eventually passed in Congress.

Later he was a leader in the fight to guarantee voting rights to Negroes in states where they have been disenfranchised by segregationist maneuvers.

Senator Hennings was especially critical of the Army's onetime policy of drafting men, then discharging them for preservice actions or beliefs, and openly scolded the services for taking into account innocent associations and childhood activities in such cases. The Army

eventually ordered all of its security checks to be completed before induction.

Along with many other Northern, or liberal Senators, he advocated a change in the Senate's ancient filibuster procedure and sought Senate rules amendments that would provide that debate on any legislation could be halted by a simple majority vote for closure after fifteen days.

Another matter that aroused Senator Hennings' interest was a series of bills introduced in 1958 to curb the areas in which the Supreme Court could make decisions. He spoke persuasively against the measures, and, when crucial votes came on them, was one of those instrumental in defeating the bills.

One of his other interests was the cause and cure for juvenile delinquency. He was continually involved with attempts to pass legislation that would have the effect of curbing juvenile delinquency. He unsuccessfully sought to have a bill enacted in Congress that would give Federal grants to states for a program of diagnosis, placement and rehabilitation of delinquents.

As chairman of a Senate subcommittee on the subject, Mr. Hennings had held several series of hearings in various parts of the country including New York.

He was a director of the Urban League and The Foreign Policy Association, and was a member of the Navy League and the Advisory Council of Big Brothers of America.

Javits Plans Visit Here To Debate Civil Rights

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Javits (R-NY) plans an appearance in Atlanta in October to debate the question of civil rights. D1

Javits, one of the principal advocates of civil rights legislation, said Sunday in a TV-radio interview that while he would campaign for the Republican ticket mostly in New York and larger metropolitan centers "right now I have one interesting engagement."

10

Mon. 8-29-60

"I'm going to Atlanta, and I expect to have quite a civil rights debate down there," Javits said. "I don't say that in any way to be presumptuous about my own capability or the views of the people there, but I think it is a healthy thing for a person who is as ardent an advocate of civil rights as I am to go to a community which is hostile to my views and to explain them as an American does to a fellow American."

Javits said the date of the appearance is Oct. 3 and that he probably would debate the matter with some Democrat, perhaps a Democratic senator.

He said he expects to be courteously received, listened to, and "I hope it will do some good by indicating that my ideas are not strictly political or just the product of New York City but that they really have validity in terms of national and international policy and deserve to be seriously considered even by people who violently disagree with them."

JAVITS FAILS TO GET NEW VOTE ON RIGHTS

The N.Y. Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Senator Jacob K. Javits, seeking to force another test vote on civil rights legislation before Congress adjourns, ran into a parliamentary wall today.

New York

It arose from his failure to obtain the specific permission of the Senate to introduce of a resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee of further consideration of a bill to authorize Federal technical and financial aid to desegregating school districts. 8-31-60

The resolution was introduced by the New York Republican with the backing of supporters of civil rights legislation during a long session of parliamentary maneuvering last night.

5

But today, in the course of debate on the civil rights proposal, it developed that Mr. Javits had not obtained the necessary unanimous consent for introduction of his proposal. As a result it was ruled out of order by Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona, the temporary presiding officer.

When Senator Javits asked today for unanimous consent to offer the resolution he was blocked by an objection from Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia.

Mr. Javits said he would try again to introduce the resolution at the first oportunity.

Javits Puts New Rights Issue In

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits tossed a new civil rights issue into the lap of the Democratic controlled Senate Wednesday, introducing a far-reaching bill patterned after the 1960 GOP rights plank.

Thurs., 8/11/60

The New Yorker and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R-N. J., also offered a resolution to strengthen the Senate's anti-filibuster rule. This would carry out another Republican pledge.

P. 1

The action came as President Eisenhower again pleaded for passage of his two-point civil rights proposal. The Senate rejected the request Tuesday.

In introducing his new measure, Javits urged Democrats to fall in behind it. But he declined to say what the next GOP move would be.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, chief Southern strategist, branded the new civil rights push "a very sure way to kill legislation in any other area" during the bob-tailed senate session.

RUSSELL THREATENS FILIBUSTER

Russell back- handedly threatened a southern filibuster Tuesday after Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen introduced a bill embodying Eisenhower's double-barreled rights proposal.

The Javits' measure is even stronger.

The President was questioned at his news conference Wednesday about the Senate's 54-28 defeat of the Dirksen measure.

He sidestepped a query about the political implications of the party-line vote, merely urging again that both houses pass his proposals.

PROGRAM NOT NEW

Eisenhower said he would have been completely inconsistent if he had left civil rights out of the special legislative program he requested in a special message to Congress Monday.

As for the Democratic contentions that the introduction of his rights proposal was "politics," the President said rather heatedly that the legislation was among the things he sought from Congress last January.

". . . All this talk about me starting a bunch of new programs is just a little bit silly," he said.

Javits told newsmen Wednesday he still hopes Congress will act this year on the presidential proposals — authorization of federal aid to desegregating school districts, and creation of a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities — along with other rights measures.

MAY STUDY BILL

Both the President's points were included in Javits' bill, along with the so-called title three provision which would allow the attorney general to enter local school integration cases. The measure also would provide that a sixth-grade education was proof of literacy in establishing voting qualifications.

Javits said he might ask the Senate to direct a committee to study the bill and report back on a specific date. Another possibility would be to offer parts of the measure as amendments to other legislation — a technique the Republicans have said they might try with the Eisenhower proposals.

For example, the pro-civil rights bloc has hinted it may try to tack the job opportunities provision onto the minimum wage bill sponsored by Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy.

New GOP Rights Bill Is Offered

Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Thurs. 8/11/60

Javits Leads Group Taking Different Approach

P. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — Republican senators bounced back from one defeat and started out in a new direction today in an effort to get action on civil rights legislation.

Twelve of them, led by Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, introduced a bill to carry out the platform pledges on civil rights made at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last month.

Javits said they hadn't settled on their follow-up strategy but told newsmen one possibility is offering parts of the bill as riders to other measures that Democratic leaders plan to call up for action.

He specifically mentioned a bill to boost the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and to extend the coverage to some three to five million additonal workers as one on which an effort might be made to hook a civil rights rider.

Kennedy Chief Sponsor

The chief sponsor of the minimum wage measure is Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential candidate.

Kennedy accused the Republicans yesterday, after their first abortive attempt to force action on civil rights at the present windup session of Congress, of trying to block passage of the minimum wage bill, medical care for the aged, and other welfare measures.

The Democrats, despite their North-South split over the politically explosive issue, voted solidly to table and thus kill a two-point civil rights bill offered by GOP Senate Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

The 54-28 roll call vote seemed to sound the death-knell for any civil rights bill at this session, but Javits said he still is hopeful that some of the Northern Democrats would swing around and join Republicans in a bipartisan push.

Filibuster Treatened

However, Southern Democrats opposed to any civil rights legislation, led by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, have made clear they will resort to a filibuster if necessary to prevent action.

Russell said when Javits introduced the GOP civil rights bill that any attempt to force it to passage would be "a very sure way to kill legislation in other areas."

The first two sections of Javits' bill parallel the measure offered by Dirksen to carry out President Eisenhower's recommendations to Congress.

One provision would authorize federal financial and technical assistance to states and local communities complying with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Hiring Practices

The other would provide by law for a commission to eliminate racial discrimination in hiring practices by federal contractors. Vice President Richard M. Nixon now heads a similar commission functioning under a presidential order.

Javits' bill, in addition, would empower the U.S. attorney general to bring school desegregation suits on behalf of individuals who fear to do so because of physical or economic coercion.

A final section provides that completion of six primary grades of school constitutes proof of literacy for purposes of voting in federal elections.

GOP WON'T QUIT ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

To Alter Strategy After First Setback

Thurs. 8/11/60

By JOHN CHADWICK

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P. 17

Twelve of them, led by Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, introduced a bill to carry out the platform pledges on civil rights made at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last month.

CONSIDER RIDERS

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He specifically mentioned a bill to boost the minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and to extend the coverage to some three to five million additional workers as one on which an effort might be made to hook a civil rights rider.

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STILL HOPEFUL

The Democrats, despite their North-South split over the politically explosive issue, voted almost solidly to table and thus kill a two-point civil rights bill offered by GOP Senate Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

The 54-28 roll-call vote seemed to sound the death knell for any civil rights bill at this session, but Javits said he still was hopeful that some of the Northern Democrats would swing around and join Republicans in a bipartisan push.

However, Southern Democrats opposed to any civil rights legislation, led by Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, have made clear they will resort to a filibuster if necessary to prevent action.

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The first two sections of Javits' bill parallel the measure offered by Dirksen to carry out President Eisenhower's recommendations to Congress.

FEDERAL AID

One provision would authorize federal financial and technical assistance to states and local communities complying with the U.S. Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The other would provide by law for a commission to eliminate racial discrimination in hiring practices by federal contractors.

Javits' bill, in addition, would empower the attorney general to bring school desegregation suits on behalf of individuals who feared to do so because of physical or economic coercion.

A final section provides that completion of six primary grades of school constitutes proof of literacy for purposes of voting in federal elections.

Javits said he would not seek action on this last section without committee study, since it was a new proposal not previously considered by Congress.

In addition to the civil rights bill, Javits and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-NJ) introduced a measure to revise Senate rules to permit filibusters to be cut off by majority vote instead of the two-thirds margin now required.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Receives Promise From Nixon

Oliver Powers of Pound, Va., left, whose son is the U-2 pilot to go on trial Aug. 17 in Moscow, was reassured by Vice-President Richard M. Nixon that he would do all he can to help out. Mr. Powers took off for Moscow Aug. 11.

FOLLOW DEMO RIGHTS COURSE, GOP URGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said Sunday the Republican party is courting disaster if it softens its civil rights stand to appeal to Southern voters.

Javits proposed a civil rights plank for the party's 1960 platform closely matching the one adopted last week by the Democrats and adding an anti-filibuster provision to help get it through Congress.

He said he has submitted his proposals to the GOP Platform Committee and intends to push for them when he appears before the committee in Chicago Wednesday.

Javits' suggested plank parallels the Democratic one in its support of Southern sit-in demonstrations against segregated lunch counters, its promise of greater federal activity to speed school desegregation, and its broadening of the attorney general's authority to seek injunctions to enforce civil rights.

JAVITS

It goes further than the Democrats did to put the President in the civil rights picture by proposing a White House conference on civil rights in 1961. And it hits hard at Senate filibusters, which have blocked or watered down previous civil rights legislation.

In a statement accompanying the draft Javits called civil rights "the soul of the Republican party."

"I believe that the Republican party should not heed the advice of those who would have us bid for Southern votes with a luke-warm support of federal civil rights legislation," he said. "Such a course could prove disastrous."

SEN. McCLELLAN REPORTS

Javits Civil Rights 'Champeen'

WASHINGTON (AP) — New York congressmen hold the lead for the number of civil rights bills introduced in Congress this year and last.

A table compiled by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) showed Tuesday that Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) has introduced and co-sponsored more civil rights bills than any other senator.

McClellan termed Javits the "champeen" for the 24 civil rights bills and amendments he introduced and the 42 he co-sponsored between Jan. 9, 1959, and last Feb. 24.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) was in second place among Republicans and fourth among all the senators with three bills introduced and 18 co-sponsored.

The only Democrats introducing and co-sponsoring more civil rights bills, McClellan said, were Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn). Morse sponsored 5 and co-sponsored 17. Humphrey introduced 11 bills and co-sponsored 16.

McClellan said the compilation may not be completed but to his knowledge is the most accurate table available on the number of civil rights bill introduced by individual senators during this session of Congress.

He said Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), a Negro, was the House "champeen" for civil rights legislation with 17 bills followed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) with 8.

House rules prohibit members from co-sponsoring bills.

McClellan fixed the Senate total at 66 bills, amendments and resolutions and the House total at 109 bills and amendments.

"I might state that if all of these should be enacted into law," he said, "it would . . . no doubt result in the greatest masterpiece of confounded confusion ever devised and achieved by a legislative body in the United States of America."

Javits Plans Fall Civil Rights Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits said Sunday he plans to introduce in the August session of Congress a bill embodying "every major civil rights pledge in the Republican platform."

He said he will invite a Democratic senator to co-sponsor the legislation "to demonstrate the spirit of bi-partisan cooperation."

The New York Republican's announcement, issued in a statement bore out a prediction today by Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) that such a measure would be forthcoming in the post convention session.

Bridges, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, also said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the rights move encounters a Southern filibuster.

Javits said his bill would deal specifically with further safeguards of voting rights; authorization for the attorney general to bring civil suits on behalf of those charging denial of any rights; establishment of a federal commission on job opportunities, and modification of Senate rules which permit the filibuster.

The New Yorker, a leading supporter of civil rights legislation, said the GOP rights plank was an "honest, realistic" one which included legislative proposals that already have received bi-partisan support in both houses.

Democratic Rep. Walter Rogers, Tex., charged meanwhile that the strong civil rights planks in both party platforms represented a pitch for "bloc voting by so-called minority groups."

On the other hand, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., D-N.J., said both Democratic and Republican platform commitments promised "great changes," many of which he predicted would be turned into "legislation which will serve all Americans."

Javits Pledges Fighting Campaign For Civil Rights

By R. Stafford Derby

Chief of the New York News Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Senator Jacob K. "Jack" Javits has flown in and out of this city on a hurry-up political trip to make at least two things plain: (1) His fight for civil-rights legislation will continue without a letup, and (2) Any failure by the Democratic leadership to back this "unfinished business" will be used as a key campaign argument in his nationwide campaign appearances.

It took less than two hours for the popular, vote-getting Republican liberal to talk things over with Lyle W. Hornbeck, head of the GOP State Campaign Committee, express his views at a hastily called press conference, and head back to Washington and the special session where he is one of the most articulate and forceful personages.

The New York senator spoke forthrightly about the issue, the campaign, and his own plans. The real difference which has developed between "people like myself" and the northern liberal Democrats over civil rights is "whether or not civil rights ranks with the other" issues—minimum wage, medical aid for the elderly, and housing—which are before the Senate.

Opposition Aroused

The immediate opposition aroused by the introduction of the Keating-Scott (R) bill on Aug. 8, the anti-civil-rights votes cast by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas—Democratic presidential and vice-presidential nominees—would be given full publicity in the Javits campaign speeches.

He termed this stand of the Democrats "a precipitate action far more rigorous" than the circumstances demanded. But he welcomed the early showdown as posing the question to the public and giving the voters a chance to ask if civil rights is not an urgent matter calling for immediate action.

The rapidly developing political struggle which is taking place in Washington during the special session of Congress was, of course, underlying the senator's appearance and his words.

In both the Republican and Democratic platforms there were civil-rights planks broad enough to encourage Senator Jantis, whose strength lies in areas where minorities cherish their rights and for whom the Javits energies and abilities have been freely expended.

Unfinished Business

Again and again during his conference, the forceful liberal insisted that civil rights is, and must be considered, a piece of unfinished business—unfinished when viewed from the actions in the regular session or when considered in light of the recent conventions.

That Senator Javits and his fellow GOP backers of civil-rights legislation mean business can be seen by the fact that the Dirksen bill was no sooner tabled on Aug. 9 than the New Yorker with 10 Republican co-sponsers was ready with another and broader bill to lay on the clerk's desk on Aug. 10.

However, no vote is being pushed on this legislation. The senator is willing to wait and let the special session develop its line of action along the lines of other issues, but he does not intend to forget civil rights.

And while vigorous in support of several phases, he feels that one is the common denominator, to be found in the platforms of both parties, and brooking no further delay or run around. This is the noted Part III which proposes giving the attorney-general authority to institute civil suits in certain school desegregation cases.

Pressures Explained

The Javits voice was more emphatic, his manner that of a crusader, as he explained the "immense pressures" which are exerted in "southern states" where often the case must be presented against the authority and power of the state's attorney general and government.

This, in addition to the sections calling for federal aid for school districts seeking to desegregate and another establishing equal job opportunities in government contract operations, will be treated to large-scale public exposure if the special session bypasses such legislation.

Senator Javits will not only speak out in New York, where the Rockefeller Republicanism makes him very much at home, but in Gary, Indiana; Louisville, Ky.; and Atlanta. He is cooperating with the national committee on these dates but is working hand in hand with the New York committee in this city and state.

Mr. Hornbeck made it very clear that the Javits assistance was most welcome, and that in this Empire State and in this liberal-minded city the rapid-paced campaign which is a hallmark of the senator's election technique will be a major assist in the over-all drive to keep New York in the Republican column when the November ballots are counted.

Javits Sees Johnson as Bar to Rights

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga. P. 2
Mon. 7-25-60

By DAVID D. LEWIS

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.) said Sunday the Democratic Party would have "difficulty" carrying out its civil rights campaign promises because vice presidential nominee Lyndon Johnson would "always modify" the legislation.

But Sen. Williams (D-NJ) replied, in a debate with the Republican liberal, that it was under the Senate leadership of Johnson that two civil rights bills have been passed.

Javits said the Democratic civil rights plank was "cynical," because of the party's "whole record—and one of your candidates just doesn't measure up to the plank."

"MODIFY AND MODERATE"

He said he had urged GOP platform writers to come up with "the most thumping and strongest kind of civil rights plank."

Javits conceded the Democratic pledges were "comprehensive" and that Johnson, present Senate leader, "would never stop civil rights legislation . . . he is too smart."

But he added, Johnson would "always modify and moderate and cut down civil rights legislation so that it doesn't make his Southern colleagues so mad that they will filibuster against it."

ALLEGES "CYNICISM"

In the television debate Williams answered the "talk about cynicism" with the statement that the GOP "had opportunities, both with majorities in Congress and presidents . . . and no legislation came forward."

"No, that is untrue," Javits countered. "These two bills in 1957 and 1960 . . . were recommended by (President) Eisenhower."

Javits leveled the "cynicism" charge in reference to a pair of provisions in the Democratic civil rights plank "that Lyndon Johnson is running on."

"ARCH OPPONENT"

He charged Johnson was "the arch opponent" in Senate debate against a provision now contained in the Democratic platform which favors giving the attorney general power to start civil injunction suits where individuals are being deprived of their civil rights.

Javits said Johnson also worked against Senate approval of a second platform pledge calling for technical and financial aid to school districts "with special problems" to facilitate compliance with court-ordered school desegregation.

NOT "IMPOSSIBLE"

Assistant Senate Democratic leader Mansfield of Montana, interviewed on another program, said he thought it was "very likely some consideration will be given (by Congress) to some of the civil rights planks in the Democratic platform."

Mansfield admitted "it would take time" but was "not impossible" to enact the Democratic civil rights proposals as written.

JAVITS SEEKS ACTION

Bill to Enact GOP Rights Plank Slated

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla.
Mon. 8-1-60

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) said today he will introduce in the Congress reconvening next week a bill wrapping up the main provisions of the Republican party's civil rights plank.

Javits added he would try to have a Democratic senator join him as sponsor of the legislation "to demonstrate the spirit of bipartisan cooperation which must exist from the very beginning if meaningful civil rights bills are to pass the Senate."

P. 1

4 Recommendations

The New Yorker's statement listed four specific recommendations in the GOP platform which he said require legislative action:

1. A provision that completion of six primary grades in state accredited schools is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. Authority for the attorney general to bring civil rights suits on behalf of individuals who charge denial of constitutional rights, including the right to attend a nonsegregated public school.

3. Establishment of a federal commission on equal job opportunity and extension of federal aid and technical assistance to public schools seeking to comply with desegregation orders.

4. Modification of the Senate rule which Javits said "permits the filibuster and the threat of filibuster to frustrate the passage of meaningful civil rights bills."

Action Asked

Javits said the new leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties should act as soon as possible to implement the civil rights platform pledges adopted at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

He praised the GOP civil rights plank as the most forthright in the party's history.

Javits said he also plans to introduce a resolution calling for a White House conference on civil rights in 1961.

Such a meeting, he said, "would enable the president at that time to place the full prestige of his office behind the drive to open up channels of communication, to ease tensions, and to seek a cooperative solution to local problems of desegregation."

Javits Says He'll Push Rights Bill

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

Measure Planned To Embody Bulk Of GOP's Plank

Mon. 8-1-60

Sen. Jacob K. Kavits said yesterday he plans to introduce in the August session of Congress a bill embodying "every major civil rights pledge in the Republican platform."

P. 1

He said he will invite a Democratic Senator to cosponsor the legislation "to demonstrate the spirit of bipartisan cooperation. . . ."

The New York Republican's announcement, issued in a statement, bore out a prediction yesterday by Sen. Styles Bridges (R.-N. H.) that such a measure would be forthcoming in the post-convention session.

Bridges, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, also said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the rights move encounters a Southern filibuster.

Javits said his bill would deal specifically with further safeguards of voting rights; authorization for the attorney general to bring civil suits on behalf of those charging denial of any rights; establishment of a Federal commission on job opportunities, and mdifiication of Senate rules which permit the filibuster.

The New Yorker, a leading supporter of civil rights legislation, said the GOP rights plank was an "honest, realistic" one which included legislative proposals that already have received bi-partisan support in both houses.

Democratic Rep. Walter Rogers (Tex.) charged meanwhile that the strong civil-rights planks in both party platforms represented a pitch for "bloc voting by so-called minority groups."

On the other hand, Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N. J.) said both Democratic and Republican platform commitments promised "great changes," many of which he predicted would be turned into "legislation which will serve all Americans."

Rogers and Williams made their remarks in newsletters to constituents.

Rogers said his study of civil rights planks adopted since 1932 proved to him that "the entire matter could have been summed up in every platform by simply stating that the parties subscribe to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and would see to it that the Attorney General enforces the law."

Williams, however, said he felt the 1960 platforms showed "both parties are committed to civil rights planks stronger than any ever offered before."

He emphasized that "the platforms make it clear that we have turned a corner in terms of progressive programs for tomorrow," and predicted that Congress would implement these with legislation.

Javits Plans Fall Civil Rights Bill

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 8-2-60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits said Sunday he plans to introduce in the August session of Congress a bill embodying "every major civil rights pledge in the Republican platform."

He said he will invite a Democratic senator to co-sponsor the legislation "to demonstrate the spirit of bi-partisan cooperation."

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Javits To Offer Bill Covering Rights Plank

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Washington, July 31.—Senator Jacob K. Javits said Sunday that he will introduce in the Congress reconvening next week a bill wrapping up the main provisions of the Republican Party's civil-rights plank

The New York Republican added he would try to have a Democratic senator join him as sponsor of the legislation "to demonstrate the spirit of bipartisan co-operation which must exist from the very beginning if meaningful civil-rights bills, are to pass the Senate."

Mon. 8-1-60

His statement listed four specific recommendations in the G.O.P. platform which he said require legislative action:

1. A provision that completion of six primary grades in State-accredited schools is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.
2. Authority for the attorney general to bring civil-rights suits on behalf of individuals who charge denial of constitutional rights, including the right to attend a nonsegregated public school.
3. Establishment of a federal commission on equal job opportunity and extension of federal aid and technical assistance to public schools seeking to comply with desegregation orders.
4. Modification of the Senate rule which Javits said "permits the filibuster and the threat of filibuster to frustrate the passage of meaningful civil-rights bills."

10 1960 CIVIL RIGHTS JEWISH WAR VETERANS

'Bipartisan Support Necessary'

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla

Jewish Vets Give Big Plug To Civil Rights Legislation

Sat. 8-13-60 P. 2

By E. V. W. Jones
Herald Staff Writer

Jewish War Veterans assembled at Miami Beach will discuss the emergence of Nazism in the United States Saturday, following a vigorous plug for civil rights legislation at Friday's session.

Presidential candidates of both major parties were asked to agree on civil rights legislation and then to push it to passage by Congress.

Arnold Aronson of New York, executive director of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, said bipartisan effect is necessary "to resist the kind of legislative blackmail that demands the sacrifice of civil rights as the price for passage of other measures."

"We are determined that civil rights shall not be used as a political football to prevent the passage of other needed legislation, such as medical aid for the aged, aid for school construction and housing," Aronson told the 65th annual JWV convention.

"We call upon Vice President Nixon and Sen. John Kennedy to agree on a measure both can support."

The veterans presented their second highest award, a bronze medal of merit, to Lawrence Gubow of Detroit for his work in connection with the Grosse Pointe resident selection rule.

Grosse Pointe, a fashionable Detroit suburb, employed a screening system which Gubow described as "particularly vicious." Prospective residents were rated on a point system as to race, creed or color, place of birth, club membership, appearance and whether they were typically American.

"In order to qualify, Jews had to score 85 points, South Europeans 75 points, Poles 55 points and others 50 points, except that there was no established score for Negroes or Orientals," said Gubow.

"Names of those who didn't pass were sent to real estate brokers dealing in the Grosse Pointe area, and violation of the screening system brought a loss of commissions or expulsion from their association."

Backed by the governor and attorney general, Gubow promulgated a rule that to engage in this discriminatory practice constituted unfair dealing and subjected real estate men to possible loss of license.

The Gubow rule will become effective in Michigan upon publication in the next Administrative Code Supplement on Aug. 14.

A plaque as "Woman of the year" was awarded Miss Frances Horwich of "Ding Dong School" fame for her work in the field of pre-school children.

JOHNSON EXPECTS 'GOOD' RIGHTS BILL WHEN CLASH ENDS

The New York Times

New York

Southern Filibuster Breaks All Records—Senators to Rest Tomorrow

Sat. 3-5-60

MANEUVERS CONTINUING

P.1

Various Factions Exerting Pressure for Approval of Favored Provisions

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas predicted today that the Senate would pass "a good voting rights bill" despite a Southern filibuster now breaking all endurance records.

The Senate Democratic leader, who is trying to work out agreement on a bill acceptable to most of the civil rights bloc's factions, told a news conference, however, that the required solution was not in sight.

At present, the factions are engaged in a game of maneuver calculated to exert pressure for each group's favorite civil rights provisions.

This fight goes on silently off the Senate floor around the clock, interrupted now and then for a news conference. The southern filibuster droning somnolently in the Senate chamber day and night is temporarily like a side show running in the big tent while the main show goes on privately in a dozen scattered Capitol offices.

[A governors' conference on civil rights was told in St. Paul, Minn., that the Federal Housing Administration would not do business with anyone who discriminated in ... The Associated Press reported.]

A Rest for Tomorrow

The civil rights bloc, united only in its determination to keep the Southerners working, will relent tomorrow night and interrupt the week-long session to give all members a Sunday rest. On Monday the non-stop session will be resumed, Senator Johnson said, and continue into its second week.

The recess occurred from 7:13 to 7:28 A. M. Wednesday. From that time until 10 o'clock tonight, the Senate had been in continuous session for 62 hours and 32 minutes, thus breaking the old record for non-stop sessions. That record—54 hours 10 minutes—was set in 1915 during a successful filibuster that stopped passage of a ship-purchase bill proposed by Woodrow Wilson.

From the time round-the-clock sittings began at Monday noon until 10 o'clock tonight, allowing for the one fifteen-minute break, this session had lasted 105 hours 45 minutes.

This easily topped the only other session of comparable length, a 1954 sitting that ran for 85 hours 23 minutes with one twenty-four minute recess.

Actually this was the sixteenth day of the debate, which opened Feb. 15, though the marathon session did not start until Monday. In the last three weeks, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York, told the Senate today, the debate had filled more than 700 pages of The Congressional Record.

Of this, he reported, about 545 pages were filled by Southern Democrats, about forty-eight pages by Democratic proponents of civil rights legislation, and about 109 pages by Republican proponents. The balance, about twenty pages, was filled by Senator Johnson, he said.

On the basis of these figures, Mr. Keating estimated that the eighteen Southerners had spoken about 109 hours before noon today.

Three Main Factions

In the off-the-floor maneuvers, within the civil rights bloc there are three main factions contending. One consists of the Republican regulars grouped around the party's Senate leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois. Broadly, they are making a fight for the Administration's omnibus bill, though they are amenable to moderating it somewhat to get a bill passed.

Another consists of the so-called Democratic moderates, largely border-state and Western Senators, who want a voting-rights bill but are reluctant to legislate strongly in the area of school integration.

Generally, this group prefers an accommodation with the Southerners.

The third force is a coalition of Republicans and Democrats mostly representing urban-industrial states in the North and West.

This group is led by men like Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, and Senators Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Democrats. They want a bill even broader than the Administration's omnibus measure and are supporting the amendments that groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action consider most effective.

The Democrats within this group would also prefer to have a bill of distinctly Democratic coloration, rather than something like the Republican-sponsored voting-rights provision of the Administration bill.

Threat Is a Weapon

The weapon being used by each faction is the threat to withhold its votes for cutting off the Southern filibuster unless its demands are satisfied. Senate rules require sixty-seven votes to invoke cloture—that is, to force an end to the filibuster and get a vote.

The southerners, assured of their own eighteen votes, need only sixteen more to defeat closure. Thus, significant defections among any of the three factions within the rights bloc could make closure impossible.

Senator Douglas has hinted that the liberal faction might withhold its votes if it could not be assured of an "effective" bill. Yet it is doubtful that the Democratic moderates would support closure even on the Administration omnibus bill, which the liberals consider too weak.

Senator Johnson, trying to find common ground, said today that the liberals would be assured of the chance they want to vote on the controversial Part Three provision that the senate killed in writing the Civil Rights Act in 1957.

Generally, this would give the Attorney General broad power to prosecute a variety of civil rights cases by seeking injunctions in integration dispute. The N. A. A. C. P. has always regarded this as the most important civil rights provision that has been offered before Congress.

It was killed in 1957 after President Eisenhower withdrew Administration support for it. Since then the Administration has opposed it. Nevertheless, the liberals want an opportunity to vote on it again this year, if only to make a voting record that will provide an election-year test for liberalism on the civil rights issue.

Johnson Still Opposed

Senator Johnson said today that he had opposed Part Three in 1957 and was still opposed to it, but that the Senate would probably have a chance to vote on it.

"I do not believe the majority of the Congress would desire it," he said.

"I do not think it has the support of the Administration or the President. I do not think it's realistic to expect that it will be passed."

Mr. Johnson has said repeatedly that he is interested chiefly in voting rights legislation, but he refused to be drawn into discussions of what other provisions he might accept.

"I think the attitude of the country is clear," he said. "They expect action in this field and I think we'll have it."

This did not mean, he added, that closure was "yet in the picture."

"You might as well resign yourself to realizing that we're going to be here for some time yet," he said. "But, I believe that you can trust the Senate."

Morton Rips Up Petition

The monotony of the filibuster was broken briefly this morning when Senator Thurston B. Morton, Republican of Kentucky, tore into hundreds of tiny pieces a closure petition offered by Senator Wayne Morse for other Senators to sign.

Mr. Morse, an Oregon Democrat, announced earlier that he had his own closure petition, then laid it on the desk for other members to sign. A petition has no status until it has been signed by sixteen members. Then it becomes mandatory for the Senate to accept it and, two days later, to vote on it. Mr. Morse's, it developed, had only one signature—his own.

First Mr. Morse asked unanimous consent to let it lie on the table for signatures. This was blocked by objection from Senator Lister B. Hill, Democrat of Alabama, whereupon Mr. Morse walked up, put it on the clerk's desk anyhow, then left the chamber.

Senator Morton, acting as floor-watcher for Republican civil rights advocates, came forward, silently lifted the paper and ripped it into small pieces, scattering them over the carpet.

At 12:31, with the chamber relatively filled, Mr. Morse began a speech mildly chiding Senator Morton for the destruction. The incident, he said, had been "unfortunate and not conducive to orderly procedure."

Mr. Morton rose and shouted: "Censure me if you will. Do what you will. But if we're going to get this thing solved, we must leave partisan politics out of it."

Senator Morse, he said, was using the debate for "partisan political advantage" and had indulged in a "dramatic gesture" that had done a "disservice to civil rights."

Mr. Morse replied mildly that there was no evidence to support this charge, and the incident passed off harmoniously when Senator Morton walked over, shook hands with the Oregonian and pronounced him "a good guy."

And the filibuster rolled on.

A Humphrey-Johnson Alliance in the Making?

The Pittsburgh Courier

What's Behind Johnson's 'Liberalism'

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

Pittsburgh Pa

[illegible]TON, D. C. — Senator Lyndon Johnson (D., Texas) [illegible] another liberal feather in [illegible] political cap last week when [illegible] his promise to bring a [illegible] rights bill to the Senate [illegible] on Feb. 15.

Feb 27-60

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[illegible] there was no civil [illegible] to bring out, because [illegible] all tied up in Senate [illegible] committees, Johnson [illegible] effort by using another [illegible] as a vehicle on which [illegible] bills could ride.

[illegible] this maneuver might be [illegible] than an empty ges[illegible] Johnson can stand [illegible], "I've done my part. I've [illegible] my word."

■

[illegible] the Texan taken his [illegible]? Some political [illegible] out that Johnson [illegible] his eye on the White [illegible] of the Vice Pres[illegible]

[illegible] rife that Johnson hopes to team up with Senator Humphrey on the national ticket. Some political prognosticators [illegible] worried over whether the convention [illegible] accept two Senators on the ticket.

■

IF [illegible] objection is raised, it is [illegible] that both Humphrey and [illegible] will throw their [illegible] "dark horse" candi[illegible] might well be Adlai [illegible]

[illegible] will still vie for sec[illegible] with the understanding [illegible] he will make "Hubie" [illegible] Leader of the Sen[illegible] Democrats stay in the [illegible]

[illegible] can still "crack the [illegible] Humphrey, his [illegible] leader.

[illegible] factor responsible for [illegible] right-face is [illegible] sting of discrimina[illegible] he is now beginning [illegible] before has he felt [illegible] sharp sting of discrimination which is victimizing him because of region of birth.

■

AT FIRST Johnson tried to overcome this stigma by dissociating himself from his Southern colleagues and aligning himself with the Western bloc. But somehow this little trick didn't pick up much steam.

So his next move was to stump the country in opposition to America's discriminatory policy against its citizens because of race, religion or region of birth.

Still another reason why Johnson changed his position, according to Capitol Hill gossip, is the secret conference which he reportedly held with Carmine De-Sapio.

■

IT WAS whispered around that the New York political boss promised support to Lyndon providing he straightened up on civil rights issues and other legislation dealing with gas and oil.

The Texas Senator is said to have promised that after Feb. 1, he would be a different man.

He chose that as his straightening-up date because it was the deadline in which candidates could file in his state for the Senate.

He didn't wish to go out too far on the limb before that date, leaving the gap open for some segregationist to oppose him.

It is also reported that Jack Avery, the Chicago political boss has promised to support Johnson. So the political eyes of the nation are focused on the tall Texan. If he doesn't win the race he might well "place."

Johnson Holds South Despite Rights Stand

The Washington Post

United Press International

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) still has strong support in the South for the Democratic presidential nomination despite loud outcries over his drive to enact new civil-rights legislation.

Washington D.C.

This was the privately-expressed assessment today of Southern Democratic Senators as the Senate entered the crucial phase of the civil-rights fight.

Feb. 5-1960

The Southerners said Johnson had lost some appeal in the South with his espousal of a new rights bill. But—for the present, at any rate — they doubted the damage was substantial or permanent.

p. 2

As for the future, they said much depends on the course Johnson follows in directing the bill and how strong a measure, if any, is enacted.

However angry public attacks on Johnson might sound, some Southern Senators said the Texan still was their choice for the Democratic nomination.

None so far has made any personal attacks on Johnson. The charges of "tyranny" and unfair tactics have been directed at the "leadership."

More caustic comments have been sounded in the editorial pages of some Southern newspapers and in letters the Southern Senators are getting from constituents.

It is generally assumed that Johnson's chances of winning his party's nomination depend largely on fairly solid support from the South.

But he also must play a leading role in putting across a civil-rights bill to stand a chance of picking up needed additional support in the North, most political experts agree.

Johnson Runs First In West Virginia Poll

Associated Press

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) was the winner yesterday of a Senator's poll among West Virginia Democrats in their choice of a Democratic presidential nominee.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.) said a mail ballot taken by his office showed Johnson with 112 first places in a presidential poll made of Democratic leaders and party officials in his state. Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) was second with 92 first-choice votes.

Byrd said Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) tied for third with 84 first choices each, and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was next with 77.

Humphrey and Kennedy will contest in the state's May 10 presidential primary, which is not binding on the state's 25-vote convention delegation.

Johnson Won't Delay on Rights

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Warren Duffee

United Press International

Feb. 23-60

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said yesterday he has no intention of sidetracking Senate debate on civil rights so the House can act first on the controversial legislation.

He said he will continue to press the issue even though some strategists have suggested that Senate debate which got under way a week ago should be slowed down to see what course the House takes.

"Our decision now is to pass a civil rights bill," Johnson told newsmen.

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The possibility of the Senate marking time arose when the House Rules Committee last week cleared a civil rights bill for floor action by mid-March.

Some civil rights advocates feel that it would be better to use a House-passed measure as the vehicle for Senate action rather than the minor Stella, Mo., school bill which Johnson selected for attaching comprehensive legislation to protect Negro voting rights.

Johnson acknowledged the civil rights debate might be laid aside from time to time so that vital money bills can be passed. He said such decisions would be made when the appropriations measures are ready for floor action.

He also reiterated that he is willing to let the Senate deliberations run at some length. "Everybody should have an opportunity to say everything that reasonable men would want to say on this subject," Johnson commented.

He kept the debate going in the Senate yesterday even though no legislative business customarily is transacted on Washington's Birthday.

Of the final outlook for passage of a bill, the Democratic leader said he would be "governed by the wishes of the Senate and ultimately the will of the Senate will prevail."

Southern Senate foes of the legislation indicated their readiness to prolong the debate. Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) said he is well prepared to participate in a filibuster if it develops.

Johnson said he is willing to let Senators "take advantage of the oportunity and see that each proposal is thoroughly debated."

Want Around-Clock Sessions—

Johnson, Dirksen Push For Action On Rights

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — The Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate refused today to budge from their demand that the membership buckle down to action on the Civil Rights issue.

Defiant talk from some Southerners and pleas of physical hardship met an equally stony reaction from the leaders, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.

The present issue is whether to go through with the Johnson-Dirksen plan for around-theclock sessions which could exhaust the outnumbered Southerners.

Johnston told reporters:

"A substantial majority in the Senate, in my opinion, is determined to vote on a bill, and I can see nothing else that can be done except to apply ourselves and stick to the debate."

Dirksen, replying to a protest that the leadership seems determined to wear the Southerners out physically and mentally, said: "We know what this about, and we intend to get the job done if we can do it"

The central issue is whether the Federal government should take new steps to help guarantee that Southern Negroes can vote in areas where they say they are now illegally kept from the polls.

Proposes Delay

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), who protested against any campaign of exhaustion, said also that it would be foolish for the Senate to tangle itself up now in civil rights arguments. He said it should wait to see what the House passes and thus get a better idea of what may eventually be done.

Ervin said the long Senate sessions now being held, and even longer ones in prospect, create a spectacle that "makes mockery of the legislative process . . . a cause for wonder that adult men will act in this way."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) disagreed with the idea of waiting to see what the House does and pressed instead for action in the Senate.

"We talk about professors at Alabama (Negro College in Alabama) not having the right to vote," Keating said. "I wonder when the Senate is going to get the right to vote."

Suggests Exam

Sen. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) tossed into the debate a remark that Senators who felt shaky ought to take a physical examination. For himself, he said he was in good shape.

Southern Senators are committed to resist and filibuster as long as they can.

With day-and-night sessions in prospect, it remains to be seen how long the Southern fight may last. However, Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) said he doesn't believe that such maneuvers "ever can wear down a determined group of men."

Russell also said he thinks there is a solid ground for doubt that the Senate rules can properly be interpreted to permit a time limit to be put on the civil rights debate.

Johnson Pushes Rights Bill

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson said Monday he has no intention of sidetracking Senate debate on civil rights so the House can act first on the controversial legislation.

The Texas Democrat said he will continue to press the issue even though some strategists have suggested that Senate debate, which got under way a week ago, should be slowed down to see what course the House takes.

"Our decision now is to pass a civil rights bill," Johnson said.

The possibility of the Senate marking time arose when the House Rules Committee last week cleared a civil rights bill for floor action by mid-March.

Some civil rights advocates feel it would be better to use a House-passed measure as the vehicle for Senate action rather than the minor Rolla, Mo., school bill which Johnson selected for attaching comprehensive legislation to protect Negro voting Rights.

Johnson acknowledged the civil rights debate might be laid aside from time to time so that vital money bills can be passed. He said such decisions would be made when the appropriations measures are ready for floor action.

JOHNSON'S DRIVE FOR RIGHTS VOTE BACKED IN A TEST

67-10 Margin in Surprise Move Endorses Plan for Round-Clock Sessions

FOES BELITTLE VICTORY

Many Southern Opponents Switch in Effort to Make Result Meaningless

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—In a fast round of cat-and-mouse on the Senate floor, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson won majority support today for his effort to force a civil rights vote with round-the-clock sessions next week.

The vote endorsing the Senate Democratic leader's decision was 67 to 10. Many of his Southern opponents, moving quickly to recoup after being caught off balance, sought to make the test look meaningless by joining in the vote for his position.

The vote was Senator Johnson's reply to an intense Southern campaign, led by Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida, to hold him responsible for the possible collapse of any of the Senate's older members under the strain of continuous sessions.

"I do not want to have blood on my hands," Senator Johnson said after the roll-call. He said he had put the majority on record as favoring his strategy to dispel suggestions "that I have made an individual decision that was not in accordance with the majority wishes of this body."

Refuse to Concede

The Southerners, who are trying to appeal to Senator Johnson's conscience, still refused to concede that today's vote had freed him of personal responsibility for whatever "accidents" may befall any members.

The test, as set up by Senator Johnson, was merely "a straw man erected to be knocked down," said Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chief strategist for the Southerners.

Senator Holland said the test showed that his campaign had "hit pay dirt and that the leaders want someone to share with them the responsibility for round-the-clock sessions."

The result, he said, did not exculpate them from what all-night sessions might do to aging members.

The vote was the highlight of the Senate's tenth day of the civil rights debate. Senator Russell, challenged to agree on a fixed time for the first of many votes expected on the bill, still refused to give ground.

Filibuster Techniques

Meanwhile, the Southerners were beginning widespread use of the time-honored techniques of filibuster.

Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas, for example, amused the galleries by propounding a long series of intricate parliamentary questions for the presiding officer, Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, one of the Senate's freshman.

Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia announced that he was canceling "with regret" hearings scheduled before his appropriations subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office money bills. Senator Robertson said all his time would be needed to fight civil rights bills until the issue was settled.

Privately, most Senators agree that the filibuster is already on. At this stage of things no one likes to say so publicly because "filibuster" is an unseemly word apt to inspire a four-hour Southern speech explaining that this is not a "filibuster" but merely an educating enterprise."

Today's test vote came after Senator Johnson pointed out that the civil rights bill had already been before the Senate for more than 100 hours of debate. A "substantial majority," he said, want an opportunity to vote on the first of the bill's seven parts.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, said Republicans were "prepared, willing and eager to vote." Could Senator Russell agree with the leadership on "an appointed time" to vote? he asked.

"I can answer the Senator very briefly," Mr. Russell replied. "No."

The country has been subjected to a long campaign of misrepresentation about the pending bill, he said. He declared he could not conceive of a more carefully contrived political program to mislead the country into thinking that the South was perpetrating all manner of horrendous offenses against its Negro citizens than had been "programmed in connection with this legislation."

Senator Dirksen took objection to Senator Holland's effort to hold Senator Johnson responsible for "the wellbeing" of members during round-the-clock sessions.

"It is so easy for him to resolve his trouble," Mr. Dirksen taunted Senator Holland. "All he has to do is to move to adjourn. Let the Senate determine whether this is cruel, unusual, heinous, tyrannous, barbaric, hell-hacking."

Adjournment is a procedural matter for the leadership to decide, Senator Holland protested. The South, he said, needs time to let the issue "congeal" and find what specific measures the Senate has in mind.

Why should the Senate delay action now? Senator Dirksen asked. Members have returned from a long winter recess "exuberant in mind and body and spirit," he continued.

Johnson Explains

Senator Johnson took the floor to explain that he was merely trying to arrange a schedule that would give the Southerners an opportunityf for the prolonged debate they wanted.

To test the sentiment of the members, he said, he could easily move that the Senate agree to adjourn at 5 P. M. next Monday, the day he has set for the start of round-the-clock sessions, and let the members vote.

In fact, he said, he would make that motion immediately and vote against it.

Senator Holland, confronted with a test vote, leaped up to ask if the motion were debatable. The chair explained that motions to adjourn were not.

The voting was half over before Senator Russell, who had been off the floor momentarily, moved to prevent a clear-cut test of strength. Members of the Southern bloc suddenly stopped voting against Mr. Johnson and started voting with him. Others who had already been polled switched their votes.

In the end only eight Southerners and two Republicans voted against Mr. Johnson.

Throught most of the rest of the day and into the night the floor was held by Senators McClellan and Herman E. Talmadge of George delivering broadsides against all civil rights proposals.

On civil rights—

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 1-3-60

Kennedy insists he won't change stand for South

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2—Presidential Candidate John Kennedy said Saturday that he welcomes the support of Alabama Gov. John Patterson and other Southerners. But the Massachusetts senator insisted that his pro-civil rights stand is quite clear, and will not be changed to attract Dixie votes.

At his press conference, a reporter asked Kennedy how he could expect to have the backing of Southerners like Gov. Patterson and win the Negro vote.

The senator replied that anyone within the Democratic Party is within their right in supporting him. Kennedy said that, as far as he knows, Patterson's support of his candidacy still stands. And the senator added that he hoped and believed that he has made his position on civil rights issues quite clear.

(Only this week Gov. Patterson restated his conviction that Kennedy would run the strongest race of all the Democratic contenders in Alabama and the South. Patterson said that Kennedy would be sympathetic to problems of the South as well as those of other sections.)

KENNEDY DECLINED to go along—as did Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) earlier this week—with the U. S. Civil Rights Commission proposal for a new law making possible federal registration of voters.

Under the law, federal registrars would register qualified Negroes and others found by the Civil Rights Commission to have been denied voting rights by local registrars.

Kennedy said he favored the general aim of the proposal—to find a way for qualified persons to vote when local registrars discriminate against them.

But the senator said he wanted to be sure that any new law would be practical, constitutional and effective. By his statement, Kennedy plainly indicated his own doubts that the commission proposal would be either effective or constitutional.

Kennedy Asks Stronger Fight For Civil Rights

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
1/1/60 p.2

NEW YORK (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy called Thursday for "a new liberalism," going beyond the New and Fair Deal eras, and new vigor in achieving civil rights.

His stand won him a virtual pledge of support from this state's Liberal Party in the fall election if he wins the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Liberal Party conceivably **could hold the balance of power in a close New York state election. It cast almost 300,000 of the approximately 7 million votes in the state in the 1956 campaign.**

"If Sen. Kennedy is nominated by the Democratic party I feel sure the Liberal Party will support him in the election," said Dr. Paul R. Hays, the party's chairman.

Hays made the comment in a news conference after the party's 31-member policy committee conferred with Kennedy in a luncheon meeting.

Hays said the Massachusetts senator "made a strongly favorable impression on the leaders of the party" and that the senator's views "on the whole are the views of the Liberal Party."

Another party leader who preferred to remain anonymous said he thought, from Kennedy's views on civil rights, that "many Southern leaders will be dissatisfied with his nomination."

Kennedy, when asked at the news conference how he felt about the effect of his views upon party leaders in the South, said:

"I think they're supporting another candidate."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas has strong Southern support for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Kennedy said the next president should indicate clearly that he regards civil rights as a moral issue.

He said further that if anybody expects the next Democratic administration to betray the cause of human rights as the price of political success "they can look elsewhere for leadership."

END COALITION

Kennedy, it was learned, told the private luncheon meeting that if elected he would "bring to an end" a coalition of Southern and Northern conservatives in Congress.

He expressed belief enough liberal congressmen could be elected in the East, North, Midwest and Far West to enable a new Democratic president to "properly" carry forward his program.

He said the new liberalism he envisaged for the 1960s must reach "beyond the era of the New and Fair Deals to the problems of a new age."

The social welfare programs of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, he said, must be extended and modernized.

He said the minimum wage must be raised, employment compensation expanded and care provided for older citizens, the sick and the hungry.

"We must make a living reality of the vision of Franklin Roosevelt—the vision of a decent life with dignity for all men," he said.

Kennedy Names Committee to Frame Civil Rights Bill for Next Congress

The Washington Post P.2
Washington D.C.

By Elsie Carper

Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy announced yesterday the appointment of a committee to prepare a comprehensive civil-rights bill embodying Democratic platform commitments for introduction at the beginning of the next session of Congress.

Fr. 9-2-60

The Senator named two Democratic Congressmen well known for their strong civil-rights position—Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.)—to write the legislation. P.2

The announcement was made at a press conference at which Kennedy accused Republican members of Congress of playing politics with civil rights and blocking action on a farm bill and on adequate minimum wage, housing, health care for the aged, and education bills.

Going Easy on Nixon

Kennedy said that he did not plan to attack Vice President Richard M. Nixon in his campaigning in the next two week while his Republican rival is laid up in the hospital.

In answer to a question Kennedy said he is certain that Nixon does not want to bring the religious issue into the campaign and is equally sure that responsible Republicans feel the same way. The question was based on a statement by Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond that Republican leadership is trying to make political capital out of Sen. Kennedy's Roman Catholic religion.

Kennedy sidestepped a question on whether a Democratic Administration will push the Democratic platform to repeal state right-to-work laws, now in effect in 20 states.

The right-to-work laws are a burning issue in Southern politics particularly in Virginia since Sen. Harry F. Byrd, head of the dominant state political organization, denounced the Democratic platform pledge. Kennedy has been seeking Byrd's endorsement.

The Democratic nominee said that he has never supported right-to-work laws but could not guess when the question of repealing them might be brought up by a Democratic administration.

Priority to Civil Rights

While Kennedy would give no indication of what priority the labor legislation would get, he was definite that civil rights would have first priority.

Before announcing the appointment of Clark and Celler he read a statement which he and 22 Democratic Senators had signed pledging action to implement Democratic platform promises on civil rights.

"Our purpose," the statement said, picking up language from the Democratic platform, "will be to assure to each American his full constitutional rights and to 'make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans.'"

Signers of the statement were Democrats who voted for what Kennedy described as key civil-rights measures during the current session.

Missing from the list was Kennedy's running mate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson. Kennedy said no effort was made to get Johnson's signature since he had not supported all the key measures.

"We have not tried to match the eleventh hour Republican tactic of substituting staged political maneuvering for effective legislation," the statement said.

Referring to Democratic action in tabling civil right legislation introduced by Republicans in the current bobtail session, the statement said the Democrats had decided not to play politics "with a great moral issue" but to take the issue to the people.

The statement said that Republican leaders in the Senate knew full well that "in the political atmosphere of rancor that developed no significant civil rights measure could have passed."

The same political atmosphere, it said, prevented action on a farm bill and on adequate minimum wage, housing, health care for the aged and education bills.

The real aim of the Republican leadership was to block the bills and not to enact progressive legislation, the statement charged. It said that an estimated one million Negroes would have benefited from the wage bill.

"A majority of Republicans voted against the minimum wage bill, all but one voted against Social Security health care for the aged, and not one Republican on the House Rules Committee was ready to let adequate education and housing bill come up for final action," the statement said.

It also charged the Republicans with trying t embarrass the Democratic Party which has a record of legislative achievement in progressive legislation but "to conceal their own empty, negative record."

The statement read by Kennedy said that if the Republicans were sincere on civil rights they would not have supplied the votes to kill the two proposals in the spring that they later pressed in the bobtail session.

It said that President Eisenhower could take executive action now to end inequality in Federal Housing programs and to make effective the Government contracts Committee headed by Nixon which has taken no enforcement aftion aside from one or two threats in the District.

Legislation For Congress

Kennedy Appoints Team To Work On Rights Bill

The News & Courier P.7-C
Charleston, S.C. Fri. 9-2-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy announced Thursday the appointment of a two - man committee to prepare comprehensive civil rights legislation for the next session of Congress.

The Democratic presidential nominee predicted the legislation, carrying out his party's platform pledge, will be enacted early in the session starting next January.

Named to draft the bill are Sen. Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York. The Democratic platform pledges full use of powers of the federal government to end racial discrimination in voting, education, housing, employment, transportation and other fields.

At a news conference, Kennedy accused the Republican leadership of trying to block action on a minimum wage bill, medical care for the aged, and housing and education bills.

"The Republican leadership of the Senate knows full well that under the parliamentary situation of these final crowded weeks—and in the political atmosphere of rancor that developed—no significant civil rights measure could have passed," Kennedy said.

"This same political atmosphere has also prevented action on a farm bill and on adequate minimum wage, housing, health care for the aged and education bills."

Progressive legislation, Kennedy said, has not been the aim of the Republican leadership. Instead, he said its aim has been to embarrass the Democratic party and to conceal the Republicans' "own empty negative record."

"If the Republican administration were sincere about its pleas for civil rights, it would take executive action now—executive action to end any inequality in all federal housing programs as the Civil Rights Commission unanimously proposed nearly a year ago and the President could do by a stroke of his pen—and executive action to make effective the Government Contracts Committee," Kennedy said.

He said this committee under the chairmanship of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, GOP candidate for president, has taken no enforcement action aside from one or two threats in the District of Columbia.

"Such presidential action, not legislation, is what is required to enforce the covenants against racial discrimination in all government contracts," Kennedy said.

"And if the Republican administration were sincere in advancing civil rights it would make more effective use of the new powers to protect the right to vote granted by Congress after nine weeks of debate earlier this session."

This was a reference to legislation enacted last May, after months of struggle, to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities.

Kennedy contended a majority of Republicans voted against civil rights in Congress while Democrats were supporting the cause.

KENNEDY NAMES RIGHTS BILL DUO

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Team to Ready Measure for Next Congress

Fri. 9-2-60

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'PREVENTS ACTION'

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Kennedy contended a majority of Republicans voted against civil rights in Congress while Democrats were supporting the cause.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry S. Truman breezed into town Thursday predicting the Republicans are going to be "the best-licked outfit you ever saw" and eager to help lick 'em.

The former Democratic president talked over campaign plans with Sens. John F. Kennedy, his party's presidential nominee, and Lyndon B. Johnson, his running mate. Then he visited the Senate chamber where he once sat as a member.

Republicans joined Democratic senators in a standing ovation, as did visitors in the galleries.

Johnson, the Democratic leader, introduced Truman as one of "our most distinguished former senators and one of America's greatest statesmen."

In these surroundings, Truman, 76, contented himself with a brief expression of his delight in being back in the Senate—"the happiest place a politician can serve."

But earlier, after his conference with Kennedy and Johnson, the former president told reporters: "We have been talking politics, what did you expect? We are trying to elect a Democratic ticket and that's what we are going to do."

Then, with that old give 'em hell campaign gleam in his eyes, he said of the Republicans: "They're going to be the best licked outfit you ever saw before we get through."

State Negroes To File Rights Claim

Jackson Daily News
Jackson Miss.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss. (UPI) —The Mississippi Regional Council of Negro Leadership will present a set of grievances before the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission in Washington Sunday, a spokesman said.

Secretary Aaron Henry of the council, which met here Sunday in closed session, said a caucus will be held in Greenville Wednesday to make final choices on the delegates to Washington and the grievances to be presented.

Henry said the volunteer commission, designed to urge congress to pass civil rights legislation and headed by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, will hear other southern groups. Each state will be given 20 minutes to present its grievances, Henry said.

THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS STUDY OF FEDERAL RELATIONSHIP TO EMPLOYMENT FROM THE STANDPOINT OF DISCRIMINATION BASED ON COLOR, RACE, ETC.

Types Of Bias Face Study By Rights Group

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Civil Rights has started a detailed study of the Federal relationship to employment from the standpoint of discrimination based on color, race, religion, or national origin, Gordon M. Tiffany, Commission Staff Director, has announced.

Mr. Tiffany said that the Commission staff, in a preliminary study, had found "apparent inconsistencies in the application of a national policy of non-discrimination in employment created by Federal activity."

This study, he pointed out, will be limited to an explanation of Federal laws, policies and programs relating to employment and it is being carried out under the Commission's duty to "appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.' Mr. Tiffany emphasized that it is not the intention of the Commission to investigate other Federal agencies charged with specifi cresponsibilities in this field or to duplicate their work.

The Commission previously has studied discrimination in voting housing an public education and in March decided to look into the administration of justice. Studies in these fields are continuing, Mr. Tiffany said.

BEFORE YOU VOTE

Know Your Rights

Afro Magazine Section

This year, many citizens will be voting for the first time. In a great many instances, voting machines will be used. Here is what to do if something goes wrong when you go to vote. These are the laws of Baltimore, but the rules are similar in many other communities. P. 8

It's the law —

Do you know what to do when you get into a voting booth and the lever of the vote machine jams?

Eugene Sekulow, chief clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Elections, told the AFRO:

"DO NOT TURN THE LEVER TO OPEN THE CURTAIN. JUST RAISE THE CURTAIN AND ADVISE THE OFFICIAL. THE MACHINE WILL BE FIXED IMMEDIATELY.

Are you worried because you can't find your voter's card? Sat. 9-24-60

You don't have to show your card in order to vote.

Just tell the election official your name and address; this will be checked in a voter's registration book.

If your name is there, you are qualified to vote.

* * *

IT'S ALSO the law that no one shall be denied the right to vote because his or her name may be spelled incorrectly on his voter's card.

It says so in Article 33, Section 108 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, 1957.

You may also vote if your name is incorrectly spelled on the registration book.

Before you step into a voting booth, the election judge will ask you to sign a voting authority card in his presence, says Section 104 of the same article.

This signature will be compared with that on your registration card and you are asked to sign merely for identification purposes.

THE LAW also says polling places must be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

However, don't panic if you are in a polling place and the clock strikes seven before you are finished or before you have entered the booth.

The law also says that election judges must allow all persons already in line at the 7 Elections told the AFRO:

* * *

ELECTION regulations (Section 128) also provide that voters can take a full seven minutes to cast their ballot.—

But you don't have to take the seven minutes if you can do it in less time.

In the case of voters who cannot write. Section 104 says "cannot write" must appear on the registration card.

That voter must then give his or her name and age to the election judges to be compared with information on the card, and if the facts are similar, he can vote.

* * *

PERSONS who are blind or otherwise physically handicapped may vote and may take a relative with them in the vote booth.

The law (Section III of Article 33) provides that such persons may take an oath before the election judges swearing to their handicaps and election judges are required to allow them to vote.

A physically handicapped person may select a relative by blood or marriage to go in the voting booth with him or the two election clerks (one from each party) will accompany him if he has no relative. The relative or clerks are required to pull the levers over the candidates the voter directs.

MORE election laws —

Each political party which has a candidate has the right to post a challenger at the polling place where he can see each voter as he presents his registration card, says section 103.

In addition, any citizen who desires to challenge the vote of some other person is permitted inside of the polling office at any time but must leave immediately after the right to vote of the person challenged has been decided.

Since election officials are watching you, why not keep an eye on them?

Any election officials not present at the polls during the election are subject to ten days to 6 months imprisonment or $20 to $500 fine, according to section 177.

The election judge may be imprisoned for three months to two years if he willfully allows a non - registered person to vote, if he refuses to let a registered person vote, if he permits a person to vote after a challenger has proved it is invalid, says article 180.

Any person responsible for alcoholic beverages being inside a polling place can be fined from $10 to $100, according to article 196.

Does your boss know he must allow each employee ample time to vote?

If he does not, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine up to $500 or a jail term not exceeding six months or both.

A GOOD citizen votes at Election time. He studies the candidates and issues ahead of time and votes early. Plan NOW to vote in the General Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8. Polls open 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Avoid the last - minute crowds. VOTE EARLY!

VOTING...

MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO HELP CHOOSE THE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS WHO GOVERN YOU--

Afro American Section

GIVES YOU A VOICE IN DETERMINING:

- THE KIND OF SCHOOL **YOUR CHILDREN** ATTEND. P. 8. Sat. 9-24-60
- THE KIND OF TREATMENT **YOU** RECEIVE AT THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.
- THE KIND OF JUSTICE **YOU** GET IN COURTS.
- THE KIND OF WELFARE SERVICE **YOU** CAN GET FOR **YOUR FAMILY** IN TIME OF NEED.
- THE KIND OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT **YOU** GET WHEN YOU ARE SICK.
- THE KIND OF JOB **YOUR CHILDREN** CAN GET WITH YOUR CITY, STATE OR COUNTRY.
- HOW MUCH TAXES **YOU** HAVE TO PAY AND HOW YOUR TAX MONEY IS SPENT--

HELPS YOU ON THE ROAD TO THE PROMISED LAND WHERE THERE WILL BE A BETTER LIFE FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 18, N.Y.

Civil Rights Planks Of Demos, GOP Are Compared

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La.
Sat. 8-6-60

By Roy Wilkins

New York - There are striking differences between the 1960 planks of both parties and the ones adopted by them in 1956. Both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago.

The Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of F.E.P.C. and the Part III provision which was chopped from the 1957 civil rights bill. Even more significant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement.

For the first time both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

Both have pledged to remove the procedural roadblocks in the Congress that have impeded progress towards that goal.

Both have reaffirmed support of the historic right of peaceful protest against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment.

Most importantly, both have recognized the need for affirmative legislative and executive action by the federal government and have committed themselves to such a course.

In the area of voting, both parties have pledged vigorous enforcement of existing statutes and new legislation to overcome the barriers imposed by present "literacy" tests.

In the area of housing, both parties have pledged action to prohibit discrimination in all housing constructed with federal funds or subsidies. The Democratic plank goes beyond this in that its term, "federally assisted," would appear to include as well all the insuring and lending functions of the federal government.

In the area of employment, both parties have pledged the elimination of discrimination within the federal establishment and on all work performed under government contract. We strongly favor the provision in the Democratic plank calling for the enactment of a federal F.E.P.C. and we trust that the "full scale review" referred to in the Republican plank will lead to Republican support of such a measure.

In the area of education, both parties have pledged to implement the Supreme Court's public school desegregation ruling of 1954 and to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in order to facilitate compliance with that decision.

The Republicans would authorize the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits, but only in school desegregation cases and then only under certain circumstances. The Democratic language is plain and unrestricted, authorizing injunctive action "to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color." Ironically, this provision was included in President Eisenhower's legislative program which was adopted as part of the 1956 Republican platform.

Our aim is to accelerate compliance with the school decision and to lift the heavy burden of litigation from harassed Negro parents. We hope that the deadline date set by the Democrats and the civil injunction proposals will result in more speed and less deliberateness.

The time has come to charge every school board affected by the Supreme Court's ruling with responsibility for initiating compliance. School authorities must not be permitted to continue the evasion of the law of the land which has resulted in a disgraceful average desegregation rate of one per cent a year.

We approve the provision in the Democratic plank for a permanent civil rights commission with broad powers and we heartily endorse the important and significant opposition by the Republicans to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities.

The interest, attention and controversy surrounding the discussion of the civil rights plank in both the Republican and Democratic national conventions indicate clearly that civil rights can no longer be regarded as a narrow issue of concern to minority groups alone. It must be recognized and dealt with as a national question that challenges the integrity of our democratic professions and our leadership of the free world.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party by itself can make good the promises for civil right legislation set forth in their platforms. Neither alone can "deliver."

Only through united action by both parties in vigorous support of the pledges they have made in common can we realize the goal of equal justice and equal opportunity to which both parties stand committed and to which our nation is dedicated.

We look forward to a beginning on such united action in the post-convention session of Congress next month.

INDEPENDENT SLATES?

Rights Planks Cause Rumbles

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala
Sat. 8-6-60

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Dissatisfaction in several Southern states over both the Democratic and Republican platforms on civil rights has touched off court suits and rumbles of special legislative sessions to provide independent slates of electors for voters.

An Atlanta Superior Court Judge declined Friday to rule immediately on a suit seeking to ban a straw vote on the pledging of Democratic electors in Georgia.

Gov. Ernest Vandiver had proposed that voters be allowed to decide in the Sept. 14 Democratic primary on the issue of pledging party electors to vote for nominees, that party's Sens. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Judge Luther Alverson said he would need time to consider arguments in the suit brought by Henry M. Henderson of Atlanta. The litigation also seeks to invalidate a 1958 unpledged elector law.

In Florida, a state legislator said he had started a move for a special session of the Legislature to provide for an independent slate of electors for dissatisfied voters.

Rep. Welborn Daniel of Lake County, a Democrat, said he had received verbal committments from more than two-thirds of the legislators in support of such a bill. He said this was enough to insure passage, even over the possible veto of Gov. LeRoy Collins.

Three-fifths of the members of the Legislature would have to approve the special session call before one could be convened.

Florida electors now are appointed by the governor upon recommendation of the state executive committees of the political parties. They must vote for the presidential candidate who receives the majority of votes in the general election.

An independent slate of electors has been proposed by South Carolina Gov. Ernest F. Hollings. He said he would recommend to the State Democratic Convention in Columbia, Aug. 15, that the party offer two sets of electors—one uncommitted and one pledged to the Democratic ticket.

CONFUSION, RESENTMENT

Hollings said he would personally vote for the Democratic nominees in the November general election. He added that reaction he encountered over the outcome of the national party convention was "just confusion and resentment to the platform and ticket."

Democratic party leaders in Louisiana prepared for an all-out battle after Chairman Charles A. Riddle announced the Democratic State Central Committee would meet Aug. 11 to decide if Louisiana has 10 unpledged electors on the November ballot.

Both the regular Democratic organization and the Crescent City Democratic Assn. announced they would fight the independent electors plan.

Kennedy leaders in Louisiana, however, have promised to wage a court battle in the event the central committee approves free electors.

NO COURT FIGHT

In Alabama, close friends of Gov. John Patterson have indicated he is unwilling to give serious thought to a court fight.

In 1948, when Alabama's presidential electors renounced the Democratic ticket, former Gov. James E. Folsom went to court in a vain attempt to force them to vote for Harry S. Truman. But, there is no sign of an impending court suit.

However, six of the 11 Democratic nominees for elector this year have threatened another rebellion against the national party.

Patterson has said repeatedly that he still hopes some, if not all, of the six states righters will go along with the Kennedy-Johnson ticket. He has predicted a landslide victory for the Democrats..

Civil Rights Proposals Set For Congress

The News and Courier
Charleston S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—New civil rights proposals were ready Sunday for launching in the stormy seas of the congressional session resuming Monday.

Mon. 8-8-60

Sponsors planned to offer the bills in the face of statements by both Democratic and Republican leaders that there is no chance of passing civil rights legislation in the short postconvention session.

Republican Sens. Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania announced they will offer a bill based on the civil rights pledges of the Democratic party platform adopted in Los Angeles last month.

"We recognize the practical fact that only the platform of the Democratic party has any possibility of acceptance in this Congress in which the Democratic party holds a 2-1 majority," they said in a statement.

Both said they prefer the anti-discrimination planks of the Republican platform because they said "it contains specific provisions for changing the present filibuster rule which in the past has been the most substantial obstacle to civil rights legislation."

In an obvious dig at Democratic leaders in control of Congress and their presidential ticket, the Republican senators said, "We consider it a happy privilege to be able to offer to the Congress an opportunity to carry out the pledges of the Democratic party at an early date and we sincerely hope that our bill will be warmly embraced by members on both sides of the aisle interested in this problem."

In a separate statement, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) proposed a bipartisan effort to carry out the civil rights planks of both major parties.

He said the strong pledges in

the new platforms "have raised hopes everywhere that this Congress will enact civil rights legislation before adjournment."

Javits said he would ask Democrats to join him in a bill which would provide:

1. Federal aid to school districts seeking to desegregate.

2. Establishment by law of a commission on equal job opportunity.

3. Authorization for the attorney general to bring suit "in the case of an individual charging denial of the constitutional right to attend a desegregated school."

These or similar proposals were considered and rejected by the Senate in adopting the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1690.

With all House members and one-third of the Senate facing reelection in November, congressional leaders said it will be impossible to consider issues which are certain to develop lengthy debate in the Senate.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla) said efforts to ram through such legislation now would be certain to produce a filibuster which could block action on other measures.

Both Civil Rights Planks Promise More Than Ever

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

By VINCENT J. BURKE

8-5-60

CHICAGO — (UPI) — Both the Republican and Democratic platforms this year are promising Negroes more than at any time since the Reconstruction days. P. 1

The two political parties in differing degree are promising some kind of new federal action to combat racial segregation in schools and discrimination in jobs, in voting booths and in housing.

The GOP platform falls short of the ultra-liberal pledges made by the Democrats at their Los Angeles convention two weeks ago. It doesn't go quite as far as Nixon would have liked. But it contains broad new GOP promises.

Both parties' civil rights planks pledge to protect all minorities — of whatever race, religion, color or national origin. But the promises are largely aimed at the large numbers of Negro voters in big northern cities.

Here's a comparison of the two planks (including the provisions which Nixon wanted but didn't get in the GOP plank):

Lunch Counter Sit-Downs

DEMOCRATS. — "The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship. . .recently. . .in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at last the guarantee of our Constitution."

REPUBLICANS. — "Reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. . .applaud. . .businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishment. . .urge others to follow their example." X plank

(Nixon wanted the Republicans to declare explicit "support" of lunch-counter demonstrations but the platform committee voted this down).

Public Schools

DEMOCRATS. — Declared a new Democratic administration would use full "legal and moral" powers to assure beginning of good-faith compliance with Supreme Court desegregation decree. Said every affected school district should submit plan for at least first-step compliance by 1963. Promised to back legislation to empower "and direct" the attorney general to seek federal court injunctions to prevent denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color.

REPUBLICANS. — Promised the Justice department will "continue . . .vigorous support" of court orders for school desegregation. Opposed the Democrats' 1963 target date on grounds that slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year "moratorium against progress." Promised to propose legislation to authorize attorney general to bring federal court "actions" for school desegregation in appropriate cases "as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.

BOTH. — Proposed offering federal aid to school districts facing problems in integration.

Voting

DEMOCRATS.—Promised to support whatever action is needed to eliminate literacy tests and payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

REPUBLICANS. — Pledged legislation to provide that completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

Jobs

DEMOCRATS. — Promised to support legislation to establish fair employment practices commission (FEPC) with power to "secure equal job opportunities for all."

REPUBLICANS. — Said it was their "objective" to develop a federal-state "program" in the area of job discrimination. Pledged to make permanent the committee th

Both Civil--

president already has set up by executive order to seek elimination of racial discrimination in employment on government contracts. Pledged legislation to end discrimination in membership in certain labor unions unless the unions do so. P. 4

(Nixon also wanted legislation to bar employers with federal franchises from practicing racial discrimination on pain of losing their franchises.)

Housing

DEMOCRATS. — Promised "action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally assisted housing."

The Call

REPUBLICANS. — Pledged action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with aid of federal subsidies.

(Nixon wanted to include housing with "loan guarantees" which would include GI housing).

Public Facilities

DEMOCRATS. — Promised use of full executive powers to assure equal job opportunities and stop racial segregation through federal services and institutions and on all government contracts. Said time has come to end all discrimination in public facilities.

REPUBLICANS. — Pledged action to ensure public transportation and other government-authorized services shall be free from segregation. Opposed use of federal funds to build segregated community facilities and promised to remove any vestige of discrimination in operation of federal facilities.

Civil Rights Commission

DEMOCRATS. — Promised to broaden scope and strengthen powers and make it permanent. Said strengthened agency would aid communities, industries or individuals in implementation of constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation and administration of justice.

REPUBLICANS. — Said the report prepared by the commission "lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress."

Senate Filibusters

Both parties pledge to try to make broad chances in congressional procedures to make it tougher for filibustering southerners to block civil rights legislation.

REPUBLICANS. — Specifically promise to change Senate rule 22 under which a two-thirds vote is required to cut off a filibuster, but don't say exactly how much they'll tighten it.

DEMOCRATS. — Without mentioning rule 22 promise procedural changes to prevent minorities in either house from blocking action by majority vote on any legislation "after reasonable debate."

Civil Rights Plank Broadened By GOP

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. Wed. 7/27/60

Platform Falls Short Of Demands

CHICAGO (AP) — Republican platform drafters Tuesday night adopted a broadened civil rights plank, but some leading supporters of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's demand for an aggressive stand on the issue said it did not go far enough.

"It is considerably short of what the vice president asked for," said Joseph F. Carlino of New York, chairman of the platform subcommittee on civil rights.

POINTS DELETED

Carlino, a spokesman for the procivil rights views held by Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, said without going into detail that the committee deleted "three major provisions that Mr. Nixon wanted."

"I think the plank has been seriously weakened," he said.

On the other hand Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, another leader in the fight for a stringent civil rights plank, told newsmen: "I am reasonably satisfied with the plank. It has a lot more than I thought we'd get yesterday."

Scott said in response to a question that he knows of no plans for a convention floor fight to try to strengthen the plank further.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the platform committee, said: "A majority of the things the vice president wanted are in the plank."

DETAILS UNAVAILABLE

Precise details of the plank were not immediately available. Percy said the final result, approved by a 56-28 vote, was to some extent a compromise but added that he considered it "realistic and sound."

The action climaxed a day-long session. It threw into the discard a more moderate plank adopted by the same group Monday.

Nixon worked through the night to persuade individual moderates on the committee to strengthen their positions. Finally, he told newsmen he would not accept the presidential nomination unless the platform reflected his views.

Percy said of the new plank:

"It embodies a great many ideas of Richard Nixon that he has been fighting for.

"He will certainly be pleased that his ideas have been upheld. Some things were stricken that he wanted."

Percy said there will be a minority report but gave no answer when asked if it meant a floor fight at the convention. All he would say on this score was:

"The situation has been quite reversed."

Asked whether he thought the plank will be acceptable to Nixon, Percy said he couldn't say.

"It represents some compromises in point of view," Percy said. "But I would consider this a realistic and sound statement. It embodies a great many points urged by Richard Nixon.

"I think he will certainly be pleased. And his efforts to obtain a stronger civil rights plank have been largely successful."

Percy refused to give any details of the actual wording or substance of the plank. He said this could only be done after the plank is mimeographed and distributed to the press.

A number of amendments by Thomas Stagg Jr. of Louisiana, a leader of the moderate forces, were accepted by the committee. These generally tended to water down the points Nixon desired.

Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts a committee member, told reporters the plank recommends federal injunctive powers to enforce court orders for school desegregation within certain limits.

Conte said, however, that the plank does not refer specifically to lunch counter sit-ins.

He said that in this section the committee decided to retain the language used in the earlier plank.

Hazel Barger, Virginia member of the committee who also served on the civil rights subcommittee, appeared to be not displeased with the plank.

She said she did not expect the Southerners to make a floor fight against it.

"I think we really beat them at their own game," she said.

Approval of the revised plank came after Southern delegates on the committee fought a delaying action against it.

'I-WON'T-RUN' THREAT

Broader Civil Rights Plank Is Won by Nixon

The Fla. Times Union Jacksonville, Fla. Wed. 7/27/60 p.1

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP)—The Republican platform committee, faced with an I-won't-win-unless threat from Vice President Richard M. Nixon, tonight approved a broadened civil rights plank. The new plank was approved by a vote of 56-28.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the platform committee, said the policy stand was to some extent a compromise but added that he considers it "realistic and sound."

The action climaxed a day-long session. It threw into the discard a more moderate plank adopted by the same group yesterday.

Nixon worked through the night to persuade individual moderates on the committee to strengthen their positions. Finally, he told newsmen he would not accept the presidential nomination unless the platform reflected his views.

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"But I would consider this a realistic and sound statement. It embodies a great many points urged by Richard Nixon.

"I think he will certainly be pleased. And his efforts to obtain a stronger civil rights plank have been largely successful."

Percy refused to give any details of the actual wording or substance of the plank. He said this could only be done after the plank is mimeographed and distributed to the press, evidently in a few hours.

A number of amendments by Thomas Stagg Jr. of Louisiana, a leader of the moderate forces, were accepted by the committee. These generally tended to water down the points Nixon desired.

Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, a committee member, told reporters the plank recommends federal injunctive powers to enforce court orders for school desegregation within certain limits. He said it also would extend to firms operating under a federal franchise the provisions against discrimination in employment which now apply to government contractors.

Conte said, however, that the plank does not refer specifically to lunch-counter sit-ins.

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Civil Rights Plank

Doesn't Go Far Enough, Some Claim

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
7-27-60

By OVID A. MARTIN and FRANK CORMIER.

CHICAGO (AP) — Republican platform drafters Tuesday night adopted a broadened civil rights plank, but some leading supporters of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's demand for an aggressive stand on the issue said it did not go far enough.

"It is considerably short of what the vice president asked for," said Joseph F. Carlino of New York, chairman of the platform subcommittee on civil rights.

Carlino, a spokesman for the procivil rights views held by Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, said without going into detail that the committee deleted "three major provisions that Mr. Nixon wanted."

'Weakened'

"I think the plank has been seriously weakened," he said.

On the other hand Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, another leader in the fight for a stringent civil rights plank, told newsmen:

"I am reasonably satisfied with the plank. It has a lot more than I thought we'd get yesterday."

Scott said in response to a question that he knows of no plans for a convention floor fight to try to strengthen the plank further.

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GOP Speech Text On Rights Platform

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 7/27/60

CHICAGO (AP)— Text of the Civil Rights Plank adopted Tuesday night by the Republican Platform Committee: O. B.

Joseph Carlino of New York, subcommittee chairman:

This nation was created to give expression, validity and purpose to our spiritual heritage—the supreme worth of the individual. In such a nation—a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal—racial discrimination has no place. It can hardly be reconciled with a Constitution that guarantees equal protection under law to all persons. In a deeper sense, too, it is immoral and unjust. As to those matters within reach of political action and leadership, we pledge ourselves unreservedly to its eradication.

'EQUALITY'

Equality under law promises more than the equal right to vote and transcends mere relief from discrimination by government. It becomes a reality only when all persons have equal opportunity, without distinction of race, religion, color or national origin, to acquire the essentials of life — housing, education and employment. The Republican Party—the party of Abraham Lincoln—from the very beginning has striven to make this promise a reality. It is today, as it was then, unequivocally dedicated to making the greatest amount of progress toward that objective.

We recognize that discrimination is not a problem localized in one area of the country, but rather a problem that must be faced by North and South alike. Nor is discrimination confined to the discrimination against Negroes. Discrimination in many, if not all, areas of the country on the basis of creed or national origin is equally insidious. Further we recognize that in many communities in which a century of custom and tradition must be overcome heartening and commendable progress has been made.

RECORD

The Republican Party is proud of the civil rights record of the Eisenhower administration. More progress has been made during the past eight years than in the preceding 8 years. We acted promptly to end discrimination in our nation's capital. Vigorous executive action was taken to complete swiftly the desegregation of the Armed Forces, veterans' hospitals, Navy yards, and other federal establishments.

We supported the position of the Negro school children before the Supreme Court. We believe the Supreme Court school decision was right and should be carried out in accordance with the mandate of the court.

Although the Democratic-controlled Congress watered them down, the administration's recommendations resulted in significant and effective civil rights legislation in both 1957 and 1960—the first civil rights statutes to be passed in more than 80 years.

Hundreds of Negroes have already been registered to vote as a result of Department of Justice action, some in counties where Negroes did not vote before. The new law will soon make it possible for thousands and thousands of Negroes previously disenfranchised to vote.

By executive order, a committee for the elimination of discrimination in government employment has been reestablished with broadened authority. Today nearly one-fourth of all federal employees are Negro.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The President's committee on government contracts, under the chairmanship of Vice President Nixon, has become an impressive force for the elimination of discriminatory employment practices of private companies that do business with the government.

Other important achievements include initial steps toward the elimination of segregation in federally-aided housing; the establishment of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, which enforces Federal civil rights laws; and the appointment of the bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission, which has prepared a significant report that lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress.

RECORD OF PROGRESS

The Republican record is a record of progress—not merely promises. Nevertheless, we recognize that much remains to be done.

Each of the following pledges is practical and within realistic reach of accomplishment. They are serious—not cynical — pledges made to result in maximum progress.

1. Voting. We pledge:

—Continued vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country and — Legislation to provide that the completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. Public schools. We pledge:

—The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Desegregation suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.

—It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders;

—We will propose legislation to authorize the Attorney General to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the United States in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.

—Our continuing support of the President's proposal, to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate

TARGET DATE

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date three years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow - moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

3. Employment. We pledge:

—Continued support for legislation to establish a commission on equal job opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the President's committee on government contracts.

LABOR UNIONS

—Appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves;

—Use of the full-sale review of existing state laws, and/or prior proposals for federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a federal-state program in the employment area; and

—Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South.

4. Housing. We pledge:

— Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of federal subsidies.

5. Public facilities and services. We pledge:

REMOVAL

—Removal of any vestige of discrimination in the operation of federal facilities or procedures which may at any time be found;

—Opposition to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities;

—Action to ensure that public transportation and other government authorized services shall be free from segregation.

6. Legislative procedure. We pledge:

—Our best efforts to change present rule 22 of the Senate and other appropriate Congressional procedures that often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of Constitutional guarantees.

We reaffirm the Constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

RESPONSIBILITY

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of state and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility. The federal government should take the initiative in promoting inter-group conferences among those who, in their communities, are earnestly seeking solutions of the complex problems of desegregation — to the end that closed channels of communication may be opened, tensions eased, and a cooperative solution of local problems may be sought.

In summary, we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the Federal Government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

Blocked on Rights, GOP to Try Again?

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Republicans threatened Wednesday to start another civil rights fight in the Senate, but the Democratic leadership did not appear to take it very seriously.

Although the GOP leadership was beaten in an attempt Tuesday to bring up the issue, Sen. Javits (R.NY) introduced Wednesday, on behalf of himself and 11 other Republicans, a bill to carry out the civil rights plank adopted by the GOP national convention in Chicago.

Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson, who squelched Tuesday's Republican maneuver, said Wednesday that "there is nothing much to be gained by re-plowing old ground."

He told a news conference that he thought Tuesday's action meant the Senate could continue the program of unfinished business outlined by the leadership before the July recess.

Javits, who also proposed a new change in Senate rules to limit debate and end Southern filibusters, sought an agreement for his civil rights bill to be read the second time Friday.

Sen. Russell promptly blocked this with an objection and repeated a Southern warning that no other legislation will be enacted at this session if civil rights bills are pushed.

RUSSELL COMMENTS

"It seems," said the Georgian, "that we are very likely to confine this adjourned session to the subject of civil rights, which did not loom very large in the picture at the time when the Senate recessed in July.

"I can see that it is a very sure way to kill any legislation in any other area. I am not enamoured of some of the bills that are to be considered . . . but I think they are entitled to one little trial run before we tie up the Senate over an issue which occupied our time and attention for some nine weeks earlier this year.

"I want to serve notice," Russell continued, "that if this session is to be dedicated to the spuriously named political idol that some persons call 'civil rights,' some of us here stand ready, able and willing to do our part. . . ."

HUMPHREY AN ALLY

Russell had an unaccustomed ally in Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn), a strong advocate of civil rights legislation, who said civil rights must not be made a political football to block needed legislation such as medical aid to the aged, housing, aid to schools, and a minimum wage bill.

Javits reportedly is ready to offer his bill as a rider to the minimum wage bill if he can't get it to the floor on its merits.

His bill would give federal aid to local school districts to desegregate; create a permanent commission on equal job opportunities; give the attorney general power to initiate school desegregation suits, and make a sixth-grade education proof of literacy for voting.

GOP Solons Toss Second Rights Punch

WASHINGTON (AP)— Republican senators bounced back from one defeat and started out in a new direction Wednesday in an effort to get action on civil rights legislation.

Twelve of them, led by Sen Jacob K. Javits of New York, introduced a bill to carry out the platform pledges on civil rights made at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last month.

Javits said they hadn't settled on their follow-up strategy but told newsmen one possibility was offering parts of the bill as riders to other measures that Democratic leaders plan to call up for action.

SUCH AS WAGE BILL

He specifically mentioned a bill to boost the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour and to extend the coverage to some three to five million additional workers as one on which an effort might be made to hook a civil rights rider.

The chief sponsor of the minimum wage measure is Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential candidate.

Kennedy accused the Republicans Tuesday after their first abortive attempt to force action on civil rights at the present windup session of Congress, of trying to block passage of the minimum wage bill, medical care for the aged, and other welfare measures.

DEATH KNELL

The Democrats, despite their North-South split over the politically explosive issue, voted almost solidly to table and thus kill a two-point civil rights bill offered by GOP Senate Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois.

The 54-28 roll-call vote seemed to sound the death knell for any civil rights bill at this session but Javits said he still was hopeful that some of the Northern Democrats would swing around and join Republicans in a bipartisan push.

Democrats Join to Halt Rights Bill

Ike's Senate Push Branded Political

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats from North and South united Tuesday to block what they termed a political move by Republicans to bring up new civil rights legislation.

Under the direction of Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, this unusual alliance of liberals and conservatives voted 54-28 to table a two-point administration civil rights bill.

Requested by President Eisenhower in his message to Congress, the bill was introduced by Minority Leader Everett Dirksen, who sought to by-pass the Judiciary committee and place the bill on the calendar.

HELPED TABLE

It would have restored to the 1960 Civil Rights Act two provisions which Dirksen himself helped table when that bill was passed last April.

They would have given statutory authority to the President's commission on equal job opportunity on government contracts. The other would have authorized federal aid to school districts to desegregate and endorsed the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Sen. Russell led the debate against Dirksen's maneuver and chided the GOP floor leader for playing politics and reversing his position of last April.

The Georgian warned that Southerners would use every resource at their command to defeat the bill and that the Senate would not pass any other legislation if the civil rights bill were pushed.

KENNEDY JOINS IN

Sen. Kennedy, Democratic presidential nominee, joined his running mate, Majority Leader Johnson, in voting to table Dirksen's bill, as did such Northern liberals as Senators Humphrey (D-Minn) and Clark (D-Pa).

Kennedy later charged the Republicans with attempting to use the civil rights issue to block enactment of bills for federal aid to education, housing, medical assistance to the aged and minimum wage legislation.

"Instead of playing this kind of 11th-hour politics," Kennedy said, "the administration could now make a real political contribution to civil rights progress by issuing an executive order against discrimination in federal housing."

VITALLY IMPORTANT

The housing, education, medical help and minimum wage bills pending in Congress are vitally important to millions of Americans, Negroes and whites," Kennedy said.

Humphrey and Clark also issued a statement, saying they stand firmly on the civil rights plank adopted by the Democratic convention at Los Angeles. But they said interjection of an extended civil rights debate into the present Senate session would obstruct passage of any legislation at all.

With Johnson clearly in control of the Senate, it was Clark who made the tabling motion that killed Dirksen's bill.

Clark said he could "recognize the hand of politics" in the GOP maneuver.

The 54-28 Democratic victory was on almost a straight party line vote with only a few Northern Democrats defecting. These were Senators Douglas (Ill), McNamara (Mich), Hart (Mich) and Morse (Ore).

NOMINEES ON RECORD

The Republicans accomplished one thing, and that was to force the Democratic nominees to go on record as having voted in effect against a civil rights bill.

Dirksen indicated to newsmen that he has discharged his responsibility as minority leader, but he also clearly indicated that other Republicans will introduce new civil rights proposals as riders to other bills before the Senate.

The most fascinating phase of the day's civil rights skirmish was a debate between two masters of Senate repartee—Russell of Georgia and Dirksen of Illinois.

The GOP leader was vulnerable in that last April he had himself made tabling motions that struck from the administration civil rights bill the very two features he was advocating on Tuesday.

The Georgian heaped sarcasm on Dirksen for reversing his April position.

But the Illinois leader retorted that the two points of his bill were merely to restore items deleted from the Eisenhower package in April. He has "marched up the hill and down again," Dirksen admitted, but his conviction has remained unchanged.

Russell, in his most righteously indignant manner, denounced Dirksen's attempt to by-pass the Judiciary committee and get his bill on the calendar.

VIOLATION CHARGED

The GOP leader was violating orderly procedure, Russell said.

Besides, Russell said, Dirksen's bill wouldn't go to the Judiciary committee, anyhow, but would go to the Labor and Welfare committee dominated by Northern liberals.

"Let there be no misunderstanding," said the leader of the Southern bloc, "some of us here are going to resort to any means at our command. We are rather accustomed to be the whipping boys under ordinary circumstances but we do not like to be whipped in public on the eve of a presidential election for political purposes and we shall resist it as vigorously as we know how.'

CIVIL RIGHTS

Democrats Unite

GOP Rights Plan Axed In Senate

News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C.

Wed., 9/1/60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats smothered a Republican civil rights bill Tuesday and their presidential nominee promptly charged it was offered with the aim of blocking vital welfare legislation.

Amid a shower of political sparks, the Senate voted 54-28 to table and thus kill a controversial two-point civil rights bill offered by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the senate Republican leader.

Southern and Northern Democratic senators closed ranks to hand the GOP an opening-gun defeat.

For all practical purposes this appeared to put an end to any prospect for civil rights action at this post-convention session of Congress.

Kennedy Charges.

The Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. John F. Kennedy, issued a statement in which he called the maneuver "eleventh-hour politics" and flatly charged:

"The intention of the Republicans today was to use civil rights legislation to block the enactment of bills for federal aid to education, housing, medical assistance to the aged and the lifting of the minimum wage."

Kennedy said he strongly supports civil rights "but to use civil right at this time as a method of defeating other bills whose passage are also essential would have meant that the session would have ended in complete failure."

Democrats saw also in Dirksen's move an attempt to embarrass them by pointing up their split over civil rights.

But Dirksen denied any such intent. He said he was not trying to embarrass anybody but simply seeking to carry out the legislative recommendations of the President.

He said he could assure the Senate that his move was "entirely free from political or partisan considerations."

One part of his bill would have given the backing of law to a commission, now set up by presidential order and headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, to prevent racial discrimination in hiring by government contractors.

Civil Rights And Prohibition

Birmingham News
Fri. 7/15/60

The Democrats have produced what is generally being acclaimed as the strongest civil rights plank ever written. It seems so to us.

The platform says in part: "In every city and state in greater or lesser degree there is discrimination based on color, race, religion or national origin. If discrimination in voting, education, the administration of justice or segregated lunch counters are the issues in one area, discrimination in housing and employment may be pressing questions elsewhere."

The platform proposes that the Democratic Party do away with any and all segregation wherever it is to be found.

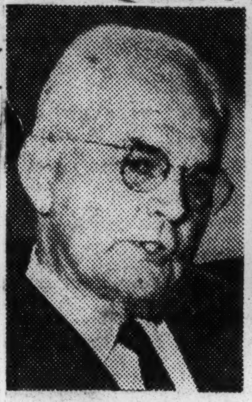
And it proposed that in order to do this, the attorney general of the United States shall be "empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on ground of race, creed or color."

It pledges the administration to support legislation to set up a permanent fair employment practices commission and bring about an end, further, to segregation wherever it may be found.

This is all a very large order. It would make the White House and, if that institution were as effective legislatively as the platform naively suggests, the Congress the watchdogs of the nation on matters involving relationships between the races in every nook and cranny of the land.

As we have pointed out before, it might come as a shock to some of the whites of the fashionable Chicago or Detroit suburbs to learn that the civil rights package which the Democrats are pledging might mean, not that there should be school, residential and restaurant mixing in Birmingham, Atlanta or New Orleans—but rather, in those exclusive suburban districts in which some of the very delegates to the national convention from Illinois and Michigan themselves live.

The total effort is, as one writer has pointed out, something suggestive of the attempt legislatively to enforce upon the public a mandate that they should not toss hard likker down their gullets. It has for many, many centuries been one of the more persistent whims of the human being that he liked occasionally, at least, to bend an elbow. Came prohibition and the forces which frowned on spirits had their way. The law was set down and millions were spent trying to


Holland

Almond

enforce it. But people kept right on drinking.

We suspect that if the White House under the Democrats, with the instrument of this new platform plank, were able to set up laws which would pressure for total abstinence from segregation, the result would be about equivalent.

But that, it seems to us, is the realistic view of the thing, but so many choose the opposite—the so-called "ideal."

For example, Ralph McGill of Atlanta in a column writes about the present and the future concerning the South, raising a question as to whether this region will become more isolated, in effect, from "the national life stream," or whether it will entertain the prospect of a future "as wonderful as Disneyland."

We are not at all certain we want this region's future to be equated with Disneyland—indeed, we suspect that such seers as McGill are touched themselves with more than an ounce of fantasyland.

Thus McGill, in this particular piece, cites Sen. Holland of Florida and Gov. Almond of Virginia as being "old." He wrote, "They spoke 'old.'" and thus such spokesmen are fundamentally dismissed. McGill is writing of the new, the young, and inherently recommending transition which is a major objective of his.

During the course of which, he never once referred to the strong, legal arguments of Georgia's James Gray who offered the minority report on the rights plank.

True, Sen. Holland and Gov. Almond are "old," compared with a Jack Kennedy. But Georgia's state Democratic Chairman Gray is not at all old. His statement before the convention was simply offered, his language was moderate and his delivery far from florid.

But he gets no notice.

Thus it goes.

Walkout Over Civil Rights Not Planned

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thur. 7/14/60
P. 3

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—(UPI)—Fov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina elbowed his way to Representative oJhn Bell Williams standing under the Mississippi banner on the convention floor.

"It's okay, it's okay," Governor Hodges said. "(Gov. Ross) Barnett (Mississippi) said it was all right. No demonstration."

"All right," Representative Williams agreed quickly. "It's off."

Then Governor Hodges, his face flushed and perspiring, moved quickly to another Southern delegation bringing with him the word—the leaders did not want a demonstration.

Some, like Representative Jack Flynt of Georgia, feared the demonstration might fizzle. But others feared a big demonstration could lead to what nobody wanted—a walkout.

"No, no walkout," Attorney General Joe Patterson of Mississippi said as he listened to the Civil Rights plank of the Democratic Party platform hitting against many of the traditions of the South.

"We'll stay, but they'll never accept this, they'll never accept this."

And everywhere it was the same. An Alabama delegate said "no walkout," and a South Carolina man said "I've come too far to walk out. I'm staying to see the whole thing."

Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi and Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, veterans of many similar battles in the Senate, stared straight ahead and listened.

But Senator James O. Eastland didn't. He walked around the rear of the convention floor, greeting friends. He, like Senators Stennis and Johnston, had heard all the arguments on both sides.

They knew, like every delegate from the 10 southern states, that they were fighting for a lost cause.

Survival And Civil Rights

The bulk of talk about independent electors and throwing selection of a president into the U. S. House is based in a great part on regional dissatisfaction with the civil rights planks of both major parties.

In this area, we believe, strong dissatisfaction persists with much of the remainder of the Democratic platform, which is very near to being a gangplank to the deck of a welfare-state ship. With Republican platform and principles, in the South many continue traditionally in disagreement. Little Rock still pains.

Thus there is discussion about some third course. A "third party" is ruled out by virtually everybody, now. Yet the question is offered from many quarters: Could the South by holding together some nucleus of independent electoral votes, by preventing either major party candidate from obtaining a majority of electoral votes, put itself in the catbird seat? Couldn't we then strike a bargain, in the college itself, or if need be by throwing the election into the U. S. House as is constitutionally provided in event of college stalemate?

A Southern newspaper which has been devoted to the cause of states rights and espousal of the Southern point of view, diligently so, is *The Shreveport Times* whose editorial page is under the direction of veteran political observer Don Ewing. Ewing is no armchair theoretician; he rubs shoulders with Southern politicians.

The Times in an editorial the other day stated bluntly "Survival is the issue." In it Ewing wrote that "the South has nothing to gain in any plan to throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives through a third party or selection of uncommitted electors."

It is argued that to indicate to the world that the U. S. couldn't make a presidential selection in its customary fashion would lessen faith in our national unity, our administrative capacity to conduct the affairs of a nation on which the future freedom of all mankind very well may depend.

The Times warns, further, that throwing the race into the House would make possible selection of a president by a possibly great minority of Americans—26 states would decide who would be president, and it is possible, through selective grouping of course, to make up a slate of 26 states population of which, in total, would be as little as 33,000,000 of the current 179,000,000 Americans.

Ewing's paper remarks that Alaska's 224,383 people would have as much say so as New York's 16,596,507. Of course those who would like to toss the election into the House have something of that very much in mind: They argue that by such action the big city Yankee vote would be reduced to a level of states without such huge centers of population. In such a House selection, each state would have only one vote. But it is pointed out by opponents of any such action that the House is heavily Democratic anyway, possessing a majority of Democratic-controlled delegations without the Southern states.

The Times concludes that any selection by a minority of Americans would be fully noted by the Kremlin and even by allied chiefs, who would be in considerable doubt as to whether any such president would be speaking for a unified people.

"Segregation always will be paramount in the *hearts* of all of us," observes *The Times*. "But in our *minds* there must be realization that to regain or retain segregation we must first assure survival as a free nation."

The Times thus adds pertinent arguments for Dixie-wide consideration. The South is all but desperate. Whatever is decided by the individual Southerner, he needs to act from cold logic, not on a basis of emotion.

Democrats Study 4-Point D. C. Plank

Representation and Home Rule Weighed by Platforms Group

By GRACE BASSETT
Star Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—A four-part plank for Washington stressing national representation for the city's voteless residents is being considered today by the Democratic platform committee.

A committee work paper designed to serve as a basis for a platform section, urges:

Congressional clearance of another amendment to give the Nation's Capital representation in Congress.

Immediate enactment of home rule legislation similar to bills stalled through this session of Congress by the House District Committee.

Development of the Capital as a model to guide city planners in metropolitan areas all over the country.

Tentative List

These recommendations are tentative. They were drafted on the basis of confidential information given the committee by Washington Democrats and members of Congress who are familiar with District problems.

The work paper was in the hands of committee members yesterday as Katie Louchheim Joseph L. Rauh, jr., appeared at open hearings to ask for "the strongest plank we've ever had."

Mrs. Louchheim is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and the party's national committeewoman for the District. Mr. Rauh, a District delegate, led a revolt in the party primaries that swept his associates into control of local Democrats this year.

All platform testimony is to be taken by tomorrow night. Then, Representative Bowles, Democrat of Connecticut, who is presiding, will name a drafting committee to rewrite the work paper to reflect party sentiment voiced at hearings.

The finished document will probably go before the convention on Tuesday.

Summary for TV

Party leaders, sensitive to the need for holding the attention of television viewers, hope to write a terse summary of party pledges.

In addition, each major issue—including treatment of the Federal City—will be set out in chapter form in an accompanying document under the present plan.

Mrs. Loucheim, the major witness, said she was one of 445,000 potentially eligible voters who were barred from casting ballots because they live in the District.

"This situation is not only unpleasant for District residents, it is, or should be, acutely embarrassing for the entire country, for all citizens of one of the world's leading democracies," Mrs. Louchheim said.

Congress this session called for the suffrage amendment. Already, Hawaii has ratified. Three-quarters of the States, or 37 more, must follow suit before the amendment becomes part of the Constitution.

Credit to Congress

"Don't you think members of Congress deserve much of the credit for getting the amendment before the States?" asked Representative Celler Democrat of New York, a member of the platform committee.

"Yes, especially you," said Mrs. Louchheim. Mr. Celler headed the House Judiciary Committee that recommended passage of the amendment and himself introduced the original suffrage resolution in the House.

The New Yorker said he had in mind Senator Holland, Democrat of Florida, who agreed for the sake of passage to stop pressing this year for an additional amendment barring poll taxes.

"As one of the disfranchised, I want earnestly to implore you to urge speedy ratification," Mrs. Louchheim said. "I hope all of you will go home and help us do it in your State."

Cites Comparisons

She pointed out that the "half-citizenry of Washington" was the last sizable body of disfranchised people on the North American continent. Washington outranks 10 States in population, she said, and pays more taxes than 24 States. Yet, Washingtonians do not vote simply because the Constitution established presidential election machinery only in the States.

Of the total population of 750,000, she estimated 445,000 were potentially eligible voters. She figured 125,000 District residents voted absentee in States of their residence. Other ineligible District voters among the total population are under 21, she said.

Yet, these 445,000 American citizens would be granted only partial suffrage by the amendment now before the States, she went on.

"We have no representation in Congress and another constitutional amendment is necessary to obtain it," Mrs. Louchheim added.

No Spokesman

"In other words, we are taxed but not represented and we have no one to speak for us, no one to appeal to, no one to represent us on all problems that arise in an exploding metropolis."

Full suffrage rights demand a separate amendment for congressional representation and home rule, she said, because "residents of the District are powerless to deal with pressing local issues, such as more money for schools and teachers, acutely needed additional judges of the juvenile court, spreading slums, water pollution, traffic and other neglected ills.

"Some 52.8 per cent of the property in the District of Columbia is either Federally owned or otherwise tax-exempt, but the Federal Government contributes only 12 per cent of the city's revenues.

"The rest is paid from taxes collected from the residents, who have absolutely no say as to how these revenues are used," Mrs. Louchheim concluded.

HOLMES ALEXANDER

Rights Planks Are Victorian

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Strictly speaking, the civil rights planks of both parties were not "liberal"—they were Victorian.

Mid-century prudery about the facts of race, as Carleton S. Coon once wrote, is not much different than turn-of-the-century prudery about sex.

The Democratic and Republican platform writers primly refused to take into account what was going on all around them — and what every schoolchild ought to be taught. Neither platform admitted to the most important current event in racial matters—there's a raging war on between the white and black races of the world.

One battlefield is the Congo Republic. The blacks, for some weeks now, have been driving the whites before them in an onslaught of instinctive and cultivated hatred. Somebody in the White House (presumably James Hagerty) prevented our white nation from committing any troops to the UN force in West Africa. It was an admission (although immediately denied) that to land white boys in Dark Africa would precipitate a continental uprising against the Caucasians.

Another battlefield is Southern Rhodesia, a part of the British Commonwealth, ruled by the white woman, Queen Elizabeth II. On the very day, July 27, that the GOP platform was submitted to the Chicago convention and accepted by acclamation, the death toll from race riots in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, rose to 13, the injured stood at 113, the arrested to more than 360.

Did the republican platform in its civil rights plank take realistic cognizance of world wide race relations? Not so's you could notice it. The Republicans pledged, a little less specifically than the Democrats, to push on with Federally-sponsored race-mixing in voting, housing, transportation, schools and retail business houses (meaning stores and eating places). The GOP, again less specifically than their rival Democrats, endorsed "peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship"—meaning sit-ins at lunch counters and wade-ins at swimming pools.

It is honest and realistic to pretend that such "demonstrations" are "Peaceful"? On the same day that the platform was finally prepared and eventually accepted in Chicago, there was a fist fight between two whites and two Negroes at a Woolworth store lunch counter in Spartanburg, S. C. Thirty miles away at Greenville S. C., the officials were imposing a 9 p. m. curfew on the youth of both races. In Atlanta, the police chased sit-ins away from the city hall and court house cafeterias. About the same time, in Charlotte, N. C., three Negro girls went swimming in a public pools and almost all the whites left in protest.

There is no excuse for ignorance about race. "I see no reason," writes Professor Frank McGurk of Villanova in his introduction to "The Negro in American Civilization" by Nathaniel Weyl, "why we in this country need rely on political ideologies or social propaganda for our understanding. . . Making emotional speeches, writing personal diatribes. .. will not change facts. Ethnic differences are facts."

Mr. Weyl, a dispassionate researcher and collector, treats the facts of race from ancient Greece to modern America, and packs everything into one highly recommendable volume. If he has any viewpoint, save that of truth-telling, I can't find it. Negroes, in 240 experimental studies covering 44 years, are proved to be markedly inferior in intellect to the whites. Police records disclose that American Negroes are about 300 per cent more law-breaking than the national average. The New York Times, our greatest newspaper, is as skittish about designating color in its crime stories as Lord Tennyson would have been about whistling at a lady's legs.

NAKED TRUTH TABOO

Neo-Victorian prudery forbids our national political leaders to look at the naked truth. With prodigious fertility and decreasing morality, the Negro population is currently doubling every 33 years, by Mr. Weyl's calculations. In another century the 19 million colored people in the USA will become 150 million. The reproduction rate in 1955 was 2.0 for nonwhites and 1.6 for whites.

There are of course, thousands of intelligent, law-abiding, responsible Negro citizens, and hundreds of talented Negroes who rate in the category of genius. The platform writers at Los Angeles and Chicago could have stressed individual liberty — full privileges of citizenship to all who deserve it. But, instead, catering to the bloc vote in our darkening cities, the policy makers of both parties plugged for racial equality. It doesn't exist — but racial warfare, ignored by the platforms, does exist.

RIGHTS PLEDGE TARGET OF GOP

Two Republican Solons Challenge Demos

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two New York Republicans stoked the smouldering fires of the civil rights issue Wednesday by challenging Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) to deliver promptly on Democratic campaign promises.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating teamed with Rep. William E. Miller in a plan to offer legislation covering "every one of the Democratic party's civil rights platform promises."

It was an obvious effort to embarrass election-bound Democratic members of Congress, especially Johnson, the Senate majority leader and vice presidential nominee, in the post-convention session starting Monday.

"If Johnson does carry out the party's presidential platform pledges, the New Yorkers said in a joint statement, it would be "one of the most amazing flipflops in the political history of the nation."

Keating and Miller, chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, announced their maneuver in the face of assertions by two top GOP leaders who threw cold water on plans of Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) to seek quick action on the Republicans' civil rights proposals.

After Javits announced his plans earlier this week, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill) the Senate Republican minority leader, saw scant chance for action before Labor Day—the target for adjournment. And Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky), the GOP national chairman, said flatly the Republicans do not "have the troops" to overcome Southern Democratic efforts to block another civil rights bill.

The Keating-Miller statement said Johnson has, by his endorsement of the Democratic platform, "warmly embraced" legislation to give the attorney general authority to bring civil injunctive suits in civil rights cases, enact a Fair Employment Practices Commission law and to eliminate discrimination in education, housing and employment.

"The majority leader is a skillful and adroit leader, and we are hopeful that with him as an ally, our effort to translate Democratic pledges into bipartisan Democratic action will be a huge success," the statement continued.

"We know we will be pardoned some lingering doubt on the ability of the Democrats in Washington to deliver the bill of goods the Democrats in Los Angeles solemnly promised to peddle. But we shall give them every opportunity to make good and shall reserve judgment on whether their platform is a sham until after the votes are counted in August."

Sen. Mike Mansfield, assistant Senate Democratic leader, accused Keating and Miller of seeking to "throw a monkey wrench" into consideration of minimum wage, medical care for the aged, housing, school construction and foreign aid money bills at the pre-election session.

Johnson Gets Challenge On Civil Rights

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Both Civil Rights Planks Are Tough

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The difference between the Republican and Democratic civil rights planks is about the same difference as being hit by a loaded lumber truck or a loaded cement truck.

In either case the patient would be clobbered.

A close examination of the two planks today showed that the GOP has outpromised the Democrats in several civil rights field.

They have even promised a change in Senate Rule 22 which now permits the filibuster.

Democrats ignored Senate Rule 22 in their platform.

The Republicans promise to end segregation on public transportation, to bring school desegregation suits in the name of the United States, and to oppose use of Federal funds for construction of segregated community facilities.

Democrats make no such specific promises.

Southern Republicans praised Allah in Chicago that they had gained a moderate civil rights plank as compared to that adopted by Democrats.

Such claims appear shoddy.

* * *

FOR INSTANCE:

"We pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the Federal Government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds."

That's a Republican statement.

How is it less offensive to the South than the Democratic pledge which states:

"The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing, and public facilities.

"The Democratic administration which takes office next January will therefore use the full powers provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

"If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new attorney general and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic President, prove inadequate, further powers will be sought."

The implication in both planks is that the two parties promise an end to segregation in all forms wherever it exists.

Both PLANKS pledge:

—The right to vote.

—Financial and technical aid to schools attempting to desegregate.

—A commission on equal job opportunity or a fair employment practices commission.

—To end segregation in Federal housing.

Both parties acknowledge the justice of sit-in demonstrations without mentioning the word.

"The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our constitution," according to the Democrats.

"We reaffirm," say the Republicans, "the constitutional right to peaceful assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example."

* * *

DEMOCRATS PROMISE whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and payments of poll taxes as a requirement for voting.

Republicans aren't so tough on this.

They say completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school would be evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

New Rights Offers Will Greet Resuming Congress

GOP Solons to Propose Bills Despite Odds

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—New civil rights proposals were ready Sunday for launching in the stormy seas of the congressional session resuming Monday.

Sponsors planned to offer the bills in the face of statements by both Democratic and Republican leaders that there is no chance of passing civil rights legislation in the short postconvention session.

Republican Sens. Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania announced they will offer a bill based on the civil rights pledges of the Democratic party platform adopted in Los Angeles last month.

"We recognize the practical fact that only the platform of the Democratic party has any possibility of acceptance in this Congress in which the Democratic party holds a 2-1 majority," they said in a statement.

Both said they prefer the antidiscrimination planks of the Republican platform because they said "it contains specific provisions for changing the present filibuster rule which in the past has been the most substantial obstacle to civil rights legislation."

'OBVIOUS DIG'

In an obvious dig at Democratic leaders in control of Congress and their presidential ticket, the Republican senators said, "We consider it a happy privilege to be able to offer to the Congress an opportunity to carry out the pledges of the Democratic party at an early date and we sincerely hope that our bill will be warmly embraced by members on both sides of the aisle interested in this problem."

In a separate statement, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) proposed a bipartisan effort to carry out the civil rights planks of both major parties.

He said the strong pledges in the new platforms "have raised hopes everywhere that this Congress will enact civil rights legislation before adjournment."

Javits said he would ask Democrats to join him in a bill which would provide:

1. Federal aid to school districts seeking to desegregate.

2. Establishment by law of a commission on equal job opportunity.

RIGHTS VIA SUIT

3. Authorization for the attorney general to bring suit "in the case of an individual charging denial of the constitutional right to attend a desegregated school."

These or similar proposals were considered and rejected by the Senate in adopting the civil rights bills of 1957 and 1960.

With all House members and one-third of the Senate facing reelection in November, congressional leaders said it will be impossible to consider issues which are certain to develop lengthy debate in the Senate.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla) said efforts to ram through such legislation now would be certain to produce a filibuster which could block action on other measures.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis), a strong supporter of past civil rights bills, said pressure on the touchy issue now was "political sabotage."

RIGHTS MOVE TO STIR FIGHTS

Raising More Bitterness Than Other Planks

By PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — While civil rights is not the principal issue in this campaign, it promises to arouse more bitterness than will any other plank in the platforms of the two parties.

Politicians on each side of the civil rights controversy agree that moderation is not the expedient line to take in advocacy of civil rights.

It was not surprising when the top brass in the Democratic party insisted on a drastic civil rights plank; but when the Republican leaders overrode a substantial majority of the platform committee to squelch a relatively conservative plank, it demonstrated that experienced politicians believe that a conservative plank would mean certain defeat.

There is no doubt that the drastic civil rights planks of the two parties have accelerated the trend toward conservatism; but the conservatives are in a minority, and a good many of them are more interested in winning than in the principles involved.

The Kefauver victory in Tennessee is interpreted as showing that other factors outweigh civil rights in the border states. The unexpectedly large majority rolled up by Gov. Faubus in Arkansas and the defeat of the "moderate" candidate backed by Gov. Collins in Florida indicates that sentiment has not changed farther South.

The socialistic elements in the two parties regard their civil rights plank as the absolute minimum of what they want. That element in the Democratic party still is fuming because neither Sen. Humphrey nor Gov. Freeman was chosen for the vice-presidency.

GOP Rights Challenge Faces Hill Democrats

Washington Post, D.C.
Thur. 8/4/60

By Michael Posner
United Press International

Two New York Republicans said yesterday they will introduce a bill next week embodying the Democratic civil rights plank so the Democrats can make good on their party platform promises. P.A-2

The move was announced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. William E. Miller. Miller is chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, which works for the election of GOP candidates to the House.

Keating and Miller, making clear they hoped to embarrass their political opposition, said in a statement that their bill will encompass "every one" of the Democrats' civil rights pledges.

'Lingering Doubt'

The Democratic plank called for an end of segregation in virtually all phases of American life. It also promised the creation of a Fair Employment Practices Commission to halt job discrimination and endorsed Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South.

"We know we will be pardoned some lingering doubt on the ability of the Democrats in Washington to deliver the bill of goods the Democrats in Los Angeles solemnly promised to peddle," Keating and Miller said.

They said they would withhold judgment "on whether their platform is a sham" until after they see how the Democrats act in a civil rights bill in the coming post-convention session of Congress.

"We would be happy to be able to witness at that time one of the most amazing flip-flops in the political history of this Nation," they added.

Ready to Act

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N. Y.) has said he will introduce a bill to carry out the pledges in the Republican plank, which also called for an end to discrimination in voting, housing, schools and employment. It did not specifically call for an SEPC and skirted the sit-in issue by praising merchants who open their doors to all comers.

Keating and Miller said the GOP plank is actually "stronger" than the Democratic statement. But they said it would be "unreasonable" to expect a Democratic-controlled Congress to "act favorably on the pledges of the Republican Party."

They said Republicans in the past suffered "many agonizing" setbacks in their efforts to obtain approval of strong civil rights legislation because of the "opposition" of Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) has said he doubts Congress will be able to pass any civil rights legislation in a short post-convention session. Republican National Chairman Thurston B. Morton has expressed similar doubts.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CHECK BILL THEY SAY THEY'LL OFFER
L-R: Sens. Hugh Scott (R-Pa), Kenneth Keating (R-NY)

GOP Opens Push For Rights Today

Atlanta Constitution
Tues. 8/9/60
Atlanta, Ga.

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

P.1

WASHINGTON—The Republican leadership in the Senate will seek to bypass the Southern-dominated judiciary committee in a serious attempt to pass new civil rights legislation at this session of Congress.

Minority leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois is scheduled to make this maneuver Tuesday when he will introduce a two-point bill called for by President Eisenhower.

It would provide federal aid for local school districts trying to desegregate and place Congress on record as endorsing the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The second point of the bill would give statutory authority to the President's committee on nondiscrimination in government contract jobs.

The expected GOP maneuver is certain to run into Southern Democratic opposition which could tie up the work of Congress in this unusual session and dramatize the North-South split in the Democratic Party over the civil rights issue.

RUSSELL WARNS

Sen. Russell, field general of the Southern forces, warned the Senate leaders they had better not bring up civil rights legislation "if they expect to accomplish anything else" at this session.

It will be impossible, Russell said, to consider civil rights legislation and also pass all of the "must legislation" sent over to the Senate from the House.

The Georgian previously had warned that Congress will be in session until the November general election if a serious effort is made to pass new civil rights bills.

ASKS ENACTMENT

However, President Eisenhower called for it in his message to Congress Monday, asking enactment of two points deleted from his original proposals when the lawmakers passed the 1960 civil rights act last April.

Sen. Kennedy (Mass), the Democratic nominee for President, ardently embraced a sweeping civil rights program for a Kennedy administration next year, but took cautious note of the difficulties of getting a program through now.

In this short, wind-up session of the 86th Congress, he said, "only unprecedented bi-patrisan action" could obtain the passage of civil rights measures that failed to win approval in nine weeks of debate last spring.

EXPLORE POSSIBILITIES

The Democratic standard-bearer, promising to end racial discrimination in all federal housing programs when he gets into the White House, said he will "explore the possibilities" of getting action this session.

Meanwhile, Sen. Keating (R-NY) predicted that a majority of senators on both the Republican and Democratic side of the aisle would support the administration-backed two-point program if they could get a vote on its merits.

Keating, in a purely political maneuver to needle the Democrats, earlier introduced a civil rights bill embodying the sweeping platform plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

HEADED BY EASTLAND

This was referred to the judiciary committee, headed by Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), who obviously has no intention of letting it get out of committee.

Strategy for by-passing Eastland's judiciary committee was developed in a huddle between Dirksen, Keating, Vice President Nixon and Sen. Javits (R-NY), who called for a strong civil rights program and a change in Senate rules to eliminate filibusters.

The Republicans will rely on a ruling by Vice President Nixon in 1957 that set a precedent by enabling a house civil rights bill to by-pass Eastland's committee and go directly to the Senate calendar. This bill subsequently was passed as the first civil rights legislation enacted in 80 years, after being amended by the Southerners.

Dirksen is expected to introduce the two-point GOP bill Tuesday and ask for its first reading. He will then ask for a second reading the same day, but Southerners will block this.

The Republican leader then will get a second reading Wednesday and move to place the bill on the Senate calendar, short-cutting normal committee procedure.

This motion is debatable and Southerners will then begin talking against it unless a showdown comes quickly on a move to table Dirksen's motion.

Rights Standoff, Negroes Say

From Our Convention Bureau

CHICAGO — The civil rights planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms are basically the same in substance, two Negro leaders declared Thursday.

President A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and The Rev. Martin Luther King, Birmingham, Ala., bus boycott leader, declared "at this point it does not appear to us that either party can deliver on civil rights as stated in their platforms."

Wait and see what Congress does in August, the Negro leaders advised. "At the present time we have no plans to support either party or either candidate," Randolph added.

The two men joined Roy A. Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, in declaring the Democratic and Republican planks a standoff.

The trio had organized a "march on conventions movement for freedom now" which picketed the convention halls.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON

Nixon Opposes Radical Plank On Race Issue

By JACK BELL
Star Staff Writer

Vice President Nixon has passed the word to Republicans he wants a moderate civil rights plank written into the party's platform.

It would be based largely on the civil rights program President Eisenhower submitted to Congress. Parts of this were included and parts omitted from the bill now awaiting Mr. Eisenhower's signature.

Although Mr. Nixon is prepared to take advantage of an expected Democratis split, he has told friends he doesn't expect civil rights to be a paramount issue in the fall campaign.

This will be particularly true, he is quoted as saying, if the Democrats nominate Senator Kennedy, of Massacusetts—as Mr. Nixon now thinks they are likely to do.

Kennedy Backed 2 Tests

Although Senator Kennedy voted for most of the more stringent amendments that were offered to the civil rights bill Congress passed this year, he sided in 1957 with Southern opponents on a couple of important tests.

He voted against Mr. Nixon's position then that the Senate could take up a House-passed bill without sending it to the Judiciary Committee, where it might have been buried. He supported the Southern-sponsored amendment to require jury trials for persons charged with contempt of court under provisions of the act.

In 1957 both Mr. Nixon and Senator Kennedy backed a proposal under which the Attorney General could have initiated civil rights injunction suits in other than voting rights cases.

Mr. Nixon has retreated from that position, largely because of advice from Attorney General Rogers, who omitted it from this year's administration proposals. When Senator Javits, Republican of New York, tried to write the injunction provision into this year's bill, Senator Kennedy was away campaigning and was not recorded as voting.

Nixon Has Southern Hope

Mr. Nixon obviously hopes as the Republican presidential nominee to collect the electoral votes of some Southern States. He thinks he might be able to do this if he holds a moderate position on civil rights.

The Vice President does not agree that the Republicans need to take an extreme position on enforcement of civil rights in order to attract what could be the deciding votes of Negroes in the northern big cities.

Mr. Nixon believes that influential Negro leaders credit him with sincere efforts to advance their cause—that they prefer his course to that of those who advocate drastic legislation Congress is not likely to enact.

He expects to make it clear in the campaign that if he is elected he would use the office of President to preach the moral right of equality. His friends say he would go far beyond what President Eisenhower has done in this field because he feels persuasion will accomplish more than the enactment of new laws.

One of the things Mr. Nixon wants the G. O. P. platform to support is statutory authority for a committee toeliminate racial discrimination in carrying out Governmennt contracts.

The Platforms on Rule 22

N.Y. Times

In an editorial on the Civil Rights planks yesterday we contrasted the Democrats' silence on the Senate rule permitting filibusters with the Republicans' reference to Rule 22 by name and their pledge to try to change it. We inadvertently overlooked the fact that in another section of their platform the Democrats do urge that Congressional procedures be improved (still without mentioning Rule 22 specifically) "so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either house." The Democrats apparently did not regard this complete statement of sufficient importance to include it (except for an eight-word reference) in their abbreviated and well-publicized "basic platform," the unabridged version of which (the full platform) is at the moment so scarce as to be almost a collector's item.

DEMOCRATS 'SET STANDARD'

Republican Party Challenged On Civil Rights by Kennedy

Fla. Times Union, Jacksonville, Fla., Wed. 7/27/60

HYANNIS PORT, Mass., July 26 (AP)—Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, today challenged the Republican party on civil rights.

Asked what he thought of the GOP efforts to write a civil rights plank in their platform, Kennedy told newsmen:

"I hope it's as clear and effective as ours. It sets a standard for them."

Kennedy told a news conference he had watched some of the Republican convention on television and "enjoyed it."

But, he said, he had not heard a speech by Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP national chairman.

A newsman told Kennedy that Morton had referred to "young Sen. Kennedy" and had described the Democratic platform as offering "charity for all."

Kennedy chuckled. "That's all right," he said.

Answering questions of reporters on the lawn of his summer home, Kennedy also took a dig at the Republicans in general while praising New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller as a "valuable public servant."

Rockefeller he said, has been "effective in persuading a majority of Republicans to accept his views . . . reluctantly."

Kennedy added of the Republicans:

"Progress is not their business, and he's moving them ahead."

Kennedy also said his brother Robert will visit Michael H. Prendergast, New York State Democratic chairman, tomorrow, expressed confidence "they'll be able to work things out."

Prendergast is unhappy about the senator's plans to form a New York State "Citizens for Kennedy" group—designed to attract independents and dissidents of both parties.

Prendergast feels this would weaken the influence his state committee wields in the campaign, and possibly aggravate feuding among New York Democrats.

Kennedy, on the other hand, views the plan as one to promote harmony and strength without diluting the state committee's powers at all.

Asked about sharp comments voiced yesterday by Prendergast at a news conference, Kennedy said his brother will see Prendergast tomorrow and predicted they would work out some agreement.

"We're going to work closely with the New York State Committee," Kennedy added. "He (Prendergast) is the leader."

In response to another question the Democratic standard - bearer asserted the United States must have more concern for Africa, not only in times of crisis. He said this country should aid the newly independent countries of that continent in their efforts to establish viable governments and economies, and also help those not yet self governing.

Standing beside Kennedy at the news conference was Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Conference of Labor.

The two had discussed Africa for nearly two hours as newsmen and many summer visitors waited outside the Kennedy home.

Mboya, who said he will leave

GOP Gets Kennedy Dig Over Rights

Wed. 7/27/60

Rockefeller Lauded As A Valuable Public Servant

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Republicans Plan Quick Rights Test

Tues. 8/9/60 P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) —Republicans disclosed Monday they hope to force a quick test vote in the Senate on the politically explosive civil rights issue—and thereby embarrass the Democrats.

The planned first step is the early introduction of a bill to carry out civil rights recommendations President Eisenhower made Monday in his message to Congress.

Then the Republicans would seek to place the bill on the Senate calendar without referral to committee.

Debatable.

Such a motion would be debatable, opening the way for a filibuster against it by Southern foes of civil rights legislation. But it is anticipated that a motion will be made to table and thus kill the motion to bypass committee consideration.

A tabling motion is not debatable and thus a test vote could be forced that Republicans feel would dramatize the split between Northern and Southern Democrats over civil rights legislation.

Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told a reporter he expects to offer the bill Tuesday. "If not, I certainly will the next day," he said.

He said also he plans to offer

the motions designed to keep the bill out of the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James B. Eastland (D-Miss). This committee long has been a graveyard for civil rights measures.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), chief strategist of the Southern forces, left no doubt he will use every available resource to block action.

A bill to carry out the Democratic platform's far more sweeping civil rights program was introduced earlier Monday by two Republican senators, Kenneth B. Keating (NY) and Hugh Scott (Pa).

It is given no chance of action at the abbreviated session.

DEMOCRATS FACE A FIGHT FOR SOUTH

N.Y. Times, N.Y., N.Y., Sun. 7/24/60 P. 42

Sounds of Discontent Arise Over Rights — Religious Question Stirs Anew

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 23—Democrats face the possibility today that an aggressive campaign wil be needed to win the South in the November Presidential election.

National party leaders had assumed that the region could be taken for granted as the result of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson's Vice-Presidential nomination. However, popular reaction to the ticket and platform have indicated that this is doubtful.

Democratic strategists conceded that the party would be in deep water if the Republican Convention should adopt a moderate stand on civil rights. It is generally expected that the Republican platform's planks on fiscal matters and labor legislation will have considerable appeal to some Southerners.

One indication of the region's mood is the changing attitude of its political leaders, particularly those in the upper South. They responded enthusiastically in Los Angeles when Senator John F. Kennedy chose Mr. Johnson as his running mate. But some appeared to be swinging to a more cautious stance after a week back home.

Support Pledged

However, the Kennedy-Johnson ticket still had pledges of active support from the Democrats in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Texas.

In the deep South, a number of governors and senators refused to commit themselves. Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and the State's party chairman, E. P. Riley, withheld comment pending the reconvening of the State Democratic Convention.

Representatives of Citizens Councils, state's rights forces and other Carolina dissidents said they would seek implementation of the State's independent elector law. This would withhold its electoral votes from either major party candidate in an attempt to force concessions to the South. South Carolina and the four other states with such laws—Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi—have a total of forty-seven electoral votes.

Endorsement Withheld

Georgia's two United States Senators, Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge, declined to endorse the Democratic ticket. Mr. Russell said he would have no comment until after the current session of Congress, which will reconvene August 8. Mr. Talmadge praised the candidates but said he too thought "further comment would be premature" until Congress adjourns.

Governor S. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia said he and other Democrats were discussing the possibility of giving voters a three-way choice—Democratic, Republican and Independent electors. He added he was "in no hurry" to make a decision.

A spokesman for Governor Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana said that Mr. Davis would not declare his stand until the State's Democratic Central Committee had met. It will review the actions of the national convention.

Threatens to Bolt

The only serious threat to bolt the party came from Mississippi. Governor Roff R. Barnett called on other Southern states to join in a third-party movement. Political leaders elsewhere, mindful of the abortive Dixiecrat revolt of 1948, indicated he would get little support.

Further evidence of opposi-

tion to the Kennedy ticket cropped up in the South's conservative newspapers. They centered their editorial fire on Democratic platform proposals to guarantee voting rights, school desegregation and a Federal commission on fair employment practices.

There was substantial criticism as well of planks calling for the abolition of so-called "right to work" laws, the extension of Social Security to include medical benefits and the application of the minimum wage to farm workers.

A amjority of the letters-to-the-editor columns reflected agreement with these objections.

Sectarion Opposition

Mr. Kennedy's nomination also brought a wave of criticism from those who oppose him because he is a Roman Catholic. Protestant leaders in a number of states said this would have an affect on the election's outcome.

His critics said they feared a Catholic in the White House might weaken the Constitutional separation of church and state.

A former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, the South's largest Portestant demonination, contended that Mr. Kennedy's promises to observe this principle must be reconciled with the declarations of his church. The statement was made by Dr. Louie D. Newton in a letter to The Atlanta Constitution. Dr. Newton is president of Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

Liberals Lose Platform Fight

Jackson Daily News P-1

Conservatives Kill Strong Rights Plank

Jackson, Miss

Mon. 7-25-60

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Republican platform committee today rejected the strong civil rights plank advocated by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. *P. 1*

The 103-man platform group, with the conservatives waging a revolt, also handed Nixon and Rockefeller a setback on foreign policy by turning down proposals in their much-publicized peace pact.

It was not immediately clear to what extent the civil rights plank fell short of the wishes of Nixon and Rockefeller. But a convention floor fight on the issue Wednesday appeared certain.

Platform Committee Chairman Charles H. Percy described his group's final product as a "composite" of the plank backed by the two GOP leaders and one favored by southern-led forces.

Action on the controversial plank was completed in an all-night session which began at 10 p.m. and ended at 7:40 a.m.

FLOOR FIGHT SEEN

There was some confusion over how acceptable the "composite" plank would be to Nixon and Rockefeller. Joseph Carlino of New York, chairman of the civil rights subcommittee, walked out of the meeting and said the fight would be taken to the convention floor.

But Percy told newsmen that a number of provisions contained in the strong proposal were added after Carlino left the session. He said it would be impossible to determine to what extent the plank would be opposed on the floor.

It was obvious from the beaming faces of the southern members as they left the meeting that they felt they had scored a victory. Some Nixon backers were downcast.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, told newsmen, "I don't look happy, do I?"

SIT-IN ENDORSEMENT

The civil rights plank rejected by the committee called for the use of all government powers to end discrimination in all walks of American life—housing and education as well as voting. It also contained an explicit endorsement of Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South.

One of its features which drew strong opposition from non-southern conservatives called for the banning of job discrimination in federally regulated industries.

In approving its foreign policy plank, the committee refused to pledge the Republican party to provide leadership in organizing new regional "confederations" of free nations: to discontinue nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, and to resume immediately underground nuclear tests to improve detection methods.

In their accord, Rockefeller and Nixon agreed that these three points should be included in the platform. None of the Rockefeller-Nixon language was incorporated in the final plank.

The committee also adopted a plank calling for a program of medical care for the elderly. Some Republicans said it was worded so that it was not as likely to be interpreted as endorsement of the social security approach favored by Rockefeller but more as support of the Eisenhower administration's federal-state subsidy program.

One conservative told a reporter the committee's actions could be viewed in no other way than "a repudiation" of Nixon's moves to make peace with Rockfeller and his liberal views. *P. 1*

In the brief closed-door debate on foreign policy the argument was voiced that inclusion of the Nixon-Rockefeller language calling for "new and profound effort and action" to counteract aggressive communism would amount to an implied criticism of the Eisenhower administration.

Although it refused to pledge discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, the committee — approved plank called for "an early agreement by all nations to forego" such tests.

The plank promised to encourage countries in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia to begin "regional groupings to work out plans for economic and educational development."

However, it refrained from endorsement of the Nixon-Rockefeller assertion that "confederations" of such nations are necessary and that the U. S. should lead in helping to develop them.

Nixon, Rocky Set To Accept New Platform

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

Wed. 7/27/60

CHICAGO (AP) — A broad, 10,000-word Republican platform with a sturdily rebuilt civil rights plank is ready for expected GOP convention approval tonight. *P. 1*

Prospects of any floor battle faded as most GOP chiefs indicated they would accept the compromise worked out Tuesday night by the platform committee on the touchy racial equality issue. The compromise was voted 56-28.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, due to wear the party's presidential mantle, was described as satisfied with the completed platform product. Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York echoed the reports after visiting Nixon early today.

Further along in the wee hours, New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller added his endorsement to the revised plank, calling it a strong and specific declaration in support of equal opportunity, human dignity and the supreme worth of the individual."

Both Rockefeller and Nixon had described an earlier platform plank as unsatisfactory. Rockefeller said he would like to have seen even the new plank go further in some respects, but said he was gratified with the revision.

"The plank is comprehensive," he said. "It attacks discrimination in voting, housing, schools, jobs and public facilities."

Southern delegates, claiming a victory in keeping civil rights policy declarations as moderate as possible, said they had no desire to kick up any convention fuss.

G. Harold Alexander, Florida Republican chairman, said after a meeting of 10 Southern state chairmen he does not expect a minority report to go before the convention.

The platform, in a nutshell, adheres to traditional GOP conservatism in fiscal and economic policies, commends for continuation the tenets of President Eisenhower's administration, but promises to provide any increased national defense expenditures found necessary. *P. 1*

The final defense plank represents a considerable revision from an earlier version also sharply criticized by Rockefeller. The original consisted primarily of a pledge to continue Eisenhower policies. The final plank calls for accelerated missile production and new weapon development in an intensified defense program.

On civil rights the GOP platform comes close to matching the pledges made by the Democrats. Some Republican pledges go further, such as one to sponsor legislation to end membership discrimination against Negroes in labor unions if the unions don't do it themselves.

But whereas the Democrats pledge support for new federal power to obtain court injunctions in all fields of possible racial equality violations, the Republicans advocate such power only in school segregation cases.

The GOP civil rights plank omitted specific reference to sit-in demonstrations—a point insisted upon by moderates.

Like the Democrats, the GOP promises to overhaul legislative procedures that in the past have been used to block action on racial equality measures.

BROADER RIGHTS PLANK GIVEN OK

The Times

GOP Group Acts When Nixon Threatens

Picayune

CHICAGO (AP) — The Republican Platform Committee, faced with an I-won't-run-unless threat from Vice President Richard M. Nixon, approved a broadened civil rights plank Tuesday night. *New Orleans, La.*

The new plank was approved by a vote of 56-28.

Charles H. Percy, chairman of the platform committee, said the policy stand was to some extent a compromise but added that he considers it "realistic and sound." *Wed. 7-27-60*

The action climaxed a day-long session. It threw into the discard a more moderate plank adopted by the same group Monday. *P. 1*

Nixon worked through the night to persuade individual moderates on the committee to strengthen their positions. Finally, he told newsmen he would not accept the presidential nomination unless the platform reflected his views.

MINORITY REPORT DUE

Percy said of the new plank:

"It embodies a great many ideas of Richard Nixon that he has been fighting for.

"He will certainly be pleased that his ideas have been upheld. Some things were stricken that he wanted."

Percy said there will be a minority report but gave no answer when asked if it meant a floor fight at the convention. All he would say on this score was:

"The situation has been quite reversed."

Asked whether he thought the plank will be acceptable to Nixon, Percy said he couldn't say.

"It represents some compromises in point of view," Percy said. "But I would consider this a realistic and sound statement. It embodies a great many points urged by Richard Nixon.

AMENDMENTS BY STAGG

"I think he will certainly be pleased. And his efforts to obtain a stronger civil rights plank have been largely successful."

Percy refused to give any details of the actual wording or substance of the plank. He said this could only be done after the plank is mimeographed and distributed to the press.

A number of amendments by Thomas Stagg Jr. of Louisiana, a leader of the moderate forces, were accepted

Promises Floor Fight On Rights

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 7/26/60

INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE, Chicago, July 25 (UPI)—Richard M. Nixon, wielding his strength as the GOP presidential choice, took personal command today of a Nixon-Rockefeller drive to beat down a conservative policy revolt at the Republican National Convention.

Arriving here to a tumultuous welcome, Nixon immediately branded as "inadequate" the convention platform committee's plank on civil rights. He called on the committee to strengthen the plank and include a "commendation" for Negro sit-in demonstrators.

The Vice President acted and talked like a man who hoped to obtain his objectives by conciliation. But he left no doubt he was ready to battle it out on the convention floor if necessary. He said the GOP platform must not be "watered down."

Nixon also declared that he and other party leaders would pick his vice presidential running mate. This was his reply to a group of governors who demanded he throw the vice presidential race "wide open."

Nixon's arrival in the convention city over-shadowed the opening session of the GOP's 27th national convention.

Highlight of the second session was an address by the GOP's grand old man, former President Herbert Hoover.

The party's conservatives were in revolt against the civil rights policy laid down in the 14-point "communique" which Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller issued after their secret New York conference last Friday.

They were ahead on points when Nixon showed up, having forced the platform committee—as the climax of an all-night session—to approve a civil rights plank that fell far short of the Nixon-Rockefeller recommendations.

The foreign policy and defense planks also did not seem to fit the Nixon-Rockefeller specifications. The vice president said he would take a look at them later to see if they went far enough in representing his views.

Nixon declared emphatically that the platform must be one which he can carry before the voters with full conviction. He said it would be folly for the convention to lay down a program which repudiated the views of its presidential candidate.

Therefore what he wants, he told a news conference, is "a strong civil rights plank — an honest one."

Nixon had been scheduled to meet with dozens of convention delegations during the day. But he cancelled the sessions to confer with key platform committee members in hopes of working out a platform that will "bring unified agreement."

In their 14-point agreement, Nixon and Rockefeller called for racial integration in all areas of national life and an outright endorsement of Negro sit-in demonstrators. The convention plank, as drafted, fell far short of this goal.

Nixon said he would use his personal influence with the platform group to get the plank changed and was "hopeful" of success. He served notice that if he failed he would join Rockefeller in a floor fight for their goals.

Discussing the vice presidential picture, Nixon said he would not express his choice for a running mate until his nomination for president Wednesday. But he said the candidate must agree with his position on foreign policy, human rights and economics.

"Under no circumstances will the vice president be selected to balance the ticket ideologically," he said.

Shortly before, a group of governors led by William G. Stratton of Illinois had urged Nixon to let the convention hold a wide-open contest for the vice presidential nominee. They did not want the man who appeared to be the favorite for the spot — United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.

Nixon declared anew his belief that Rockefeller was entirely out of the vice presidential picture. He said neither he nor President Eisenhower had any intention of trying to get the governor to change his mind and accept the post.

Nixon was asked what chance he thought the Republicans had of beating Democrats John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson in November with a ticket that did not include Rockefeller.

"Had it been a Nixon-Rockefeller ticket or any other it will be a hard fight," he replied. "We expect to nominate an outstanding man (vice president) to the ticket who will add support to it.

"I think this will be the closest election in the history of America and I think we can win. We are taking nothing for granted and will put on such a campaign as this country has never seen before."

As for the party platform, Nixon said he was not "wedded" to any specific language in the civil rights plank. But he said he would "insist" that it conform with the Nixon-Rockefeller manifesto.

Rockefeller was fuming because the platform's foreign policy plank ignored the Rockefeller-Nixon call for establishment of new "confederations" of free nations. Nixon likewise reaffirmed his support of this recommendation.

by the committee. These generally tended to water down the points Nixon desired.

Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, a committee members, told reporters the plank recommends federal injunctive powers to enforce court orders for school desegregation within certain limits.

DOESN'T EXPECT FIGHT

Conte said, however, that the plank does not refer specifically to lunch counter sit-ins.

He said that in this section the committee decided to retain the language used in the earlier plank.

Hazel Barger, Virginia member of the committee who served on the civil rights subcommittee, appeared to be not displeased with the plank.

She said she did not expect the Southerners to make a floor fight against it.

"I think we really beat them at their own game," she said.

Approval of the revised plank came after Southern delegates on the committee fought a delaying action against it.

The strife-torn committee voted to reconsider the plank tentatively adopted Monday morning, which was criticized as too weak by both Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York.

BEEF UP DEFENSE PLANK

In a series of test votes, advocates of a stronger stand override a combination of Southern and Midwestern opposition 55-41, 52-43, and 50-35. There were some abstentions and absentees among the committee of 103.

Southern members, seething at the Nixon-Rockefeller intervention, had said they would seek to hold off adoption of a stronger plank by offering endless amendments and debating them.

In another development, the platform drafters beefed up their defense plank to call for the acceleration, as necessary, of missile and other programs.

The committee, in closed session, at one point inserted in the policy statement another pledge "to provide any necessary increased expenditures to meet new situations."

SPEEDUP ON MISSILES

Rep. Glenard Lipscomb of California, chairman of the platform subcommittee on defense, said he sponsored most of the changes to provide a document that would better reflect Nixon's views.

The policy statement, which was to be acted on Wednesday night by the convention, originally made no direct reference to the possible need for increased military spending.

The most significant change made called for the speed-up, instead of "continued top priority," for missile and other programs.

As the plank now stands it says the nation must "accelerate, as necessary, the development of hardening, mobility, and dispersal of bases and production programs for new and advanced generations of missiles and antimissile missiles."

'NO CEILING ON SECURITY'

The pledge to provide any necessary increases in expenditures was inserted in a section which has said all along that there must be "no price ceiling on American security."

Before reopening the civil rights matter, the committee approved a plank which rejected the idea of far-reaching federal grants for education. It promised aid for construction of schools and dormitories and scholarship loans and grants.

Federal assistance beyond this, the document declared, would eventually bring about federal control of schools. Democrats pledged aid for building classrooms and for teacher salaries.

South Swallows Hard And Accepts Platform

By Walter Lister Jr.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Vice-President Nixon and Gov. Rockefeller accepted the Republican platform truce with enthusiasm today, while Southerners swallowed hard and agreed not to fight it.

"This is the best civil rights plank ever adopted by any major party," Mr. Nixon declared. "It's the best because it's attainable. It isn't just a lot of promises."

"We feel it is the finest, strongest civil rights plank ever drawn," echoed the New York Governor as they slapped each other on the back outside the Sheraton Towers before going inside to address the New York delegation.

Both men noted that the compromises finally adopted by a weary Platform Committee last night diluted some language but covered in principle all of the fourteen points on which they had agreed in their secret New York conference.

After a caucus of Southern leaders, G. Harold Alexander, of Florida, chairman of the Southern Association of Republican State Chairmen, announced:

"We think we have a moderate program we can sell in the South. It leaves a lot to be desired. We're not elated, but we do not plan to appeal."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, noted that the Republican civil rights plank is neither as strong nor as comprehensive as the Democratic party position, but he said the agreements are more significant.

Both parties, Mr. Wilkins said, have "recognized the need for affirmative legislative and executive action by the Federal government."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, Ariz., leader of conservative Republicans, called the final version of the platform a "momentary victory" for 'Rockefeler-Nixon forces."

Conservatives in the party, Sen. Goldwater said, clearly demonstrated their strength "by the resolute manner" in which the men and women of the Platform Committee resisted the attempts to compel the adoption of the Rockefeller - Nixon platform provisions.

The "crucial vote" in the 103-member committee (56 to 28 in favor of the final civil rights compromise), he said, "reflected the party's sincere respect for Mr. Nixon."

The compromise also left no plank sufficiently weak or strong to give either conservative, liberal or Southern forces a rallying point for complaint on the convention floor.

Finish Delayed

Charles H. Percy, Platform Committee chairman, edited the 13,000-word platform text into a thirty-five-minute script he presented with a motion picture background to the convention tonight.

Originally, planners had talked of presenting the platform in a twenty-two-minute film. They had also hoped to keep the total platform within 5,000 words, and to complete it four days ago.

These plans went awry when the 103-member committee splintered in resentment against Saturday's fourteen-point Nixon-Rockefeller guide to platform unity. It took patient persuasion by Mr. Nixon, amid various threats of a floor fight, to get a majority of the committee to give him the platform principles he insisted on having if he was to be their nominee.

Softer Than Desired

The civil rights compromise was softer on enforcement of desegregation in housing and schools than Mr. Nixon wanted, but it included two pledges he had stressed: (1) to remove such legislative road blocks as the Senate filibuster, and (2) to give the President Committee on Contracts, which he heads, authority to prevent discrimination in jobs supported by Federal funds.

Aid to Education

When a Southern delegate asked Mr. Nixon why he had not "stood on principle" against all forms of Federal aid to education, the Vice-President replied: "Both the President and I feel that some Federal aid is important to help out with our school problems and that school construction is the way to do it."

He added, and the platform agreed, that Federal aid should not go directly for teachers' salaries.

In addressing the New York caucus, Mr. Nixon declared "The Republican platform must be big enough for the majority of the people of this country to get on." He said it could not be "narrow" because Democrats outnumber Republicans, and "we've got to have room" for Democrats who feel their party has deserted them.

Thanks Rockefeller

Gov. Rockefeller thanked Mr. Nixon for his fight to strengthen the civil rights plank and said its success is a big boost for every Republican candidate in New York this fall.

The Governor said he was "disappointed" that the platform did not express a stronger moral position in affirming the Constitutional rights of peaceful sit-in demonstrators. But he added: "Never in the history of our party has so specific and so constructive a civil rights plank been fashioned."

Forward Look

Throughout the platform, the language swings back and forth between prideful recollection of accomplishments under the "Eisenhower - Nixon" administration and the forward look promoted by the Nixon-Rockefeller guide.

The conclusion honors fundamental Republicanism by noting: "There are many things a free government cannot do for its people as well as they can do for themselves. There are some things no government should promise or attempt to do."

"Toil and Sweat"

As the Soviet Union creates "new situations of peril," however, the 1960 Republican platform pledges to accelerate American efforts as much as necessary in all directions. It states that free nations must be encouraged to join in "more effective alliances" to meet all challenges.

"It is urgent that we innovate to keep the initiative for our free cause," the platform declares. "We offer toil and sweat to ward off blood and tears."

Stiffer Rights Plank Heads for Adoption

By JACK STEELE.
Scripps-Howard Newspapers

CHICAGO, July 27 — The Republican convention will adopt tonight — apparently without a floor fight — a strengthened civil rights plank demanded by Vice President Richard M. Nixon to bolster the party's chances in November.

Mr. Nixon, in the first real test of his party leadership, won a hard-fought victory late yesterday when the convention's rebellious platform committee reversed itself and wrote more teeth into the "moderate" civil rights plank it had approved earlier.

Wins Most Southerners.

But the committee's final version of the plank — ratified by a 56 to 28 vote—was a compromise which both satisfied Mr. Nixon and was acceptable to most of the party's embattled Southerners.

The Vice President, as the price of his victory, had to accept a plank which shied away from the specific indorsement of "sit-in demonstrations" he and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agreed upon in their pre-convention pact.

And the revised GOP plank also fell short—in at least a half dozen of its major provisions—of the more sweeping civil rights declaration adopted by the Democrats in Los Angeles two weeks ago.

Republican leaders conceded they had not tried to match the civil rights promises of the Democrats, but insisted their plank was more "attainable" and therefore more "honest."

Governor's Comment.

Gov. Rockefeller, after studying the plank for nearly 10 hours, issued a pre-dawn statement saying that, while he was "disappointed" with some of its language, he would go along.

He said the provision on "sit-in demonstrations" did not "express as strong a moral position as I would have liked," but noted that the plank incorporated 12 of 13 elements of the civil rights program he had advocated.

"Never in the history of our party has so specific and so constructive a civil rights plank been formulated," he said.

G. Harold Alexander, of Florida, head of the Assn. of Southern State chairmen, said after a caucus of his group early today: "There is no sentiment here for a floor fight or a minority report on the civil rights plank. It's a plank we can live with and campaign on."

Charles H. Percy, the platform committee's chairman, hailed the civil rights plank as "realistic and sound," although he admitted that some of the provisions Mr. Nixon wanted had been deleted.

Hit by Carlino.

But Joseph Carlino, the New Yorker who headed the civil rights subcommittee, charged that the plank had been "seriously weakened" and fell "considerably short of what the Vice President wanted."

The platform committtee, after agreeing by a 50 to 35 vote to reconsider the "moderate" plank, adopted the so-called "minority" version drafted by the Nixon-Rockefeller forces.

But not until Southerners and conservatives succeeded in watering down several of its major provisions.

- They knocked out a specific indorsement of "sit-in demonstrations," substituting the language of the "moderate" plank which affirmed "the constitutional right of peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments."
- The committee toned down a provision—which Mr. Nixon had personally indorsed—calling for legislation to apply economic sanctions against businesses, including those holding government "franchises," which discriminate against Negro jobseekers.
- It weakened an anti-discrimination in housing provision to apply only to "government-subsidized" dwellings.

The GOP plank is weaker than the Democratic platform in several other respects.

State Republicans Swallow Platform

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Wed. 7/27/60 P. 1

CHICAGO (Special)—Mississippi Republicans don't like the strong civil rights plank in the party platform but they won't fight over it.

State chairman Wirt Yerger agreed with other southern GOP leaders in caucus last night to go along with the plank.

"Our people are not happy with it, of course," he said, "but it's less objectionable that what the Democrats did."

Yerger's comments came after the party platform committee redrafted the civil rights plank in face of a demand by Vice President Richard Nixon, nominee-apparent, for one stronger than the original draft.

Southern delegates, disappointed and angered at Nixon's demands, first considered asking for a roll call on adoption of the platform or filing of a minority report opposing the civil rights plank. Scattered delegates even hinted at a walk out.

At last night's southern caucus they decided to forget about the roll call demand or minority report.

Yerger has said he believes the Republican ticket would have a good chance for victory this year in Mississippi with a moderate civil rights plank since southerners have objected to the Democratic plank.

In other convention activity, Mississippi was expected to cast its 12 votes tonight for Nixon when presidential nominations begin.

The state delegation had decided yesterday to offer its votes to U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the party's leading conservative.

The decision was something of a switch since the delegation came here instructed to vote for Nixon for the presidential nomination and to support Goldwater for the vice presidency.

The move was considered a protest of Nixon's demand for a stronger civil rights plank.

In offering its support to Goldwater the delegation emphasized that it expected Nixon to win the nomination and pledged its support to him as the nominee.

Platform Team Ordered To Try CR Plank Again

Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Tues. 7/26/60

Nixon's Demand Sends 103-Man Group Into Huddle

P. 1

CHICAGO (UPI) — The Republican Platform Committee was called back into session today with a virtual ultimatum from Vice President Richard M. Nixon to draft a stronger civil rights plank or face reversal on the convention floor.

Nixon was confident of ultimate victory in any showdown forced by the balking, 103-man platform committee. Working behind his strength as the certain GOP presidential nominee, he had the votes in the convention to win but hoped to avoid a floor struggle.

The platform group was scheduled to meet at 11 a.m. e.d.t.

Nixon's political prestige was at stake. The platform committee had to choose between (1) repudiating the views of their presidential candidate or (2) reversing the stand it took by overwhelming votes Monday.

REJECT LIBERAL PLANK

At daybreak Monday, the platform writers wound up an all-night session by approving a nine-point civil rights plank weaker than what Nixon wanted. It rejected by a decisive voice vote the liberal plank backed by Nixon and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The vice president arrived on the scene by plane from Washington a few hours later. He immediately began using his charm to quell the conservative revolt. He told Rockefeller Monday night that he had made "satisfactory progress" in talks with key committee members who had opposed his position.

The original Nixon-Rockefeller proposal fell short of the ultra-liberal civil rights plank adopted at the Democratic Convention at Los Angeles two weeks ago. GOP leaders have assailed the Democratic plank as "unrealistic."

ABANDONS ONE PROVISION

Informed sources said the vice president already had jettisoned at least one part of the civil rights plank which failed to win committee approval Monday.

The abandoned provision would have pledged the Republican Party to support legislation decreeing that attendance at an accredited school for six years should be conclusive proof of literacy for the purpose of meeting voting requirements.

The plank approved by the committee doesn't go as far. It warns that "if" local officials persist in using literacy tests to keep qualified citizens from voting, the GOP will support legislation to set up an objective standard of educational achievement as conclusive proof of literacy.

Other provisions of the stronger plank which were rejected by the committee Monday included:

Legislation giving the federal government the right to keep an eye on racial discrimination by employers with federal "franchises or licenses." The committee-approved plank merely endorsed the President's proposal to create by law the committee he already has appointed by executive order to study and seek elimination of racial discrimination in jobs offered by firms working on government contracts.

RIGHT TO SITDOWN

A provision commending youths who have taken part in "sit-in" demonstrations against eating places which refuse to serve Negroes. Without referring to eating places, the committee's plank applauds retailers who have "abandoned discriminatory practices" and reaffirms the "constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in business establishments."

A pledge to change Senate Rule 22 so that southerners can no longer filibuster against civil rights legislation. The committee plank is a little less specific.

A pledge to use the full powers of the federal government to stop discrimination in all walks of life—including housing and education. This conceivably could be interpreted as endorsing legislation to provide the attorney general with power to seek federal court injunctions against discrimination in fields other than voting, to which it now is restricted.

The approved plank pledges vigorous enforcement of voting rights with new legislation, if necessary, and continued federal action to support court orders for school desegregation. It also calls for enactment during the August session of Congress of the President's proposal to extend federal assistance upon request to schools attempting to desegregate.

GOP Builds New Rights Platform

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. Wed. 7/27/60 P. 5-C

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, (AP) — Republicans rebuilt their defense and civil rights platform planks under pressure Tuesday night and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York at last endorsed Richard M. Nixon for president.

Nixon combed over the civil rights plank word for word in a lengthy huddle with top advisers.

One aide said Nixon considered the new draft acceptable. Another, press secretary Herbert G. Klein added:

"The platform problems now appear to be over."

A tremendous, tumultuous welcome from perhaps a million waving, cheering, paper-tossing people marked Eisenhower's entry to the Windy City. It was what he called an astonishing reception on "Thank you, Ike" day in Chicago.

In downtown hotel rooms, holdouts in a roaring civil rights fight began caving in under a virtual mandate from Nixon.

Nixon said he didn't expect it to happen, but he couldn't accept the presidential nomination if the convention adopts a platform "divergent from my views."

Without much trouble, he and Rockefeller prodded the platform committee into beefing up a national defense plank.

And the two turned on the heaviest sort of 'round-the-clock pressure to get the kind of stiff civil rights plank they both want.

They said they were making headway. The platform committee proved them right. It voted to reconsider the plank the two had rejected as too soft.

Dixie members and some others resorted to last-ditch filibuster tactics. But it was just a question of time as to how long they could keep it up, not what the outcome would be.

Adoption of the platform and the nomination of the presidential ticket are on the convention billing for Wednesday night.

These developments on the fringes of the Republican National Convention were interrelated. Rockefeller wanted strong and more specific planks, believed they were in sight, and took his previously uncommitted New York delegation and its 96 votes over to Nixon.

The new rights plank was a compromise, hammered out under a virtual ultimatum from Vice President Nixon that it would have to be strong enough to hold him or he would turn down the presidential nomination that is all but his.

At thhe moment the GOP embarked on its third convention session — to rally around President Eisenhower and hear him speak —the consensus of platform committee spokesmen appeared to be that the new pronouncement dealing with racial issues would satisfy Nixon and prevent a floor fight.

From the chairman of the platform subcommittee on civil rights, Joseph F. Carlino of New York, came word that:

"It is considerably short of what the vice president asked for."

He said some major provisions Nixon wanted were left out and "I think the plank has been seriously weakened."

But the chairman of the full platform committee, Charles H. Percy, said a majority of the things Nixon wanted are in the plank. Vice Chairman Melvin Laird said he believes it meets Nixon's wishes and that he doubts either liberals or moderates who were scrapping over it would carry the battle any further.

Laird said that for one thing the new plank does not specifically mention lunch counter sit-in demonstrations against racial discrimination as Nixon has proposed. Instead, he said, the committee "didn't limit it" and put in an endorsement of peaceful demonstrations in any retail establishments.

Something else still was unsettled—Nixon's pick of a running mate.

One of his top lieutenants said the odds were about 20-1 that it would be Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. But he said Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the Republican national chairman, still had a chance.

Nixon himself wasn't going that far publicly. He said he intends to call 25 or 30 party leaders to his Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel suite after the presidential nomination Wednesday night and talk over with them the possibilities for the No. 2 spot on the party ticket.

So, he said, the likelihood is that the vice-presidential nomination will be held over until Thursday.

The President, as expected, had some not too modest brags about the record of his own administration and some not too vicious swipes at the Democrats in his convention speech.

And he had a surprise for Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He put it this way:

GOP Leaders View Drive as Falling Short

N.Y. World Telegram & Sun, N.Y., N.Y.

Governor Holding News Parley, Hints Nixon Showdown

P. 1

United Press International

CHICAGO, July 18.—The drive to draft Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller

picked up steam today but top Republican leaders said it would fall short of the Presidential nomination.

High point of the day was expected to be a late-afternoon news conference scheduled by the New York Governor. It was heralded as a possible start to a showdown between Gov. Rockefeller and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Sen. Barry Goldwater has said his name would be submitted as a favorite son candidate for the Presidency but he would not actively campaign unless it appeared Gov. Rockefeller was about to gain the nomination.

Nixon Heavily Backed.

GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton, an early arrival for the convention opening next Monday, said a heavy majority of Republican leaders want Mr. Nixon to head the ticket.

He added Gov. Rockefeller was "welcome" to make a fight for it.

"This will be a free and open convention and Gov. Rockefeller, or any other candidate, is free to do what he wants," Sen. Morton said.

Sen. Morton, at a news conference in the Conrad Hilton Hotel which is to be Republican convention headquarters, said he didn't think any small group of leaders could swing the nomination one way or another."

He acknowledged that there would "have to be leadership" to draft Rockefeller but that he hadn't seen any signs of it "outside New York."

Sen. Morgan again labeled a GOP ticket headed by Vice President Nixon with Gov. Rockefeller in second place as a "formidable one."

Shocked by Attack.

He again lashed out at the acceptance speech of the Democratic nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The Republican chairman, who also is Senator from Kentucky, said he was "shocked" by what he termed Sen. Kennedy's "vicious personal attack" on Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Morton said he cannot predict now what the "tone of the campaign" will be. He added, however, that the "responsibility is clear where it (personal attacks) started."

Sen. Morton predicted that Gov. Rockefeller would vigorously support the ticket picked by the Republicans.

He said he didn't think the Democrats could hold the South solid this time even with a Texan, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson on the ticket. He predicted that "Kennedy will hurt Johnson in the South and Johnson will hurt Kennedy in the North."

While Gov. Rockefeller's ardent supporters pushed him for first place, some party leaders said they would like to see him run for Vice President.

Gov. Rockefeller said he was available for a "genuine draft" but under no circumstances would take second billing. He said he turned down an invitation to second Mr. Nixon's nomination.

The Rockefeller headquarters at the Sheraton Towers gave all the appearances of being set up for a full-fledged candidate.

Gov. and Mrs. Rockefeller were to occupy the $100-a-day Presidential penthouse suite. The five rooms were completely redecorated and refurnished at a cost of $10,000. There is a telephone in every room, including the bath.

Seven floors above is a "mystery" suite, with 10 private telephone lines and plenty of work space. It is reserved in the name of Walter Bligh, an official of the New York state committee. The only way the "mystery" suite can be reached is by taking the regular hotel elevator and then changing to a private one.

"Draft Rockefeller" banners appeared in hotels which were to house delegates. One, near the entrance of the hotel where Mr. Nixon will stay, reads: "Pick a winner! Draft Rockefeller."

Governor Takes Off for Chicago

By WALTER MACDONALD,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Declining even to discuss the possibility that he might be nominated for President, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller took off this afternoon for Chicago.

The Governor was accompanied by nine staff assistants and advisers.

Reporters surrounded him at LaGuardia Airport's Marine Terminal. When the first question about the Republican nomination was asked, Gov Rockefeller said:

"I am not going to to comment on anything except to say that I am going to Chicago for the platform hearing."

"Do you believe reports that you are picking up delegate strength?" one newsman asked.

"I am just going on this trip to testify at the platform hearing," replied the Governor. "Right now I am going out to Chicago to testify on the platform.

"I believe very strongly in the importance of the platform at this moment in the history of the country and the world and in the importance of the two parties taking clear, forward-looking, understanding positions on the key issues which face us as a people and as a nation.

"If I can contribute to that, I will be happy."

Gov. Rockefeller will meet with GOP platform makers in Chicago and then remain for the Republican conclave next week. Accompanying him in a private plane were:

George Hinman, the state's GOP national committeeman and a close Rockefeller adviser; Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson; Robert L. McManus, the Governor's press secretary; Carl Spad, his appointment officer; Hiram Sheffer, a Stenotypist; Roswell B. Perkins, former counsel to the Governor; Emmet John Hughes, a speech writer, and Enno Hobbing and Mrs. Marguerite Murphy, both members of the Governor's personal staff.

GOP Spotlights Civil Rights At This Year's Convention

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. 7/27/60 p. 3

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 26.—It is usual for the Democrats to have a row over a civil rights plank every four years. But the subject seldom is spotlighted at a Republican convention to the extent it has been in this party conclave.

Is there anything of significance, not plain to the eye, in the way attention is being riveted to civil rights here?

Don't forget that Congress will be back in session next month.

Whatever the presidential candidates may say as to formal opening of their campaigns, the practical fact is that the campaigns are already under way.

Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard M. Nixon are daily bidding for votes in what they say and what they do, even though Nixon isn't formally the GOP nominee yet.

Claims Do Not Matter

And no matter what claims may be made about nonpolitical approaches to legislative problems, the campaigns to win supporters and influence voters will rise to new intensity when Congress meets. The Senate will convene in Washington Aug. 8, the House a week later.

Nixon as Vice President presides over the Senate. Two of its leading members are Kennedy and his vice presidential running mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic Senate leader.

In the nature of things, their every action in the reconvened session of Congress is going to be interpreted in political terms.

What matters will be dealt with in the session?

Some routine, others highly controversial—aid to education, minimum wage, health care for elderly citizens.

And civil rights?

Platform Goes Far

The Democratic platform adopted in Los Angeles goes far in its promises in this field.

Many of these promises are couched in terms of what is to come after a Democratic president is elected.

The platform says:

"The Democratic administration which takes office next January will . . . use the full powers provided in the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

"If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new attorney general and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic president, prove inadequate, further powers will be sought.

"We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

"A new Democratic administration will also use its full powers—legal and moral—to ensure the beginnings of good faith compliance with the constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public education. . . ."

GOP May Challenge

In the reconvened session of Congress, the Republicans may challenge the Democrats to do something now about civil rights, spotlighted by the attention in the political conventions.

If Republican senators can get a civil rights bill up in the Senate, they can be fairly sure of one result:

There will be enough opposition from Southern Democratic Senators to remind Negroes forcefully of the great division between Northern and Southern Democrats on this issue.

It could add up to some political haymaking for the GOP.

Sentiment is to go along—

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala.

Revolt fades as Southern delegates OK rights plank

Wed 7-27-60 P. 1

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

CHICAGO, July 27—Threats of a Dixie revolt over a civil rights platform and chances of a big Southern swing to Sen. Barry Goldwater for President faded today as the Republican convention neared its most important session.

If there is a floor fight against the final committee version of the civil rights plank, it is more apt to come from Northern liberals led by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York.

Deep South delegates found the plank not nearly so bad as they had feared. Most of them felt that Vice President Nixon, after forcing the platform to "reconsider" mild civil rights plank, did not put on pressure to compel acceptance of some of the "liberal" proposals most objectionable to the South.

As M. H. Lenier of Huntsville, one of Alabama's two members of the platform committee, explained:

"The words 'sit-in demonstrations' are not used. There is no suggested federal fair employment practices act. The plank upholds the right of peaceful assembly to protest discrimination in private business, and it commends businessmen who eliminate discrimination.

"THE SOUTH AND WEST got more of what they wanted in that section than the East and North did. Republicans should make gains in the South with this platform. I see no point in a floor fight, even though we didn't get all we wanted."

MRS. TOM ABERNETHY of Talladega, also a member of the platform committee, said "it would not be smart for the South to start a floor fight or to file a minority report on civil rights."

She said she was pleased at the help the South got in the committee from other areas, particularly Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona and Idaho, for example.

"I think you will find the West pulling with the South in the Republican Party," said Mrs. Abernethy, "to counter the heavy strength of the North and the East."

Alabama GOP Chairman Claude O. Vardaman agreed. He said the platform was so superior to the Democratic one that any Alabamian could choose the GOP side in the November election.

When a strong plank seemed in the offing, up to eight of Alabama's 22 delegates had indicated they might vote for Goldwater instead of Nixon as a gesture of protest. Now that prospect has changed. Only two or three are still considering going to Goldwater, and they could change their minds before the voting to night.

Typical of their reaction was that of Cecil R. Holliman of Birmingham. As a delegate instructed to vote for Nixon, Holliman had been tempted to stay off the floor and let an uninstructed alternate vote for Goldwater.

"But I think now I'll go along with Nixon," said Holliman, "I'm fairly well satisfied with the civil rights plank."

THE TWO FOURTH DISTRICT delegates who had sought release from instructions to vote for Nixon, now figured they probably will back the vice president after all. They are Mrs. Tom Abernethy of Talladega and Lorenzo Stone of Ashland.

Charles A. Wilson of Tuscaloosa was pleased that "the platform committee gave some weight to the Southern view—which the Democrats didn't do."

There had been some talk that the Alabama delegates might caucus today and reconsider their 17 to 5 vote to yield to Oregon for the nomination of Nixon tonight if Nixon rammed through a bitter civil rights plank. As it is, the matter probably won't even be brought up.

P. 6

GOP expected to give rights plank final OK

The B'ham News B'ham, Ala. Wed 7-27-60

BY NORMAN WALKER

CHICAGO, July 27—(AP)—A broad, 10,000-word Republican platform with a sturdily rebuilt civil rights plank is ready for expected GOP convention approval tonight.

Prospects of any floor battle faded as most GOP chiefs indicated they would accept the compromise worked out last night by the platform committee on the touchy racial equality issue. The compromise was voted 56-28.

Vice President Nixon, due to wear the party's presidential mantle, was discribed as satisfied with the platform. Reports to that effect from his aids were echoed by Sen. Jacobs K. Javits of New York after visiting Nixon early today.

And further along in the week hours, New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller added his endorsement to the revised plank, calling it "a strong and specific declaration in support of equal opportunity, human dignity and the supreme worth of the indiyidual."

BOTH ROCKEFELLER and Nixon had described an earlier platform plank as unsatisfactory. Rockefeller said he would like to have seen even the new plank go further in some respects, but said he was gratified with the results of the revision.

"The plank is comprehensive," he said. "It attacks discrimination in voting, housing, schools, jobs and public facilities."

Southern delegates, claiming a victory in keeping civil rights policy declarations as moderate as possible, said they had no desire to pick up any convention fuss.

G. Harold Alexander, Florida Republican chairman, said after a meeting of 10 Southern state chairmen he does not expect a minority report to go before the convention.

IT APPEARED LIKELY that the entire GOP would rally behind the platform and Nixon to present a solid front in the coming campaign. Nixon, moreover, is expected to elaborate on the platform in an acceptance speech tomorrow night and in a Friday news conference.

The platform, in a nutshell, adheres to traditional GOP conservatism in fiscal and economic policies, commends for continuation the tenets of President Eisenhower's administration, but promises to provide any increased national defense expenditures found necessary.

The final defense plank represents a considerable revision from an earlier version also sharply criticized by Rockefeller. The original consisted primarily of a pledge to continue Eisenhower policies. But the final plank calls for accelerated missile production and new weapon development in an intensified defense program.

Eisenhower, who on Monday described the original version as "pretty good," was reported to have approved the revised plank.

ON CIVIL RIGHTS the GOP platform comes close to matching the pledges made by the rival Democrats. Some Republican pledges go further, such as one to sponsor legislation to end membership discrimination against Negroes in labor unions if the unions don't do it themselves.

But whereas the Democrats pledge support for new federal power to obtain court injunctions in all fields of possible racial equality violations, the Republicans advocate such power only in school segregation cases.

The GOP civil rights plank omitted specific reference to sit-in demonstrations—a point insisted upon by moderates. But it supports "peaceful assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments," and applauds businessmen having abandoned discriminatory practices. It urges other businessmen to follow their example.

LIKE THE DEMOCRATS, the GOP promises to overhaul legislative procedures that in the past have been used to block action on racial equality measures.

"In summary," said the GOP, "we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the federal government to elimiminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

Committee Throws Out Weak Planks

B'ham Post-Herald B'ham, Alabama Wed. 7/27/60

Action Rules Out Any Likelihood Of Floor Fight

P. 1

CHICAGO, July 26 (UPI)—The Republican Platform Committee yielded to demands from Vice President Richard M. Nixon tonight and voted 56-28 to approve a civil rights plank calling for far-reaching federal intervention in behalf of Negroes.

* * *

CHICAGO, July 26 (UPI)—Richard M. Nixon won a smashing victory at the Republican National Convention today when he forced the platform committee to clear the way for adoption of a civil rights plank conforming to his views.

In a series of votes, the committee decided to reconsider its earlier approval of a "watered-down" plank. Nixon appeared confident the GOP convention eventually would approve the kind of a declaration he wanted for the November election campaign.

The civil rights action was a victory for both Nixon and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. They had been battling to persuade the platform committee to reverse itself and approve a rights program like the one laid down in their 14-point communique last Friday.

Strong Action Demanded

In their communique, Nixon and

Rockefeller called for strong action to wipe out segregation in all phases of American public life. They also demanded "commendation" for Negro sit-in demonstrators.

The civil rights actions came shortly after President Eisenhower arrived in Chicago to receive a tumultuous welcome and to deliver the principal address at the convention's "Thank You Ike" Day night session.

The platform committee's civil rights actions just about ruled out any chance of a party-splitting floor fight, which is more traditional with the Democrats than the Republican Party.

Nixon and Rockefeller had threatened to wage a floor fight for their "strong" rights program if the platform committee refused to reverse its stand and come up with a plank to their liking.

The committee also completed action on its education plank and revised its national defense proposals to bring them in line with Nixon's demands. But it acted on the defense plank after being assured the changes had been approved by Eisenhower.

The defense action represented a partial victory for Rockefeller, who had called on the GOP to support bigger defense programs.

Defense Speedup Called For

The revised plank called for defense production to be speeded up as necessary and pledged more flexibility in funds for the Polaris missile program. It also urged "intensified," "courageous" and "new" efforts to meet the Soviet challenge.

Today's session of the 27th Republican National Convention was dubbed "Thank You Ike" Day to give the 1331 delegates and other party faithful a chance to pay tribute to the man who led the GOP into the White House in 1952 after 20 Democratic years.

The President was given a tumultuous welcome as he rode down Michigan-av in an open limousine after his arrival at Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Confetti rained on him, clinging to his nearly-bald head and splashing on his shoulders.

Nixon's civil rights battle against party conservatives seeking a moderate plank was the first real test of his new power as the Republican Party's presidential choice.

The nomination will be handed to him fairly early in tomorrow night's session, which gets under way at 7:30 p.m., EDT. The convention then will go on to pick its vice presidential candidate for the November election battle against Democrats John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

If Rockefeller persists in his refusal to accept the number two spot, the choice appeared to lay between United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge and GOP Chairman Thruston B. Morton.

Fight on Floor Is Unlikely on Rights Plank

Evening Star, Washington, D.C. Wed. 7/27/60

Strong and Specific Pledge Adopted By Committee

BY ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 27—A strong and specific civil rights plank representing a major victory for Vice President Nixon headed today for ratification by the Republican National Convention.

It contained some softer provisions than Mr. Nixon wanted. It was less aggressive than Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller sought. But as adopted last night, 56-28, by the Platform Committee, it raised no prospect of a convention floor fight tonight either by Rockefeller forces or by Southerners and others who battled in the Platform Committee for an entire week in behalf of a more moderate plank.

Nor, despite earlier indications, was there evidence today that opponents would file a minority statement.

Reflects Nixon Views

By far the most dramatic and controversial section of the over-all platform to be submitted to the convention, the much-amended civil rights plank was generally hailed as reflecting Mr. Nixon's views. Its principal promises would:

1. Affirm the constitutional right of peaceable actions and assemblies such as sit-in demonstrations against racial discrimination in private business establishments. The term "sit-in" does not appear, however.

2. Support legislation allowing the Attorney General to bring court actions to enforce school desegregation orders in cases where threats or coercion prevent individuals from taking such action.

3. Oppose delay or obstruction of court orders in discrimination cases but without a target date. The Democratic civil rights plank set a 1963 target for communities to submit school desegregation plans.

4. Strive to wipe out segregation on public transportation and other Government-authorized services.

Housing Clause

5. Ban discrimination in all housing constructed with Federal subsidies, and in Federal facilities.

6. Press for equal access by all persons to community facilities. Committee members explained this would apply to hospitals, although that word was eliminated in the final version because its inclusion would have necessitated listing other facilities in detail.

7. Initiate legislation providing that a person who has completed six primary grades in school would be regarded as giving "conclusive evidence" of meeting literacy tests for voting.

8. Support legislation to end discriminatory membership practices in any labor union which failed to stop them itself.

9. Seek establishment of a commission on job opportunity as a permanent and expanded group to continue the work of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Mr. Nixon is chairman.

10. Attempt to change Senate Rule 22 and other congressional procedures that encourage filibusters and otherwise "make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees."

Reversed Action

In adopting the plank after hours of conversations between Mr. Nixon and committee members, the Platform Committee reversed its previous adoption of a comparatively mild version at an all-night session that ended about 7 a.m. Monday. The final plank nevertheless contained amendments, some of them by Southerners who succeeded in toning down its language in some respects.

The plank emphasized at the outset that racial discrimination exists in many parts of the country. It said this is a problem that confronts the North as well as the South and does not affect Negroes alone. It claimed that more progress in the area of civil rights has been made by the Eisenhower administration than in the preceding eight years of Democratic occupancy of the White House.

Reaction among committee members as well as convention delegates in general varied from serious doubt and disappointment to elation that a suitable and reasonably strong plank had finally been hammered out after a week of toil.

Committee Chairman Charles H. Percy praised it as embodying "a great many ideas of Richard Nixon that he has been fighting for." He conceded that compromises had been made but he said he regarded the plank as "a realistic and sound statement."

Joseph F. Carlino of New York, a Rockefeller ally who headed the civil rights subcommittee that voted 8-7 last Saturday for a relatively mild plank, said he thought the plank had been "seriously weakened" from the strong version he had advocated in the subcommittee.

No Floor Fight

Thomas Stagg, jr., of Louisiana, a leader of the group backing a moderate plank, was dissatisfied with the version in some respects but indicated he and other Southerners would not fight it on the convention floor. He described it as "going most of the way Mr. Nixon wanted."

Mrs. Hazel Barber, a Virginia member of the committee, said she was not displeased by the plank. She said she did not expect Southerners to oppose it on the floor.

J. Flipper Derricotte, District member of the committee declared: "It is a good plank and will serve the people right. It is legally and morally right."

Southern Republican chairmen huddled after the civil rights plank was released, and convinced themselves that at least it was less offensive than the one adopted by the Democrats at Los Angeles.

G. Harold Alexander of Florida, chairman of the Southern Association of Republican State Chairmen, announced that he saw no indication of a floor fight from the Southern group.

"We're not entirely satisfied, but we believe the plank is one we can live with and campaign on," Mr. Alexander said.

Ten States There

Ten Southern States were represented at the closed meeting. The Southern chairman participating all said they spoke for their delegations, except the South Carolina and Texas chairmen who agreed with the sentiments of the others. But they reserved the right to refer the matter back to caucuses of their delegations.

Mr. Alexander said the Southerners generally felt the civil rights proposal was a strong plank, but moderate in comparison with that of the Democrats.

I. Lee Potter of Arlington, who is director of Vice President Nixon's presidential campaign in the Southern States, agreed that the civil rights plank "leaves a lot to be desired, but I still believe that we will demonstrate that ours is a moderate position as contrasted with that adopted in Los Angeles."

Yet, even as the weary Platform Committee finished its job and prepared to present the platform to the convention, more attention was being given to a comparison of the Democratic and Republican civil rights pledges.

The Democratic plank adopted in Los Angeles two weeks ago set 1963 as a desired deadline for school districts to comply with the Supreme Court desegregation decision. The centennial of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation comes in that year.

It commended "peaceful demonstrations" such as sit-in protests and termed them a "signal" for everyone in the country" to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution."

Injunctive Power

It would have the Attorney General "empowered and directed" to institute Federal court injunction suits in cases of denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color. The present Civil Rights Act gives such authority in voting rights cases, mainly under a court-appointed referee procedure.

The Democratic plank favored elimination of literacy tests and poll tax payment as a requisite for voting. It advocated a Fair Employment Practices Commission and urged legislation to broaden the scope of and make permanent the Civil Rights Commission. It sought a ban on racial segregation and an assurance of equal job opportunities throughout the Federal Government and on Government contracts and efforts to implement constitutional rights not only in education and employment but also in housing, transportation and the administration of justice. It called for "improved congressional procedures to safeguard majority rule" and discourage legislative filibusters.

GOP Civil Rights Plank Is Called Unconstitutional

RALEIGH (AP) — Gov. Hodges said Thursday he had been informed that a provision relating to voting rights in the civil rights plank of the Republican party platform is unconstitutional.

Hodges quoted Ervin as saying that Vice President Nixon and legislative leaders know the U. S. Supreme Court has rules that the states have the right to set up their own literacy voting requirements.

The platform adopted Wednesday by the Republican national convention pledges legislation to provide that a sixth grade education in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

Hodges said Southern Republican leaders "don't have much to be proud of" in the civil rights plank "in comparison with what they expected."

He reiterated that "many things are put in a platform to get votes even though they know some of the things ought not to be put into them."

Hodges said he had talked with Sen. Sam Ervin, D-NC, and [illegible] Ervin declared this provision is unconstitutional.

Two G.O.P. Leaders Are Doubtful Civil-Rights Action Likely Soon

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Says South Can Block Bill

Aug. 8 1960

Washington, Aug. 1 (AP)—Two Republican spokesmen Monday all but wrote off the possibility of passing a new civil-rights bill at the short session of Congress opening Monday.

Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader, fresh from a legislative conference with Vice-President Nixon, spent most of two news conferences pointing out the procedural obstacles to enactment of civil-rights legislation.

Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the G.O.P. national chairman, said outnumbered Republicans "haven't got the troops" to prevent Southern Democrats from blocking passage in the short time remaining until Labor Day, the generally accepted target date for adjournment of the bobtailed session.

Javits To Send Up Bill

It was another Republican, Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, who raised the possibility that civil-rights legislation might be acted on this month. He said he would introduce a bill embodying provisions in the Republican platform.

Dirksen pointed out that in the first place the Democrats control the Senate and will decide what measures will be called up.

And in the second place, he said, there is little possibility that a civil-rights bill could be approved by committee, brought to the floor, and enacted in the three weeks planned for the session.

Speaking for himself and Nixon, Dirksen pledged virtually unlimited co-operation with the Democratic leadership in scheduling legislation for consideration, including controversial bills on which the two parties differ on approach. These include minimum wage, medical care for the aged, school construction, defense, and other legislation.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SENATOR DIRKSEN TALKS WITH REPORTERS

2 Republicans Challenge Johnson On Civil Rights

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 3.—Two New York Republicans stoked the smoldering fires of the civil-rights issue Wednesday by challenging Senator Lyndon B. Johnson to deliver promptly on Democratic campaign promises.

Senator Kenneth B. Keating teamed with Representative William E. Miller in a plan to offer legislation covering "every one of the Democratic Party's civil-rights platform promises."

It was an obvious effort to embarrass election-bound Democratic members of Congress, especially Johnson, the Senate Majority Leader and vice-presidential nominee, in the postconvention session starting Monday.

Javits Plan Hit

If Johnson does carry out the party's presidential platform pledges, the New Yorkers said in a joint statement, it would be "one of the most amazing flip-flaps in the political history of the nation."

Keating and Miller, the Republicans' Congressional campaign chairman, announced their maneuver in the face of assertions by two top G.O.P. leaders who threw cold water on plans of Senator Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) to seek quick action on the Republicans' civil-rights proposals.

After Javits announced his plans earlier this week, Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican minority leader, saw scant chance for action before Labor Day—the target for adjournment. And Senator Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the G.O.P. national chairman, said flatly the Republicans do not "have the troops" to overcome Southern Democratic efforts to block another civil-rights bill.

Rights Bill Chances Now Termed Poor

Fla. Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Two Republican spokesmen today all but wrote off the possibility of passing a new civil rights bill at the short session of Congress opening Monday.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader, fresh from a legislative conference with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, spent most of two news conferences pointing out the procedural obstacles to enactment of civil rights legislation.

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Javits' Move

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And in the second place, he said, there is little possibility that a civil rights bill could be approved by committee, brought to the floor and enacted in the three weeks planned for the session.

Speaking for himself and Nixon, Dirksen pledged virtually unlimited cooperation with the Democratic leadership in scheduling legislation for consideration, including controversial bills on which the two parties differ on approach. These include minimum wage, medical care for the aged, school construction, defense and other legislation.

Dirksen said he thinks President Eisenhower will send a message to the new session of Congress embracing his recommendations for the defense program and requesting restoration of cuts made in the measure by the House.

He was asked if the President might recommend enactment of those portions of the administration's civil rights bill that Congress rejected this year.

He said he was not sure what course Eisenhower would follow until after he talks with him next week.

"They (administration officials) are aware how much can be consummated in a given time," Dirksen said. "If Congress meets every day, including Saturdays, between now and Labor Day, that will mean only 24 working days."

GOP Plans 'Realistic' Plank on Civil Rights

By VINCENT J. BURKE

United Press International.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Republican leaders said today their party will adopt a "realistic" platform on civil rights instead of trying to "outpromise the Democrats" in a bid for Northern Negro votes.

Chairman Charles H. Percy of the GOP platform-drafting committee charged that the platform adopted by Democrats makes "unrealistic" promises on civil rights which can't be kept.

Republican national chairman Thurston Morton predicted that the Republican platform of civil rights and other subjects would be "responsive to the needs of the country and not a reaction to the Democratic platform and the Democratic ticket."

Sen. Morton and Mr. Percy held a joint news conference to discuss the GOP platform. The drafting committee opens public hearings tomorrow.

'Moderate Lines'

Mr. Percy predicted the platform would be written "along somewhat moderate lines as in the past" despite the "ultra-liberal tone of the Democratic platform.

"We'll not try to outpromise the Democrats," he said.

The Democratic plank made so many promises on civil rights that it threatened to weaken the support of the traditional solid South for the Democratic ticket despite the nomination of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) as the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate.

In contrast, Mr. Percy said, "the Republican platform will point toward strengthening of the two-party system in the South."

He indicated that the Republican strategy for wooing Negro votes will be to attempt to persuade them that the "unrealistic" Democratic promises are meaningless because the Democrats don't intend to fulfill them.

He noted that Democrats promised to eliminate the poll tax and asked "if this is true why hasn't Sen. Johnson done this in his own state." Texas is ane of the few states where a poll tax is still levied.

Medical Aid Plank.

On other platform issues the news conference developed these points:

Medical aid for the elderly—there seemed to be general agreement this would be the hardest plank on which to hammer out agreement. Mr. Percy acknowledged sharp conflict between Gov. Nelson Rockfeller and vice president Richard Nixon on whether such a program should be set up within the framework of the social security system. Sen. Morton said this probably would be the last plank on which agreement would be reached. Democrats have adopted a plank similar to Gov. Rockefeller's views.

Defense policy—Mr. Percy said he believed his committee could draft a plank that would be acceptable to the Eisenhower administration, to Mr. Nixon and to Mr. Rockefeller and still be specific. Gov Rockefeller has insisted that the government should be spending $3 billion a year more for defense.

Farm—Rep. Melvin R. Laird (R., Wisc.), vice chairman of the platform committee, said the Republicans weren't going to join the Democrats in calling for a return to fixed price supports of 90 percent of parity. He said he didn't think Mr. Nixon would want to try to get farm belt votes that way.

Hurl G.O.P. Dare at Dems' Civil Rights Plans

BY ROBERT HOWARD

Two United States senators Thursday criticized planks adopted by the Democratic convention in Los Angeles last week. They spoke during closing hours of Republican platform hearings in the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating of New York called the Democratic civil rights plank "cynical, hypocritical, and schizophrenic." He said he would try to get a Democratic senator to join him in introducing a bill incorporating all of its features when Congress reconvenes Aug. 8, but predicted that his challenge would accomplish nothing.

He invited the support of the Democratic Presidential ticket—Senators John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Foreign Goals Told

Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky told reporters that on foreign policy he wants the Republican platform to deal with the Castro Cuban regime, the emerging nations of Africa, new Russian threats by Khrushchev, and the unsolved problems of space navigation. He said the Democratic platform was silent on these issues.

Eight Republican platform subcommittees, including Cooper's group on foreign affairs, will hold executive sessions in the Sheraton-Blackstone Friday to complete the individual planks. Vice President Nixon, who expects to run for President on the Republican platform, has been in touch with Chairman Charles H. Percy of Chicago and the subcommittee heads.

Saturday Approval Seen

The full 103 member committee is scheduled to meet Saturday to approve the campaign document. Republican procedure is to release some of the planks over the weekend, without waiting for the delegations to convene Monday in the Amphitheater in the stock yards for the nominating convention.

Keating, testifying before the civil rights subcommittee, said the Republican plank should state that "a majority of the Democrats in Congress, including the leadership, have rejected on every occasion efforts to enact into law many of the very same planks their platform indorses."

Democratic controled committees were called the "graveyard of civil rights," and Keating declared that control lies in the power of southerners to filibuster.

Sabotaged Ike's Plans

Continuing his platform recommendations, Keating said:

"It should point out that almost every effort to weaken, water down, and emasculate President Eisenhower's proposals for effective civil rights legislation has come from the Democratic side of the aisle.

"Finally, it should point out that the Democratic platform says nothing about the changes which will have to be made in the leadership of the Congress, in the seniority system, in the filibuster rule, and in the power of the committees in order to translate its promises into results."

Cooper, at a press conference, said that most witnesses had indicated approval of the Eisenhower administration's handling of international problems.

Emphasis on Freedom

Cooper said he hopes that his plank can "do better than the Democrats" on economic assistance. Where the Democrats pledged use of food reserves for peace, Cooper suggested use of agricultural techniques to help other nations raise their own food supplies.

"I hope to place emphasis on the theme of freedom," the Kentuckian, a former ambassador, said. "The objectives of foreign policy are to protect freedom in the United States, the other countries now emerging, and hold open the hope of freedom for the countries now under communist domination."

Cooper said he wants specific discussion of Berlin, Formosa, and Latin America in the Republican platform because they were neglected by Democrats.

Raps Russian Subversion

Post-summit threats of intervention and use of rockets by Khrushchev were described by Cooper as a "new form of subversion," particularly as applied to Cuba and Africa, which the Democratic platform ignored but Republicans should comment upon.

Cooper added that an acceptable platform should ask the United Nations to start work on legal use of space, and point out willingness to consult with Russia if procedures can be worked out.

"I hope the platform will make it very clear that our country, whatever the costs and sacrifices involved, is prepared to defend its security and freedom."

Keating, before the foreign policy group, was spokesman for a committee of one million opposing admission of communist China to the United Nations. He said that Republican policymakers have "kept the communist beasts at bay" for eight years.

Get A. M. A. View on Aged

Recommendations of the American Medical Association on medical aid for the aged were presented by its president-elect, Dr. Leonard W. Larson of Bismarck, N.D., to the human affairs subcommittee in a routine manner. At Los Angeles, members of the Democratic platform committee, who advocated medical aid tied to financing thru the social security system, repeatedly challenged statements by an A. M. A. spokesman.

Dr. Larson said the medical association favors helping those who need help, but "does not believe this necessitates the creation of a massive federal machine to helps those who neither need nor want help and who are capable of handling their own problems at the present time."

Gov. Rockefeller of New York has sided with the Democratic view on medical aid, while Nixon favors federal-state subsidies, Larson said.

Bishop Raises Question

Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker of the Methodist church told Cooper's subcommittee that return of German and Japanese property confiscated in war time would strengthen American claims for return of property seized by Castro in Cuba.

Bishop Hammaker, vice president of the Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., asked "How can we stand for the inviolate rights of our investments if we ignore those of Germans and Japanese?"

Repeal of the Connally amendment, which protects American sovereignty in the World court, was asked by Robert Dechert of Philadelphia, chairman of a newly formed nation-wide committee for effective use of the international court.

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and presently a delegate from Pennsylvania, made four appearances before subcommittees of the platform committee, speaking on the farm problem, economic policy, the labor planks, and foreign policy. He is a supporter of Rockefeller.

"We must correct the distortions in the American economy if we are to increase our rate of growth and assure our long term success as a great nation," Stassen told one subcommittee. "We must have economic growth in the 1960s adequate for a bright future for our own people and for the peoples of the free world."

On labor policy, Stassen advocated opposition to the so-called "right to work" measures, calling them unsound and anti-union.

The foreign policy plank, Stassen said, should have as its first aim "facilitating the future cultural and economic well being of all the peoples in all nations in this world under God. Thus we will strengthen the United Nations and lead in developing world-wide rule of law and world-wide freedom and dignity of man."

Jackie Robinson Blasts Civil Rights Patience Talk

By LEE D. JENKINS

ckie Robinson outlined 1960 a year of decision for the ion's Negro populace in his dress before more than 500 sembled at the Wabash Avee YMCA Investment In Youth nquet at the Sheraton last riday. Robinson all - time rooklyn Dodger baseball star nd now vice president of the Chock - Full - Of - Nuts restaurant chain, showed his old-tie spirit and outlined the need for unity and action in the battle for civil rights.

Robinson debunked the idea of patience concerning full equality rights. "Thirty years ago, the advice was to be patient," said Jackie. "Personally, I am sick and tired of being told to wait until the hearts of men change. If we wait around until this change comes, none of us will be around to see it."

The sit-in efforts of southern college students and the movement shown in the Wisconsin elections were brought into sharp focus by Jackie as the two most outstanding efforts of Negroes in their behalf in many years.

He lauded the southern youth and added that the northern Negroes should heed the advice of these young people in not going south and not attempting to dictate the course of the si-in efforts. Encouragement and financial assistance have been the requests and Jackie admonished his Chicago audience this type of assistance only.

He noted the Wisconsin elections as the most assuring sign that Negro people are at last realizing their balance of power at the ballot box. The 3-1 Negro vote for Sen. Hubert Humphries showed that Negroes are recognizing the advocates of strengthened civil rights measures, according to Robinson.

He criticized the Eisenhower administration for their 'patient, go slow' tactics in references to civil rights measures.

Former president Harry Truman also got the back of the hand from Robinson. He listed Truman as being high on the list of 'phony liberals.'

"When he (Truman) needed the Negro, he called himself a friend of the Negro. He should now be ashamed that he would advocate violence in the present sit-in crisis," Jackie said.

He outlined an incident during his days with the Brooklyn Dodgers as outstanding example of unity.

During the Dodgers' trip to Japan, rain threatened to halt one of their exhibition games with 40,000 Japanese in attendance. Major league umpire Jocko Conlan called the contest because of the steady downpour but not one of the 40,000 fans left the stands.

Japanese officials pleaded with Conlan to continue to little avain but the Dodger players noting the obstinance of 40,000 fans overruled the umpire and continued the game in the heavy downpour.

As the Japanese officials related that everyone of the 40,000 assembled would sit in the stands throughout the downpour until tomorrow morning in protest to a curtailed game. Brooklyn players decided that their only recourse was to finish the game.

Jackie recounted this happening as the most vivid example of the group idea that he had ever seen.

He also said that he had been constantly criticized for his statements concerning civil rights. Many of his critics outlined that he (Jackie) had it made and that 'white' men had put into baseball making possible a good job, money and a fine home. These possessions gave him less of a right to protest.

In explaining his stand, Jackie said, "None of us have it made until the most underprivileged Negro in the south is enjoying full citizenship."

Rockefeller Demands U.S. Lead Way on Civil Rights

The New York Times

Mon. 5-2-60

By DONALD JANSON

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 1—Governor Rockefeller urged today that the United States take the lead in advancing civil rights at home and in developing countries. But he warned against showing "pretensions of superiority" in doing so.

"If we tolerate arbitrary barriers against progress by any people, in our own nation or in the world, we shall have broken faith with our fathers, and we shall deserve the disrespect we shall invite," he asserted.

In demanding forthright steps to overcome blocks to civil rights, he called freedom and equality under law "a fighting faith." But he cautioned:

"It is no less a fighting faith for choosing its weapons carefully and honorably. It shuns the devices of hate as well as the counsels of complacence. Its zeal is reasoned. Its power is persuasion."

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'Belief in the Individual'

In this spirit, he urged, "let us today help to create those laws in our own land, those political associations with other peoples that will constitute our best effort to serve the spiritual values of our heritage."

The New York Governor spoke at the University of Chicago Law School as part of a three-day ceremony dedicating a $4,200,000 law center.

"We did not found this nation upon any manner of racist concept, but upon a basic belief in the individual," he asserted. "So be it today."

Neither can this nation deny or question the rights of other nations to the equality claimed for United States citizens, he went on.

The test of equality, he said, reaches "not only across boundaries of nation but also across boundaries of race."

"Any barriers imposing segregation or discrimination in this world-wide area are today subject to challenge as open, and as fervent, as that which has been hurled against such barriers within our own nation," he declared.

The Governor denounced the toleration of "false divisions of man against man, whether by gentlemen's agreement or by laws enforcing racial segregation."

He called the civil rights law of 1957 and the one recently passed by Congress "historic." But he said the challenge was for further progress.

"There is truly no other area of national life or national conduct to test us, as a people, so critically in this twentieth century," he emphasized.

Mon. 5-2-60

A Sharper Meaning

He said the issue of rights of developing nations took sharper meaning "by the very fact that the great majority of the peoples of these new nations belong to races other than the white."

In warning against pretensions of superiority in striving "to foster and to lead change," he added:

"There is no part of the earth to which we, as a people, can say: We, the Americans, are flawless models for your future destiny.

5-2-60

"And there is no part of this nation entitled to say to any other part of this nation: We have achieved perfection in respecting the dignity and equality of all men of all races."

Talking to reporters before the convocation, Governor Rockefeller called the prospect that he might be drafted as the Republican Presidential nominee "so remote I don't think it's even worth speculating about."

Vice President Nixon, now the probable choice, arrived at Midway Airport this morning shortly before the Governor. Mr. Nixon came to address another group. They did not meet.

The University of Chicago was founded by the Governor's grandfather, John D. Rockefeller. The Governor flew here in his private plane today and stayed only long enough to speak at the ceremonies.

Among the recipients of honorary degrees were Chief Justice Earl Warren, Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, and Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Britain.

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Mr. Hammarskjold, in a speech prepared for a dinner ending the convocation tonight, said there had been suggestions that if limited disarmament were achieved by the world powers, a new agency should be formed to supervise it.

Such an agency might be administratively and politically independent of the United Nations, he said.

Rogers Vows Enforcement Will Be Strict

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Thursday the Justice Department will move vigorously against anyone who violates the new civil rights law.

In a formal statement issued after final congressional action on the measure, Rogers expressed the hope that "responsible state officials will voluntarily undertake to eliminate discriminatory practices within their jurisdiction."

"However, if this is not the case, the Department of Justice will promptly investigate all complaints of substance, and within the framework of the law, proceed vigorously against those who violate its provisions," he said.

'HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE'

Rogers said the 1960 amendments of the 1957 Civil Rights Act are of "historic significance."

He observed that the administration did not get all it asked for but said "the fact is that this new law holds forth great promise for substantial and steady progress."

"Its impact, once the expected legal challenges have been disposed of an the normal judicial process, will be substantial, I believe, both in establishing the right to vote of those who have been discriminated against on account of race or color and by deterring future discriminations by persons acting under color of state law," he said.

ANSWERS CRITICS

Rogers appeared to be answering criticism by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that the new law is inadequate when he stated "I hope that those interested in progress in the field of civil rights will bend their full efforts, not in criticizing the law even before it is applied, but rather in giving their full support in a coordinated way to make the law effective."

Rogers drafted his statement before leaving for Africa to take part, as special ambassador and President Eisenhower's personal representative, in Togo's celebration of its newly won independence.

His statement said the new civil rights law "establishes effective machinery for enforcing the voting rights of Negroes who have been discriminated against."

ROGERS INVOKES NEW RIGHTS LAW

The New York Times, New York

Asks 4 Southern Counties to Show Voting Data—None Have Registered Negroes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Administration moved today to use its new powers under the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

Attorney General William P. Rogers wrote to election officials in four Southern states asking access to their records. The act, signed by President Eisenhower last Friday, assures the Justice Department such access.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will present the letters to the local officials. The agents will be prepared to inspect the records and make photo copies of them.

Under the statute the department may go to the local Federal court for an order compelling an official to show the records. A violation of the order is punishable by a contempt sentence.

The four counties to which the letters were sent are what the department termed "cipher" counties, in which no Negroes are registered to vote. There are more Negroes than whites of voting age in all four.

The counties, and the situation in each as described by the department, are:

McCormack, S. C.—The only one in South Carolina with no registered Negroes, it has 2,625 Negroes of voting age and 2,077 whites, ofw hom 1,399 are registered.

East Carroll Parish, La.—It has 5,330 Negroes and 3,223 whites of voting age, with 2,212 of the latter registered.

Webster, Ga.—There are 1,296 Negroes of voting age and 949 whites, of whom 934 are registered.

Wilcox, Ala.—It has 8,218 Negroes and 3,056 whites of voting age, with 3,040 of the latter registered.

Mr. Rogers said his letters of demand were "forerunners of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

'Voucher' Requirement

The department raised a question, by inference, about the legality of a device used in the South to prevent Negro voting.

This isthe imposition of a requirement that a would-be new voter have "vouchers" by two or more persons already registered. If few Negroes are registered, it may be next to impossible to obtain the vouchers.

It has been felt within the department that the voucher requirement may be unconstitutional. The announcement today said that the records sought might show whether the voucher practice had been used. The implication was that if so, a legal test might be pressed.

The records requested include papers relating to registration, payment of poll tazes or "other acts requisite to voting" in an election for Federal officials. The new law does not cover state elections.

With the records, the department said, it could learn the reasons for the rejection of Negro applicants and whether more stringent standards were applied to Negro applicants than to white.

The 1957 Civil Rights Act authorizes the Justice Department to sue local election officers to compel the registration of Negroes who have been excluded on account of race.

The new law supplements that power. If the department wins a suit, and the judge then holds that voting discrimination has been pursuant to a "pattern or practice," the department may ask the judge to appoint Federal referees to register Negroes.

ROGERS ASKING VOTER RECORDS OF E. CARROLL

The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La.

Move First Use of 1960 Civil Rights Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, in the first use of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, asked Monday to inspect voting registration records in four counties in four Southern states.

Rogers announced the inspection requests are being presented to registration boards in McMormick County, S. C.; East Carroll Parish, La.; Webster County, Ga., and Wilcox County, Ala.

Each of these counties was described as having large numbers of Negroes of voting age and no Negro registrations.

FBI MEN TO ACT

FBI agents will deliver the attorney general's letters to the registrars.

Rogers described his move as the forerunner "of a widespread program of inspection of voting records in states where constitutional rights of citizens may have been infringed by discriminatory practices."

The 1960 civil rights act was signed into law by President Eisenhower last Friday.

One section requires election officials to make their records available for inspection on written demand of the attorney general. This section also requires that voting records be preserved for possible inspection for 22 months.

Another section — the key one of the new act—permits federal courts to appoint voting referees to handle registrations of eligible persons if there is a finding of a pattern of discrimination.

In his letters to the county boards, Rogers said:

"This (inspection) demand is based upon information in the possession of the attorney general tending to show that distinctions on the basis of race or color have been made with respect to registration and voting within your jurisdiction."

EAST CARROLL ETAOIN

The justice department said that in the 1940's some Negroes were registered to vote in McCormick county, but were later removed from the rolls.

The department released these statistics:

McCormick county has an estimated 2625 Negroes of voting age, with no registrations. The county has 2077 white residents of whom 1399 are registered.

In East Carroll parish, there are 5330 Negroes of voting age and none registered; 3223 white persons of voting age, and 2212 registered.

Webster county has 1296 Negroes of voting age, and no registrations; and 949 whites of voting age with 934 registered.

Of the 8219 Negroes of voting age in Wilcox county, none are registered. Of 3056 white persons of voting age, 3040 are registered.

Rogers said examination of records in these counties and elsewhere will seek to establish whether Negroes have applied to register and the reasons for their rejection; whether different registration tests have been applied to white and Negro applicants; and whether "the voucher practice" is employed to prevent Negro voting.

Under this practice, a Negro applicant to vote must be vouched for by two or more registered voters of good standing in the community.

Roll-Call Votes in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate adopted an amendment to the civil rights bill to require that hearings by proposed voting referees be held at times and places fixed by the courts:

FOR THE AMENDMENT—69

Democrats—38

Anderson (N.M.)	Lausche (Ohio)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Long (Hawaii)
Bible (Nev.)	Lusk (Ore.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Carroll (Colo.)	McCarthy (Minn.)
Church (Idaho)	McGee (Wyo.)
Clark (Pa.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Engle (Calif.)	Morse (Ore.)
Green (R.I.)	Moss (Utah)
Gruening (Alaska)	Murray (Mont.)
Hart (Mich.)	Muskie (Me.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Williams (N.J.)
Johnson (Tex.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kerr (Okla.)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans—31

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)
Allott (Colo.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)
Beall (Md.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Bennett (Utah)	Javits (N.Y.)
Bridges (N.H.)	Keating (N.Y.)
Brunsdale (N.D.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Bush (Conn.)	Martin (Iowa)
Capehart (Ind.)	Morton (Ky.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Case (N.J.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Case (S.D.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Scott (Pa.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Smith (Me.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Dworshak (Idaho)	

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—22

Democrats—19

Byrd (Va.)	Long (La.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Ervin (N.C.)	Robertson (Va.)
Frear (Del.)	Russell (Ga.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Hill (Ala.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Jordan (N.C.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	

Republicans—3

Butler (Md.)	Young (N.D.)
Williams (Del.)	

Not voting but paired: Democrats—Kennedy (Mass.) for and Ellender (La.) against; Humphrey (Minn.) for and Fulbright (Ark.) against.

(Pairs are used to make known positions of opposing Senators when one or both are absent.)

Not voting nor paired but positions announced: Democrats—Hruska (Neb.), Chavez (N. M.), Dodd (Conn.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Pastore (R. I.), all for.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate tabled (killed) a cviil rights bill amendment that would have provided for an anti-job discrimination commission:

FOR TABLING—48

Democrats—27

Anderson (N. M.)	Kerr (Okla.)
Byrd (Va.)	Long (La.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Ervin (N. C.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Robertson (Va.)
Green (R. I.)	Russell (Ga.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Hill (Ala.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Holland (Fla.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Johnson (Tex.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Thurmond (S. C.)
Jordan (N. C.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	

Republicans—21

Aiken (Vt.)	Dorshak (Idaho)
Bennett (Utah)	Fong (Hawaii)
Bridges (N. H.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)
Brunsdale (N. D.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Butler (Md.)	Martin (Iowa)
Capehart (Ind.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Case (S.D.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Williams (Del.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Young (N. D.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	

AGAINST TABLING—38

Democrats—27

Bartlett (Alaska)	Long (Hawaii)
Bible (Nev.)	Lusk (Ore.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Carroll (Colo.)	McNamara (Mich)
Church (Idaho)	Morse (Ore.)
Clark (Pa.)	Moss (Utah)
Douglas (Ill.)	Murray (Mont.)
Engle (Calif.)	Muskie (Me.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Hart (Mich.)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Williams (N. J.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Young (Ohio)
Lausche (Ohio)	

Republicans—11

Beall (Md.)	Keating (N. Y.)
Bush (Conn.)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Case (N. J.)	Morton (Ky.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Javits (N. Y.)	Scott (Pa.)

Not voting, but paired: Hruska (R., Neb.) for and Allott (R. Colo.) against; Schoeppel (R. Kan.) for and Byrd (D. W. Va.) against: Ellender (D. La.) for and Mansfield (D., Mont.) against.

RIGHTS LAW AIDE NAMED

B. I. Bernhard Is Chosen as Board's Deputy Director

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Civil Rights Commission announced today the appointment of Berl I. Barnhard as its deputy staff director.

Mr. Bernhard, who is on leave from a Washington law firm, joined the commission as a general attorney in 1958. Since last October he has been the acting deputy to the staff director, Gordon M. Tiffany.

Mr. Bernhard, a native of New York, is 30 years old. He is a graduate of the Englewood (N. J.) School for Boys, Dartmouth College and Yale Law School. He served for two years as law clerk to Judge Luther W. Youngdahl of the Federal District Court here.

He is married to the former Janice Hartman of Englewood. They have three children.

Randolph, King Mapping Plans

10,000 Will Picket Conventions

By ALFREDO GRAHAM

NEW YORK — Presidential aspirants who have been merely toying with the burning civil rights issue are going to be put on the spot by two we-mean-business anti-segregationists — A. Philip Randolph and Martin Luther King.

At a press conference here they announced that some 10,000 pickets will be split between the convention scenes in Los Angeles and Chicago to bring to the attention of the political parties the "revolutionary mood and determination of the Negro people."

A campaign is also being forged to get Negroes on voting lists in the South where they have been disfranchised.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, confirmed in an interview with The Courier that the organization has instructed its chapters in those two cities to give the fullest support to the massive non-violent "March on the Convention Movement for Freedom Now!"

■

A VERY LARGE gathering of reporters, assembled in the hall of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 217 W. 125th St., last Wednesday, heard the two leaders give a scathing denunciation of the attitude of the two political parties on the civil rights issue.

Mr. Randolph said: "Congressmen of both parties this year conspired to deprive the Negro of his right to vote, for the 1960 Civil Rights Bill obstructs the voting process by placing overwhelming burdens of prosecution on the Negro rather than on those who oppress him."

He described it as a "sell-out." He said all of them have looked the other way when their parties have tolerated racists or made deals with racists.

■

STUDENT GROUPS which have been participating in the sit-in campaign in the South will take part in the convention demonstrations.

Candidates are going to be asked specific questions on their stand on the civil rights issue, and their attitudes will be given the widest publicity during the campaign.

The group will also address themselves to the platform-draft-

More Money For Rights Work Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department Wednesday asked Congress for an additional $100,000 to handle the increased workload it expects to result from the 1960 civil rights act.

Harold R. Tyler Jr., special assistant to the attorney general, told a senate appropriations committee the civil division plans to hire six more lawyers for a total of 35 and three additional stenographers to build up its clerical staff to 33.

Tyler, a New Yorker, was nominated by President Eisenhower last January to head the civil rights division. The Senate has taken no action on his nomination and he is carried on the payroll as a special assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

The $100,000 he requested would be on top of $550,000 the House already has approved for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Tyler noted that the new civil rights act, providing for the use of court-appointed referees to enforce Negro voting rights, did not become law until after the House had already passed the money bill.

He said the Justice Department already has run into constitutional challenges in beginning to move under the 1960 act.

In six of 12 southern counties where it has demanded that voting records be opened for its inspection, he said, it has encountered litigation to test the validity of the act. In the other six, he said, it has obtained or is in the process of obtaining the records it requested.

The Justice Department on June 7, in Bienville Parish, La., brought its first suit under the new law seeking a court finding of a pattern of racial discrimination by local registrars and the appointment of a referee.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La), a subcommittee member, protested that the suit was based on events that took place "long before the present act became law."

Tyler said the suit alleged that the conduct complained of covered the years from 1956 on. "We contend it has continued right up to the present," he said.

"You eager beavers ought to base your case on facts since the law was passed," Ellender told him. Ellender expressed hope the court would throw out cases based on action that took place prior to the passage of the 1960 act.

Court Clears Way For Rights Probe

The Birmingham World

B'ham, Ala. Sat. 6/25/60

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower's Civil Rights Commission got a green light from the Supreme Court Monday to resume its investigations into complaints of Negro voting rights violations in the South.

In a far - reaching 7-2 decision, the high court struck down lower court rulings that had prevented the commission from pursuing its inquiries. The opinion held that the commission's chalienged hearing procedures were legal and proper under the circumstances

The commission has been marking time since last July pending a final court settlement of the challenge to its proceduers raised by Louisiana authorities. A spokesman said the commission had not yet decided when to resume its inquiries.

The ruling, the fourth this term on the civil rights issue, marked another milestone in the running legal fight between Southern authorities and federal officials over the enforcement of the 1957 "right to vote" Civil Rights Act.

Dissenters were Justices Hugo L. Black, and William O. Douglas, long associated with the court's so-called liberal wing. They agreed with Louisiana officials who contended the commission's hearing procedures violated the rights of witnesses.

HIGHLIGHTED HEAVY MONDAY

The case was the highlight of a heavy "decision Monday" as the court strove to clean up its docket before adjourning for the summer. Next Monday was regarded as the probable adjournment day.

In its other major cases, the court ruled against deported aliens receiving social security benefits, held that enemy aliens cannot sue in U. S. courts to recover property seized in wartime, and put off until next term a decision on the use of union dues for political purposes.

It also sided with organized labor in three cases involving the role of the federal courts in union-management disputes taken to arbitration. But it said a federal judge issuing a no - strike order may bar changes in working conditions pending settlement of the controversy.

The Louisiana civil rights case was originated by a group of Louisiana citizens and voting registrars who successfully brought suit to block a contemplated commission hearing on voting complaints by 67 Negroes.

PRACTICES NOT ALLOWED

The challengers contended they should be told before the hearing second mortgage on my house so I could make my crop.

"I can't even buy a Coke or a bottle of aspirin or a loaf of bread except at McFerrin's he said. "You know I was asked away from a newsstand when I went to buy a newspaper."

Booker T. Maris, who has never registered, said he went to the store he had been trading with for eight years and "they told me I couldn't buy anything for cash or credit."

Sam Taylor told this reporter that he did manage to get his income tax return filled out but he was charged $25.00.

"One night when my baby got sick," Laverne Towles said, "I went to get some medicine for my baby. The druggist told me he couldn't sell me anything. The grocer I've traded with for years won't sell me a loaf of bread and I can't buy clothes anywhere in the county."

With crop loans closed to Negro farmers, some families are facing starvation because they have not been able to borrow funds even from friends outside the county. Through the civic league, the farmers have pooled their meagre resources and help each other in what ever way they can. But the situation does not seem to be letting up. In fact, it appears to be worsening.

They have asked the President to declare the county a "disaster area" and send in relief. Their plight will be on the agenda of the NAACP convention this week.

Allen Yancey, Jr., one of a handful of Negro teachers spearheading the fight for the ballot, was fired from his post in April. He is pushing the desegregation issue.

"You might as well get behind — and desegregate the schools," he told the welfare league Friday night. "They can't do any more to you than they've done already — unless they resort to violence."

So far, violence has been absent from the county where farmers grow cotton, corn and peas. But there have been plenty of threats.

Meanwhile, Negroes in Fayette county are pulling their belts a little tighter and facing up to the fight which has captured the attention of the entire world. The Fayette County Civic and Welfare League needs financial aid to help put and keep scores of familes back on their feet.

Contributions can be sent to John McFerrin, Rte. 4, Box 135, Somerville, Tenn. Checks and money orders should be made payab.e to the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League.

SOUTH ASKS UNITY OVER CIVIL RIGHTS

The N.Y. Times

'Want You to Join Us,' Says Gov. Hollings in Appeal to Northern Democrats

New York

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 8—A Southern Governor appealed to the Democratic National Convention today for a civil rights stand that would not "segregate" the South from the Democratic party.

Sat. 7-9-60

As Gov. Ernest F. Hollings added his plea to that of Southern members of the Democratic Platform Committee, it appeared that a majority of the committee favored a strong statement on civil rights, including stiff Federal enforcement of desegregation decisions.

The tenor of the Southern plea and the actions of Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut, Platform Committee chairman, appeared to be designed partly to promote harmony and party unity in public. They also seemed to be aiming to confine the North-South conflict to a private drafting session over the weekend.

Put on Crowded Schedule

Mr. Bowles made room for Governor Hollings on the crowded schedule of witnesses. Another Southern Governor, Ross R. Barnett of Mississippi, gave up his scheduled public appearance.

Mr. Bowles said that Governor Barnett had associated himself with the plea made yesterday by Senator Spessard L. Holland of Florida for a moderate civil rights plank to keep the South in the party.

Mr. Bowles shut off questioning of Governor Hollings saying that the committee was pressed for time. Southern committee members remained silent when George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations described civil rights as "the fulfillment of America's promises to every citizen" and the "No. 1 moral issue of our time," Mr. Meany, who followed Mr. Hollings, called for legislation to end discriminated.

The Southerners also gave up their plan to put in writing for the platform committee their objections to various civil rights proposals. Those included an endorsement of the Negro students who have staged "sit-in" demonstrations in the South.

The Southerners explained that they had thought it best to stand on the statement of Senator Holland.

Governor Hollings said that the "question here is not whether we olt the party, but that we get you to join up with us."

The 38-year-old Governor said that "I don't like being segregated from the Democratic party," he also said some civil-rights advocates were "trying to promote political hay out" of minority groups.

He dwelt particularly on the Negro students who participated in "sit-in" demonstrations at lunch counters and other public places in the South.

The "sit-in" demonstrations in his state, he said, have nothing to do with the right of peaceful assembly, but have become a threat to law and order and have been stopped on those grounds.

"We cannot afford to recognise unconstitutional actions," he said.

The final session of the five days of hearings before the Platform Committee also included the Mayors of six cities, lead by Mayor Wagner of New York. He called for the creation of an urban-affairs agency with Cabinet Rank, and the presentation of a farm plank that would reestablish rigid price supports.

Mr. Meany predicted that the release next week of Government figures on national employment would show a "frightening" total of nearly 1,000,000 more unemployed between May and June.

Union sources said that they expected the unemployment figure would show a rise from 3,350,000 in May to about 4,500,000 in June.

They conceded that the June increase in unemployment was seasonal, because college students were seeking jobs, but, said that the normal increase in June was only about 600,000.

The projected unemployment rise, Mr. Meany told the committee, indicated the deterioration of the country's economic situation. He asserted that the Administration had failed to carry out the objectives of the 1946 Employment Act that, he said, committed the government to promote maximum production and employment.

"The greatest myth of this decade," he said, "is that public investment is inherently wasteful, while private investment is good. I say this is nonsense."

He was supported by David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America, who said that "the American steel industry is in a depression," with half its capacity dormant.

"Already the effects have spread to the coal industry, and other industries are about to feel the disastrous reaction," he said.

Mr. Meany called for revision of picketing restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Labor Act and the Landrum-Griffin Labor Act of 1959. He also asked the Democrats to endorse a thirty-five-hour-week, and increased Federal spending for public works, housing and hospitals to promote economic growth.

3 SENATORS PRESS CIVIL RIGHTS AIDE

Tyler Is Questioned Closely by Southerners on Views About Negro Voting

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29—Harold R. Tyler Jr. of New York, who was nominated Jan. 26 to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, was finally given a hearing today in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Whether his confirmation will follow is another question. Three of the five members of the subcommittee are Southern Democrats—James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina.

The Southerners gave Mr. Tyler a rough time today. He had little support from the two Republican subcommittee members, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and Senator Roman Hruska of Nebraska.

Senator Eastland was particularly concerned with reports that the Civil Rights Division was going to try to drum up complaints from Southern Negroes about denials of their voting rights. He asked whether Mr. Tyler planned a "campaign" or "program" to that end.

Mr. Tyler said he had no plans of that kind. He said the Justice Department had decided that its law-enforcement role foreclosed it, for reasons of policy and propriety, from trying to arouse Negroes in the South to seek voting rights.

Senator Ervin pressed Mr. Tyler to agree that the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was "drastic" legislation. He focused especially on the provision permitting the appointment of voting referees by Federal courts to register Negroes when local officials would not do so.

Mr. Tyler respectfully refused to agree with Senator Ervin's view. He said he could not consider the referee provision "drastic" because it could be invoked only after a finding by a judge of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination against would-be Negro voters on account of race.

"As a Christian and a lawyer," Mr. Tyler said, "it [the referee provision] seems a fine thing to me. It is, if anything, scrupulously fair."

It also became clearer than ever today that President Eisenhower's long-pending nominations to the Federal Power and Trade Commissions were dead in the Senate.

The Senate Commerce Committee went through another meeting without acting on the nominations of Paul A. Sweeney and Thomas J. Donegan to the F. P. C. and Earl Kinter to the chairmanship of the Trade Commission.

All indications were that the committee did not plan even to consider these nominations further. Democrats have indicated that they have no desire to freeze this Administration's appointees into regulatory agency jobs when a new President will be in office next January.

Eastland Blisters 'Rights' Nominee

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two nominations by President Eisenhower in the civil rights field came before a Senate subcommittee Wednesday, after months of delay. One of them ran into a crossfire of questions by southern members.

The pointed questioning came after Harold R. Tyler, named by Eisenhower to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said he doesn't favor waiting for voting right complaints before acting.

TO PURSUE LEADS

Tyler testified that his office should pursue any leads that come to it and proceed on its own initiative.

Tyler, a New York attorney, was nominated last Jan. 26. Since Feb. 11 he has been serving as special assistant to Atty. Gen. William Rogers while waiting for Senate action on his nomination.

friendlier and shorter hearing was given by the senators to Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the Political Science Department of Duke University, to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission. He was nominated Feb. 18 to replace John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia.

Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the full Judiciary Committee, also served as chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings on the nominations. He and other southern senators who opposed the civil rights legislation that created the posts make up a majority of the subcommittee.

Asked why hearings were being held now on Tyler's and Rankin's nominations, Eastanld said only that a meeting of the full Judiciary Committee has been called for Thursday.

Tyler said his office has not launched a publicity campaign to encourage complaints about denials of voting rights nor sought the cooperation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to induce the filing of complaints.

Agreeing that he was moving on his own initiative, Tyelr said he would continue to act in areas where he felt the available facts justified it regardless of whether complaints had been filed.

Tyler said that under the 1960 civil rights act the Justice Department had requested the right to inspect registration and other voting records in three counties each in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia.

Eastland wanted to know if such activity was going to be confined to the South. Tyler said

that as a practical matter, most such activity with respect to discriminatory denial of voting rights would be in the South.

SECTIONALISM CHARGED

"Pure sectionalism," Eastland protested. "Why haven't you moved in your own state?"

Tyler said he had no information about denial of voting rights in New York because of racial discrimination which would form a basis for action.

Eastland snapped that this was 'pretty damn strange." He said newspapers have carried stories about Puerto Ricans in New York city being denied the right to register and vote.

Eastland told Rankin he had been appointed to represent the South on the commission and asked him if he believed in the southern viewpoint.

"I believe in my Southern viewpoint," Rankin said.

When Eastland wanted to know what that was, Rankin said he believed in the importance of maintaining the rights of individuals both in the state and the federal government.

"Do you believe in integrated schools?" Eastland asked.

Rankin replied that he had to accept the decision of the Supreme Court declaring racially segregated public schools unconstitutional and the laws which Congress makes.

WASHINGTON REPORT

The B'ham News B'ham Ala. Jun. 7-5-60 p. 8

'60 Major Test For Demo Unity

Party's Schism Will Not Be Overcome Until Civil Rights Taken From Politics

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON

THIS YEAR may show whether it will be possible for the Democratic Party to be truly united until civil rights problems can be taken out of politics.

Not since the fourth-term election of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 have the Democrats pulled together on a genuinely national scale in behalf of their nominee for the presidency. Harry S. Truman won in 1948 in spite of the States' Rights Party split on civil rights.

Only in a limited sense did the Democrats pull together for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 and 1956. Certainly it was not the kind of positive, widespread party effort that will be needed to win this year—even without having to battle the Dwight D. Eisenhower popularity.

Democratic Civil Rights Zeal Contrasts With GOP

ADMITTING THAT Stevenson probably could not have beaten Mr. Eisenhower in any case, it is still true that the civil rights issue seems to have cost Stevenson more votes than it did Eisenhower. For the Republicans and independents simply do not get as worked up over civil rights as do Democrats.

A presidential aspirant in the Democratic Party catches it—and hard—at both ends. Labor leaders, minority groups and "liberals" push hard for the strongest possible pro-civil rights declarations. After considerable pressure, Sen. John Kennedy finally appeared able to take a stand that satisfied this faction. But this got him in hot water with his supporters in Alabama and elsewhere in the South.

ON THE OTHER HAND, Sen. Lyndon Johnson has never been able to go far enough in his civil rights statements to appease the left-wingers. Truth is that Deep South delegates do not relish Johnson's moderate position on civil rights, but most of them realize that the Texan comes closer to their views than anyone else who has the remotest chance of winning the nomination.

Southerners have long been aware that the mere existence of the civil rights issue, in anything like its present volcanic nature, precludes any party leader from the South from heading the ticket. And in retrospect, it seems clear that the presence of Southerners in second place on the Stevenson ticket twice did not give any perceptible lift to its national vote-getting appeal.

Johnson, Kennedy Both Look Away From Dixie

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that both Kennedy and Johnson have felt compelled—in order to have a solid chance at winning the nomination—to deemphasize their support from the South. Kennedy did not do this as successfully—so far as the South is concerned—as did Johnson.

One reason, no doubt, is that LBJ knew he had to keep his Southern backers and add to them if he is to have a chance. Kennedy got to the point where the endorsement of Gov. John Patterson of Alabama proved embarrassing to the Massachusetts senator in certain quarters.

OUR POINT is that the Democrats somehow have got to find an answer, at least politically, to the puzzle of civil rights, or find a way to make the problem go away on its own accord.

Lyndon Johnson is testing out the theory that the answer lies in a middle-ground, reasonable-to-both-sides approach. There is, of course, opposition to Johnson on other issues. But this is where the most emotional, and most effective opposition to Johnson within the party has come from.

The Democratic Party, and the South, will have a heavy stake in how far Johnson can go in his attempt to take the politics out of civil rights.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Glad News Endorsed Texas' Lyndon Johnson

I am delighted beyond measure that you, The Birmingham News, have decided on Lyndon Johnson for our next president.

I read your editorial in Sunday's paper and it is wonderful. I heartily agree with all you say about his fitness and capability for serving as president of these United States.

Yes, he is a "Westerner" as he calls himself, but the whole of Texas is made up of citizens from Southern states. Especially is Alabama well represented in Texas. Most everyone in Alabama has a son, uncle, aunt or cousins and many, many dear friends in Texas.

So let's all work together to elect Sen. Lyndon Johnson as our next president.

MRS. M. W. PATTERSON,
Tallassee, Ala., Box 34.

Guard Chief Says Thanks

For Comment On Training

On behalf of the state's Army and Air National Guardsmen, please accept our thanks for your fine editorial entitled "Summer Soldier." This summer some 18,000 Alabama Guardsmen, the nation's fifth largest, will don khaki and participate in two weeks of strenuous training. The strength and success of the Guard program in Alabama, through the years, has been materially assisted by the fine support your paper has given to this program.

HENRY V. GRAHAM,
Major General, the Adjutant General.

2 Civil Rights Nominees Get Hearing By Committee

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Thurs. 6-30-60 p. 8

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two nominations by President Eisenhower in the civil rights field came before a Senate subcommittee Wednesday, after months of delay. One of them ran into a crossfire of questions by Southern members.

The pointed questioning came after Harold R. Tyler, named by Eisenhower to be assistant attorney general in charge of the justice department's civil rights division, said he doesn't favor waiting for voting right complaints before acting.

Tyler testified that his office should pursue any leads that come to it and proceed on its own initiative.

Tyler, a New York attorney was nominated last Jan. 26. Since Feb. 1 he has been serving as special assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers while waiting for Senate action on his nomination.

A friendlier and shorter hearing was given by the Senators to Dr. Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the political science department of Duke University, to be a member of the Civil Rights Commission. He was nominated Feb. 18 to replace John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), chairman of the full Judiciary Committee, also served as chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings on the nominations. He and other Southern senators who opposed the civil rights legislation that created the posts make up a majority of the subcommittee.

Asked why hearings were being held now on Tyler's and Rankin's

nominations, Eastland said only that a meeting of the full Judiciary Committee has been called for Thursday.

Tyler said his office has not launched a publicity campaign to encourage complaints about denials of voting rights nor sought the cooperation of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to induce the filing of complaints.

Agreeing with Eastland that he was moving on his own initiative, Tyler said he would continue to act in areas where he felt the available facts justified it regardless of whether complaints had been filed.

Tyler said that under the 1960 Civil Rights Act the justice department had requested the right to inspect registration and other voting records in three counties each in South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia.

Eastland wanted to know if such activity was going to be confined to the South. Tyler said that as a practical matter, most such activitity with respect to discriminatory denial of voting rights would be in the South.

"Pure sectionalism," Eastland protested. "Why haven't you moved in your own state?"

Tyler said he had no information about denial of voting rights in New York because of racial discrimination which would form a basis for action.

Eastland snapped that this was "pretty damn strange." He said newspapers have carried stories about Puerto Ricans in New York City being denied the right to register and vote.

Eastland told Rankin he had been appointed to represent the South on the commission and

asked him if he believed in the Southern viewpoint.

"I believe in my Southern viewpoint," Rankin said.

When Eastland wanted to know what that was, Rankin said he believed in the importance of maintaining the rights of individuals both in the state and the federal government.

"Do you believe in integrated schools?" Eastland asked.

Rankin replied that he had to accept the decision of the Supreme Court declaring racially segregated public schools unconstitutional and the laws which Congress makes.

"Personally," he continued, "I think that integration of the schools can come too rapidly for the good of both the Negro and the white races. I think, however, we have got to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court to the best of our ability."

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS

ALABAMA
ATTY.GEN. MacDONALD GALLION
LOSES BID TO DELAY RIGHTS CASES

Gallion Loses Bid To Delay Rights Cases

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7-9-60

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, has been denied a delay on civil rights hearings scheduled in U.S. District Court here while the convention is in progress.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Friday denied Gallion's request for a pretrial conference and rescheduling of hearings on a U.S. Justice Dept. motion to dismiss a state court order which prohibits federal agents from inspecting voting records and on a federal move to obtain Montgomery County voting records.

Gallion also made the same request for delay on a hearing, also scheduled for July 13, on a National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People motion to toss out a Circuit Conrt restraining order which has prevented the Negro group from doing business in Alabama since 1956. Johnson did not rule immediately this motion.

The state's requests were filed Thursday by Nicholas S. Hare, an assistant attorney general. The hearing on the motions were held Friday morning.

The state attorney general's office contended that Gallion and Sec. of State Bettye Frink, who is involved in the NAACP action, are both duly elected delegates to the convention. In asking for a delay, the state said that Gallion needs to be present at all the hearings. His assistants are not familiar with all aspects of the cases, according to the state's plea.

Rogers' Letter on Rights

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13—Following is the text of a letter on the civil rights bill that Attorney General William P. Rogers sent to Representative William P. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio:

In view of the Senate action in tabling Section 1 of the Administration bill to amend Chapter 73 of Title 18 of the United States Code, you have asked for my views on the importance of this section. It would, as you know, make it a Federal offense wilfully to use force or threats of force to obstruct the orders of Federal courts in school desegregation cases.

I believe it is of the utmost importance that Congress enact this section.

As you know, the Supreme Court in 1954 unanimously held that a state violates the Constitution of the United States when it denies a Negro child, who is otherwise qualified for admission to a particular public school and who seeks admission, the right to enter that school. Subsequently, there have been several court orders requiring state officials and others to comply with these decisions. There will, of course, be others.

The Executive Branch of the Government has a sworn and solemn responsibility to support the orders of the Federal courts and to make certain that they are complied with promptly. Otherwise, Federal constitutional rights wuold have little meaning.

Court orders in the school cases will be enforced and the interests of the nation require that it be done in an orderly manner without mob violence and without the necessity of using Federal troops.

Section 1 deals with this proven need and was as one of its specific purposes preventing a recurrence of what happened in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957. At the present time, when state officials fail to maintain law and order, the Federal Government, as a practical matter, has no certain or very effective way to deal with mob violence except by the use of Federal troops.

The contempt power is of slight practical effect because the mob leaders are not defendants in the litigation in the usual case; nor could it be proved in most cases that they were acting in concert with named defendants. To attempt to add mob leaders as defendants in the litigation would be impractical, for it is too slow a procedure to cope with mob violence. Thus, the need for additional legislation to deal with obstruction of court orders in school cases is imperative.

Section 1 is an extension of an existing statute to give the Federal Government a practical alternative to the use of troops to enforce the orders of a Federal courti n school desegregation cases.

It has been said in the debates on civil rights, and I fully agree, that in the long run the right to vote is of fundamental importance to the Negro. This thought should not lull anyone into forgetting that, meanwhile, the Federal Government has a responsibility in other civil rights matters, including the duty to enforce court orders in school desegregation cases.

There are three reasons why school desegregation orders differ from orders in most other types of cases:

(1) The injuction is a continuing one which may require day-to-day compliance by state officials over a long period of time.

(2) State and local authorities, who are often opposed in principle to the order of the Federal Court, may not maintain law and order with the same dedication as in other situations.

(3) The lives of children who seek to exercise their constitutional rights are at stake.

Congress should consider an additional fact of importance. If it should shy away from passing any legislation to assist the Executive Branch of the Government in carrying out its responsibility of enforcing court orders in school desegregation cases because Congress would prefer not to give any express or implied approval to the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases, it would be most unfortunate.

This would give encouragement to the extremists, who constantly chant that the orders of the court are not the law of the land and thus may be flouted. All thoughtful persons in our country know that they may not be, or anarchy would prevail. The Legislative as well as the Executive Branch of the Government, I believe, should make it clear that they give their full support to enforcing the orders of the Federal courts in school cases. I therefore urge steadfast support of this proposal in the national interest.

Because your inquiry dealt only with Section 1, I have confined my response accordingly. It should be understood, of course, that I fully support the other six proposals of the Adminis ation.

ROGERS APPEALS FOR SCHOOL PLAN IN A RIGHTS BILL

Urges House Keep Section Making It Criminal to Obstruct Integration

Text of the Rogers letter is printed on Page 18.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13—Attorney General William P. Rogers urged the House of Representatives today to keep in its civil rights bill a provision dealing with Federal court orders in school desegregation cases.

The provision would make it a crime to use force or threats against desegregation orders. A similar section was struck from the Senate bill last Friday.

[In New York City, the reform Democratic movement accused Governor Rockefeller of "sitting on the sidelines" in the state's discrimination dispute while the civil rights fight reached a crucial point in the United States Senate and the South. A spokesman charged that the Governor had permitted a watering down of the Metcalf-Baker bill, which is designed to ban discrimination in private housing, and "now does not even seen to be going to bat for his own measure."]

He Expresses Fear

"I believe it i of the utmost importance that Congress enact this section," Mr. Rogers said. He made his views known in a strongly worded letter to Representative William M. McCulloch of Ohio, Republican manager for civil rights legislation.

Mr. Roger gave specific reasons for the enactment of this part of the Administration program. He also voiced a broader fear than had been felt privately by many Northern liberals.

If Congress should "shy away" from legislation related to integration because it "would prefer not to give any express or implied approval to the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases," Mr. Rogers said, "it would be most unfortunate.

"This would give encouragement to the extremists who constantly chant that the orders of the court are not the law of the land and thus may be flouted," he warned.

"The Legislative as well as the Executive Branch of the Government, I believe, should make it clear that they give their full support to enforcing the orders of the Federal Courts in school cases."

The House is scheduled to end general debate on civil rights early tomorrow, and they begin voting on amendments. This will be a critical point for the legislation, since indications are that the Senate leadership will try to have the House bill accepted intact.

On the eve of the House showdown, Northern Democrats expressed fear that Republicans would "sell out" to Southerners on a key provision of the Administration program—that calling for court-appointed voting referees to register Negroes in the South.

Southern Democrats are understood to be ready with at least two amendments to the referee plan. One wouldl limit to Federal elections—for President and members of Congress. The other would require each Negro to prove he had been denied the vote on racial grounds before the referee could enroll him.

Either chcanges would wreck the bill, in the view of the Justice Department. Mr. Rogers has testified that a plan limited to Federal elections "just won't work." The basis of the referee idea is to register Negroes in mass, not one by one in the slow process of litigation.

A high department official observed that a referee plan amended in those two ways "would be worse, much worse, than no bill at all."

Meeting Ccauses Concern

Liberal Democrats fear that the Republicans will join their Southern Democratic friends in voting for the changes. The concern stems in part from a meeting yesterday of Mr. McCulloch and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, House Republican leader, with Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and two Southern leaders, Howard W. Smith of Virginia and Edwin E. Willis of Louisiana.

Mr. McCulloch indicated he might be ready to compromise with the Southerners on the referee plan.

"I learned many years ago that compromise was necessary to pass controversial legislation," he said. "I've had to settle for less than the best in the past, and I'm not sure I won't have to this time."

He would not comment on the two reported Southern proposals to weaken the refree provision. But he said he thought a bill limited to Federal elections "would be a substantial advance in the civil rights of every citizen."

At the Justice Department, where Mr. Rogers and his aides spent the day working over civil rights strategy, hope was expressed that Mr. Halleck would stand by the refree plan in its present form.

Mr. Roger's letter was the first open intervention in the rights battle by any high Administration figure since the Senate debate began a month ago. It was spurred by the Senate's deletion of the provision for enforcing court orders.

Extra Section Killed

The Senate first voted to make the provision apply to all court orders, not just those in school cases. This change worried liberals about application to labor cases. The liberals then joined the Southerners in killing the whole section.

Mr. Rogers, in his letter, said the problem of compliance with desegregation decrees was special and should be handled separately.

For one thing, he said, local officials might be opposed to the school orders and therefore might "not maintain law and order with the same dedication as in other situations." He cited the violence at Little Rock, Ark., in 1957.

He argued that "the lives of children who seek to exercise their constitutional rights are at stake."

The parliamentary situation in the House is such that among the first amendments to be called up are two seeking restoration of provisions stricken from the Administration program in committee. These sections would authorize Federal aid to desegregating school districts and set up a permanent committee to fight job discrimination by Government contractors.

HOUSE JOCKEYING NEARLY DESTROYS NEGRO VOTE PLAN

Liberal Democrats, G. O. P. Play to Southern Hand—Walter Saves Provision

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Administration's voting-referee plan was almost killed in the House of Representatives today. It was saved at the last minute.

Meanwhile, the Democratic party's North-South split over civil rights deepened. Six Southern members of the Democratic Advisory Council dissented wholly or in part from a council statement urging stronger civil rights legislation.

In the House, Liberal Democrats and Republicans, maneuvering for party political advan-

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ON RIGHTS WIDENS

6 Southerners on Advisory Council Dissent From Its Call for Stronger Laws

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15—The Democratic party's North-South split over civil rights deepened today.

Six Southern members of the Democratic Advisory Council dissented in whole or in part from a new statement of the council calling for stricter civil rights legislation. The council's statement came at a time when most Democrats in the House and Senate evidenced a mood to modify rather than strengthen the Eisenhower Administration's civil rights proposals.

There were signs of controversy too in the decision of Paul M. Butler, Democratic National Chairman, to appoint Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as chairman of an advisory committee to draft a proposed civil rights plank for the platform to be adopted at the Los Angeles convention opening July 11.

Party leaders were uncertain how many Southerners would join Mrs. Roosevelt's committee, which will include "eight or ten Negroes" in a group of about twenty-five.

Committee Prospects Withheld

Democratic headquarters withheld the names of those invited to join Mrs. Roosevelt's committee.

Both actions emphasized Democratic disunity and the threat of the Democratic organizations in some Southern states to withhold their electoral votes from the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees unless they are satisfied with the candidates and the platform.

Northern leaders served notice meanwhile that they would enforce a rigid ban against seating as Los Angeles any delegations that could not or would not pledge in good faith support of the ticket by electors chosen under the Democratic name or symbol.

Council Cites Aims

The council's civil-rights statement set forth these major aims for Congress:

¶To demand conscientious enforcement of existing criminal laws and the use of Congressionally granted civil powers.

¶To place Congress squarely on record as opposed to racial segregation in public schools on the ground that such segregation is a clear violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

¶To recognize the right of a person in Federal or state custody to protection by Federal authorities from physical injury or death.

¶To enact additional laws to protect, though simple, expeditious administrative machinery consistent with the recent recommendations of the Federal Civil Rights Commission, rights of American citizens to register and vote free of discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin.

3 Dissent in Entirety

Three Southerners on the council who are also members of the Democratic National Committee—Hugh Clayton of Mississippi, Mrs. Benjamin B. Everett of North Carolina and Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Alabama—dissented from the statement in its entirety.

Partial dissents were recorded by Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, aCmille F. Gravel Jr., national committeeman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Governor Collins concurred with the statement on the need for additional laws to protect voting rights. But he called the majority's references to school desegregation "entirely too generalized and unrealistic." He said the need was not for statements of this kind, but rather for "workable practical solutions."

Senator Kefauver suggested that the bills now before Congress should be limited to protection of voting rights, "anti-bomb" legislation making it a Federal offense to dynamite churches and schools, and legislation to provide schools for children of military personnel on bases in states where public schools may be closed because of the desegregation controversy.

Mr. Gravel said he considered segregation wrong, but added that he believed it wise that Federal District Courts could enforce or delay integration in public schools "as required by local conditions."

"From the point ofview of one living in Louisiana and one having knowledge of the problems with which we are faced in the South, because of the social, economic and emotional aspects attendant to segregation, I am of the opinion that any attempt to integrate our public schools in Louisiana and in most other parts of the South at this time will prove disastrous and dangerous," Mr. Gravel declared.

The majority blamed the "Eisenhower-Nixon Administration" for failure to give "vigorous Executive leadership" on the civil rights front, making it necessary for Congress to act.

tage, played to the Southern hand in a round of voting that almost destroyed the civil rights bill. This was how it went:

¶The Liberal Democrats, with Southern votes, first struck down the Administration's voting-referee plan and substituted the Democratic variation.

¶The Republicans, with Southern votes, then knocked out the Democratic substitute.

¶This left the bill with no provision at all for tightening Negro voting guarantees, and, for a few moments, it looked like a smashing Southern victory.

Sentence Is Struck Out

To repair the damage, the Republicans simply started all over again—resubmitting the Administration referee plan with one sentence struck out to qualify it as a new amendment. The rules forbid a second chance to vote on a provision once defeated.

The Southerners objected that, despite the language change, the amendment was out of order and that the issue could not be revived.

At this point the fate of the bill rested with Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania and an old bugbear of the civil liberty advocates, who was in the chair. Mr. Walter overruled the South, and the referee plan was resurrected for further consideration.

With this, the House quit for the day. It had come back to where it had started at luncheon, losing one piece of the referee bill in the doing.

The part struck out in the version now before the House would have empowered court-appointed referees to go to the polls and check whether Negroes were permitted to vote. Broadly, the plan permits Federal District judges to appoint referees to register qualified Negro voters in areas where a pattern of discrimination can be demonstrated to the court's satisfaction.

The liberal Democrats were contending tonight that they had embarrassed the Republicans by showing that they would vote with the South for no plan aisle to be counted for or against.

While the parade was on the Southerners caucused on the floor around their leader, Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia. The picture was milling confusion with Southerners shouting advice to each other and arms flailing in excited debate.

When it looked as if the vote were close, Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas marched up the aisle to be recorded for the referee plan. This brought Mr. Smith off his seat. Up he marched with the Confereate forces behind him to be counted for "enrollers" amid shouting and laughter.

Coalition Is Decisive

The Republicans voted in solid phalanx against the Hennings plan, but the combination of liberal Democrats and Southerners decided the issue.

On a second vote where the issue was essentially the same, though technical, Mr. Smith's men again joined the liberals and rode down the Republicans, 179 to 116.

Then came the final test on whether the House would accept the Hennings plan in its civil rights bill. First the chair took a count of standing members for and against. It gave the Hennings bill a 195 to 155 victory. Mr. Smith and many of his Southerners voted for it at this stage.

When the count was announced, however, someone demanded a teller vote—the march up the aisle. Now the Southern forces cut out from the liberals and joined the Republicans in voting for no plan at all rather than the Hennings bill.

A few Republicans, fearing this might be their only chance to approve a voting-rights bill, broke party lines and joined the Democratic liberals. Among these were representatives John V. Lindsay of New York, Walter H. Judd of Minnesota and Margaret S. Church of Illinois.

The vote by which the Hennings plan was killed and the House left without a voting-rights bill was 170 to 143.

if they could not have the Administration plan.

The liberals were also threatening to repeat the exercise against the referee plan unless the Republicans accepted strengthening changes.

Tonight Representatives Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, James Roosevelt of California and James G. O'Hara of Michigan, all Democrats, carried this warning to Lawrence E. Walsh, Deputy Attorney General. They are insisting that the Administration amend its bill to include what they consider strengthening language.

The implication is that Democratic liberal support will be withheld and the voting bill probably scuttled if it is not bolstered.

Changes can be voluntarily made under the rules by the bill's House sponsor, Representative William M. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio.

Today's action opened when Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier, Democrat of Wisconsin, moved to replace the referee plan with a Democratic substitute. This was the same bill being backed by many of the Senate's Democratic liberals who want an alternative free of the Republican label.

Its author is Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat of Missouri. Like the referee plan, it would create special officers—called "enrollers" in the Hennings bill—to register qualified Negroes once the courts had found a pattern of discrimination.

Appointed by President

One of its basic differences, however, is that the "enrollers" would be appointed by the President. Under the Administration plan, the referees would be appointed by the court from qualified voters in the court's judicial district.

Thus the referee plan meets one Southern objection by keeping the process in local hands. Backers of the Hennings plan contend it is stronger than the referee plan. The Justice Department contends that it is not, that it lacks enforcement machinery to assure prompt action in getting Negroes into the polling booth.

Representative Celler, floor manager for the northern Democrats, told the House today that it was "quite debatable" which proposal was better. Earlier he had endorsed the referee plan, but when the voting started today he went up the center aisle with those favoring the Hennings bill.

The vote to substitute the Hennings plan was 152 to 128. There was no rollcall. Instead the members trooped up the

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

STUDY-DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT FOR JOBS ..

Rights Body Is Probing Employment

The News and Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Sept. 4 60

P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Rights Commission has started a study of discrimination in employment for jobs created by federal grants and activities.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said Tuesday the study will deal with questions of discrimination based on color, race, religion or national origin.

He said a preliminary study by the commsision staff had found "apparent inconsistency in the application of a national policy of nondiscrimination in employment created by federal activity."

Staff members said the inquiry would cover such things as employment generated by federal grant-in-aid programs, alleged segregation practices within the armed services and their reserves, in National Guard units and in the U.S. Employment Service.

One spokesman said the study of grant programs would be aimed at following the federal funds to the various levels to which they generate or create employment.

He said this could involve checking into practices of state agencies which receive federal aid funds for administrative purposes. It also could cover practices of contractors who construct failities financed with federal aid and the staffing of such facilities after completion.

"It could cover all employment opportunities in a hospital built with federal aid funds, including professional as well as other staffs," he said.

Tiffany emphasized the commission does not intend to investigate other agencies charged with specific responsibilities in this feld or to duplicate their work.

This is the fifth major field of study the commisssion has entered.

For more than two years it has studied discrimination in voting, housing and public education and in March it decided to look into the administration of justice.

These studies are continuing.

An inquiry as to whether there had been any recent noticeable increase in voting complaints in this election year brought an answer in the negative.

A spokesman said that currently the commission is not considering any major studies in other fields.

GOP Support of Ike's Rights Bill Seen Wavering as Southerners Keep Talking

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 3-4-60.

By ALBERT RILEY

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Republican support for the administration's seven-point civil rights package appeared to be wavering in the Senate Thursday as Southern Democrats continued their filibuster against it.

p. 3

Minority Leader Everett Dirksen of Illinois indicated that a number of GOP senators are reluctant to vote cloture against the Southerners and are not satisfied with all seven points of the Dirksen bill.

Following a caucus of 29 Republican senators, Dirksen told newsmen he sees no break in the civil rights stalemate before next week, and sees no hope of the House passing a civil rights bill before the Senate does.

As for himself, Dirksen said, he still is sticking firmly with the seven-point package as "flag lieutenant" for the administration. The package includes a voting referee proposal and strong measures to speed racial integration in schools of the South.

However, talk of compromise filled the air around the capitol as Sens. Sparkman (D-Ala), Smathers (D-Fla), Stennis (D-Miss), Talmadge (D-Ga), and Robertson (D-Va), kept up the Dixie talkathon against the Dirksen bill.

These Southerners followed a real marathon performance by another of their colleagues, Sen. Long (D-La), who held the Senate floor for nine and a half hours during most of Wednesday night and early Thursday morning.

Much of the compromise talk centered around a proposal Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson apparently was trying to sell Northern Democrats before approaching the Southerners with it.

This was variously reported to be a three-point and a four-point package embodying some form of voting referee proposal similar to the administration idea.

One report sees the Johnson plan as requiring a voting rights complainant to exhaust state judicial remedies before invoking the proposed new federal law. Another depicts the plan as simply giving the states a period of grace to act before applying the federal law.

The other parts of the Johnson package were believed to be:

(1) Preservation of voting records open for federal inspection;

(2) An anti-bombing statute applying to all structures and vehicles and not just schools and churches; and possibly

(3) A provision for education of service men's children where a school is closed to avoid integration.

Such a package as this would be somewhat similar to the modified administration bill now awaiting floor action in the House after having been reluctantly cleared by the Rules committee.

It would have some appeal for Southerners in that it completely eliminates a provision in the Dirksen bill aimed at speeding school integration and placing **Congress on record as endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation ruling.**

Seven-Point Rights Bill Not All Bad, Says Russell

Birmingham Post-Herald

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 3 — School integration would be forced under the civil rights proposal pending in the Senate.

But the seven-point bill which kicked off the filibuster is not all bad, according to Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.), leader of the Southern caucus.

Most of the bill treats with matters other than the right to vote. Russell has claimed that the country has been misled into thinking the entire seven-point bill concerns only voting rights.

Section 3 of the measure calls for preservation of all voting records for three years.

No Objection

"With the exception of giving a little unnecessary power to the attorney general," said Russell, ". . . I see no objection to Section 3. It does not relate to voting rights."

Section 2 makes it a Federal crime to flee to avoid prosecution for bombing a religious or educational institution.

"If this section were drawn fairly," Russell said, "I would be glad to support it if it were proposed as an independent criminal proposition . . . but I will not stand by and be duped by a provision like this. It is drawn to exclude labor controversy bombings and to eliminate all . . . other instances (of bombing)."

Concerning the bill as a whole, Russell said:

"The reason that I am ready to fight this bill to the death . . . is because it is a raw attempt to force the integration of the schools of my state under the guise of being just a voting rights measure."

Other Sections

Russell cited other sections of the bill.

The first section would make it a crime to obstruct Federal court orders in school integration cases.

"What is most reprehensible about this proposal is that it undertakes to do this in only one class of cases," Russell explained. "This is what we resent and that is what we are fighting . . . in effect, it provides that one can threaten to prevent, obstruct, coerce, or impede any order of a Federal court except those that happen to grow out of school decisions."

Russell calls Section 4 "the most obnoxious" provision of all.

"It is not," he said, "directly or indirectly, related to voting."

The provision says that "the constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States is the supreme law of the land."

Russell says this is an attempt to have Congress approve the May 17, 1954 desegregation decision of the high court. He said if Congress so views this decision, why should not the prior court decisions upholding separate but equal schools be the law of the land.

Requires Integration

The section also requires state and local school officials to eliminate segregation in public schools. The Federal government would pay some of the costs.

Southerners claim this is bribing schools to integrate.

Section five would permit federal seizure of a school which failed to integrate if Federal money helped build it and sustain it. The Federal government would use the school building, and pay rent for it, if closed by local segregation orders. In this way, children of servicemen in the area could continue their schooling.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D., Fla.) said he believes this section would allow the Federal government to take over the schools if Negro children were not being treated fairly.

The Sixth Section would make permanent the 'commission on equal job opportunity under government contacts.'

This group already functions by order of the president. Russell said if it is now created by law it will grow and isn't needed anyway to guarantee equal job chances on work for the government.

Russell said he has no doubt that the government has a right to put FEPC rules into effect on its own contracts but that a large agency is not needed to enforce those rights.

The seventh and final section of the bill would set up the Federal referee voting plan.

Southerners have attacked this section as a drawback to the reconstruction law of 1871 which was repealed in 1894 as unworkable.

Civil Rights Compromise Move Fails

Birmingham Post-Herald

Advocates Reject Johnson Proposal To End Deadlock

Fri. 3-4-60

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI) — An attempt by Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson to compromise the explosive civil rights fight ran into a roadblock today when Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen rejected the proposal as unacceptable.

At the same time, Dirksen conceded that he and other civil rights advocates lacked the necessary votes to cut short the near-record Southern filibuster against the administration's own seven-point civil rights bill.

At 4 p.m., the Senate had been in continuous session for 76 hours, except for a 15-minute recess early yesterday morning. The record for around-the-clock sessions is 85 hours and 23 minutes, set in 1954 during an atomic energy debate.

The Southerners showed no signs of exhaustion. Working in relays, they managed to hold the Senate in session, frequently forcing their weary opponents to abandon their makeshift cots to attend repeated quorum calls.

Dirksen, chief sponsor of the administration's bill, reviewed the civil rights stalemate at a two and a half hour GOP luncheon conference attended by 29 of the 35 Republican senators.

He and conference Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.) reported that the conferees reached "no conclusions" and that no polls were taken.

He told newsmen the GOP senators did not discuss Johnson's compromise as such, but that they had before them a similar House bill drafted by Rep. William McCulloch (R., Ohio).

Like the McCulloch measure, Johnson's proposed compromise would be a modified version of the

administration's own plan for court-appointed referees to protect Negro voting rights in the South. It would not include features of the administration bill most obnoxious to the filibusterers.

But Dirksen said the Johnson compromise is "not acceptable" as a substitute for the administration bill. Several other senators also were drafting compromises they hope would end the talkathon.

Dirksen told newsmen much of the GOP conference was devoted to the problem of obtaining the two-thirds vote necessary to impose cloture—a debate limitation—on the Southerners.

"A matter of this kind has to simmer," he said. He indicated many GOP senators indicated they would vote for cloture only if certain amendments were included or excluded.

"I don't see any indication of cloture this week," he added.

The Fla. Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla. Fri. 8-5-60

'CHEAP MANEUVER'

Smathers Assails Rights Action Call

By JOSEPH P. CRAIN
Times-Union Staff Writer

P. 33

U.S. Sen. George A. Smathers, here with his family for a brief rest, yesterday predicted there will be no further action on civil rights during the present session of Congress.

Discussing his reaction to the challenge voiced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) for Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, to push through immediately the enactment into law of his party's civil rights platform plank, Smathers declared:

"Keating's call for any civil rights action this session is a cheap political maneuver on his part. He knows this session can't last much beyond Labor Day, with so many of the senators and representatives anxious to get back home in preparation for the November elections.

"The Congress has many vital matters to dispose of before it adjourns, such as medical care for the aged, a retirement program for the self-employed, the foreign aid appropriation bill, aid to education — and all of them are controversial and will require time. It will require all the time we have between now and Sept. 5.

Debated by Southerners

"The earlier civil rights bill adopted this session was debated fully by the Southerners in Congress for six weeks, and they had hardly got started then.

"The combination of the certainty of a long-drawn-out fight by Southerners over any additional civil rights legislation, and the obvious time limitation, would lead any responsible senator to know any action now is impossible.

"It's unfair that civil rights continues to be a political football for Keating to kick around every few days to impress a number of organized groups in his state."

Asked if Johnson's chance of carrying the South has been lessened by his civil rights stand in the Senate, and during the drafting of the party platform at the Los Angeles convention, Smathers said he did not believe so.

Sen. George A. Smathers

"If the people of the South had been given exactly who they wanted for vice president, someone who reflected their views on civil rights, the nominee would have been Harry Byrd of Virginia, Herman Talmadge of Georgia or Spessard Holland of our own state.

"But the issue is which of the men available to be a candidate for vice president more clearly represents the South's views.

"Sen. Johnson cooperated in protecting the South against the adoption of more serious civil rights legislation. Southern senators like Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, Dick Russell and Talmadge of Georgia are strong for Johnson, and they have had an opportunity to work with him and know his views on civil rights.

P. 34

"And if the people think they can do better, as far as civil rights are concerned, with Nixon and Bill Rogers (William P. Rogers, attorney general) than they would under Sen. John F. Kennedy and Johnson, they have another think coming. They should remember that all of the civil rights legislation and all the Supreme Court interpretations on civil rights have come about during the past two Republican administrations."

Jacksonville

International Situation

Looking at the international situation, Florida's junior senator pinpointed Russia's adroit use of propaganda as the Communist weapon this nation is completely failing to match.

"We can build an atomic-powered airplane just as quickly as can Russia, if we want to concentrate on it. But apparently we haven't learned how to export propaganda in the fashion the Communists have become so adept at," he said.

This nation, he said, must take a completely new approach to the propaganda problem. "We must recruit young people to serve as missionaries preaching the virtues of free enterprise," he declared, "and send those young men to all parts of the world, particularly South America."

The Communists are doing exactly that, Smathers added, and are spreading their doctrine among the peoples of nations who are anxious to determine the system of government and of economics which will most quickly "put a roof over their heads and food in their stomachs."

Smathers recalled incidents occurring during his visits to South American countries to underscore this country's lack of professional exponents of the free enterprise system.

He declared that U.S. embassy attaches in several South American countries had made absolutely no effort to contact the leaders of the countries and discuss the democratic way with them. In some instances, he said, he was the first American official who had ever discussed this nation's political philosophy with South American leaders.

Smathers said Cuba now has been lost to communism—at least temporarily—and he recalled he was the first U.S. senator to officially caution the State Department against too hastily recognizing the Castro regime.

He revealed that he had received an "advance warning" of Castro's political leanings in 1948 when he traveled with him by plane for 14 hours on a flight from Bogota to Havana.

Wild, Even Yet

"Castro was handsome, and spoke perfect English," Smathers said. "But he was wild, even then. He spouted Communist cliches and he ridiculed democracy. So I had a pretty good idea what he would do, how he would lean, if he came to power in Cuba. That's why I wrote the letter to the State Department suggesting that we wait and see if the revolution really freed the Cubans, before we recognized the new government."

Smathers also predicted a victory for the Democratic ticket in November, but saw the contest as being a close one, despite the fact there now are nine million more registered Democrats than Republicans.

Kennedy, he believes, will carry the South. "He has a real problem here, but I think it can be done," Smathers said.

Smathers will return to Washington Sunday.

10 1960 This ✓ CIVIL RIGHTS

SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Rights Body Told About Race March

The News & Courier P. 6 C

Fri. 5-20-60

Charleston, S.C.

COLUMBIA (AP) — The chairman of the South Carolina Advisory Commission on Civil Rights said here Thursday he thinks Orangeburg police acted "with restraint" during a mass anti-segregation demonstration by Negroes.

R. McIver of Conway, a member and chairman of the commission, made the comment as four Negro students who had taken part in the March 15 demonstraton described how some of the demonstrators were drenched with fire hoses.

"The situation could have been a lot worse," McIver said. "I admit you sometimes get a raw deal but it's hard at times to distinguish between peaceful assembly and unlawful assembly."

Thomas Gaither, a Claflin student, told the biracial commission at its regular meeting here that the mass demonstration was launched after local officials refused them a permit to parade.

"We were turned down on the grounds that racial tension was too high," Gaither said.

WARNING GIVEN

The Negro undergraduate acknowledged under questioning from commission members that in some instances police had warned demonstrators fire hoses would be used if they persisted in their march.

"But," Gaither replied, "We felt we had the right to peaceful assembly."

Charles McDew, a student from State College, told the Commission he felt even an unauthorized parade was the only way for Negroes to air complaint "when the normal channels for mediating the problem are not open to us."

He agreed with Gaither that when "we sit down at the conference table we have to compromise — with the result we stay right down where we are now."

McDew took issue with McIver when the latter expressed fear some demonstrators might be the "unwitting dupes" of the Communist Party.

"The argument that we may be aligned with the Communists is, I fell, an insult to our intelligence — just as if we were getting some sort of correspondence course from Moscow," McDew retorted.

Two negro members of the Commission, Dr. T. C. McFall of Charleston and D. M. Duckett of Rock Hill, questioned the students closely as to whether police had ever asked about the purpose of the march.

Gaither said no official had posed such a question to him.

"I wouldn't venture to say if the police knew what we were going to do or not," McDew said.

PURPOSE CITED

Gaither and McDew said the purpose of the demonstration was to formally present grievances to Orangeburg officials.

Gaither said the group's chief gripe was the segregated policy employed at lunch counters.

"We feel it is unfair to accept a Negro's dollar very graciously in one part of the store but not somewhere else in the same establishment," he said.

Two Negro coeds, Barbara Jean Tilly of State College and Marge Alvin of Claflin, both told of becoming sick following the fire hose and tear gas methods used to break up the parade.

"I braced myself for the first spray but wasn't ready for the second," sail Miss Tilly. "As a result I went to my knees and cut my foot."

'CAUGHT THE FLU'

She said she later caught the flu and had to be hospitalized in the college infirmary.

Miss Alvin said she, too, contracted a headache and cold following the parade.

Along with McIver and Drs. McFall and Duckett, the only other commission member present at the meeting was C. P. Siceloff of Frogmore, a white man.

Absent were A. C. Secrest, a Cheraw newspaper publisher and a white member, and the Rev. J. H. Nelson of Sumter, a Negro.

Accompanying the Negro students was the Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman of Columbia, past president of the South Carolina chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Rights group starts study of employment

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.

BY W. JOYNES MacFARLAN

WASHINGTON, May 3—(AP)—The Civil Rights Commission has started a study of discrimination in employment for jobs created by federal grants and activities.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said today the study will deal with questions of discrimination based on color, race, religion or national origin.

He said a preliminary study by the commission had found "apparent inconsistency in the application of a national policy of non-discrimination."

Staff members said the inquiry would cover such things as employment generated by federal grant-in-aid programs, alleged segregation practices within the armed services and their reserves, in National Guard units and in the U. S. Employment Service.

One spokesman said the study of grant programs would be aimed at following the federal funds to the various levels at which they generate or create employment.

HE SAID THIS could involve checking into practices of state agencies which receive federal aid funds for administrative purposes. It also could cover practices of contractors who construct facilities financed with federal aid and the staffing of such facilities after their completion.

"It could cover all employment opportunities in a hospital built with federal aid funds, including professional as well as other staffs," he said.

Tiffany emphasized the commission does not intend to investigate other federal agencies charged with specific responsibilities in this field or to duplicate their work.

This is the fifth major field of study the commission has entered.

FOR MORE THAN two years it has studied discrimination in voting, housing and public education and in March it decided to look into the administration of justice. These studies are continuing.

An inquiry as to whether there had been any recent noticable increase in voting complaints in this election year brought an answer in the negative.

A spokesman said that currently the commission is not considering any major studies in other fields.

Civil Rights Board Orders Hearing on Vote Denial

Miami Herald

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Federal Civil Rights commission Thursday ordered a hearing in Louisiana Sept. 27 and 28 on complaints by Negroes that they have been denied voting rights.

A spokesman said the complaints "run into the dozens" and involve at least 13 parishes (counties) in Louisiana.

He declined to name the parishes from which the complaints have been received saying that to do so would hamper the investigative work.

The commission originally scheduled a hearing into complaints from Louisiana for Shreveport July 13, 1959, but this was called off when a Federal Court enjoined the commission from proceeding with that action. A location for the hearing ordered Thursday has not been chosen.

In the earlier case, the Louisiana attorney general acting on behalf of a group of voting registrars raised the constitutional question whether the commission had authority to set up rules of procedure which did not provide an opportunity for a person being investigated to confront the witnesses and conduct cross-examination.

The Civil Rights Commission then suspended activities which might have involved public hearings pending a Supreme Court decision.

Civil Rights Hearing Slated In Louisiana

The News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C. Fri. 8-5-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in federal court.

Spokesmen said the number of complaints runs into the dozens and come from parishes (counties) throughout the state. They shied away from an earlier estimate that at least 13 parishes were involved.

In One City.

The place for the hearings will not be fixed for some days, but it seemed likely all sessions will be held in one city.

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

On July 12, a U.S. District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on grounds that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

In Louisiana, the state attorney general, Jack Gremillion, said he had anticipated the hearings and would participate but complained:

"It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to cooperate with the commission but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

No Others.

Spokesmen said there were no indications of other voting hearings in the near future. One said complaints have been received during 1959 and 1960 from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and California in addition to those from Louisiana. But he added that commission staff work now is centered on the latter state.

The commission's move came while the Department of Justice continued with its independent examination of racial voting patterns, under authority of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Senator Russell: Master Filibusterer

The Montgomery Advertiser

The Atlanta Journal

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON.

THE full import of what Senator Richtard B. Russell meant last week when he told the Senate that a filibuster is a sword that cuts two ways is coming clear.

Some of the newer senators are getting their first hint of what old-timers around the chamber know—that the subtle and sophisticated brain of Senator Russell is banked with more practical tricks about how to run a filibuster than all the literature ever printed on the subject.

Take this for example.

In 1949, a group of Senate conservatives filibustered 16 days to defeat a motion to amend the rules. When it was over, Russell and group were still on their feet in chipper form.

The then majority leader, Scott Lucas of Illinois, had been carried to the hospital in an ambulance in a state of exhaustion. Mr. Lucas was not alone. Several of his colleagues were also flat on their backs in the hospital waiting for him.

"I think time is actually on the side of the ones doing the filibustering," Senator Russell told newsmen with a bit of a chuckle in his voice.

His ace in the hole is built into the rules. The Senate cannot stay in session unless more than half the senators (51 now, since there are 100 members) are in position to come quickly to the chamber.

ANY member can get up and suggest the absence of a quorum, which means he believes that 51 members are not there. Bells ring all over the capitol and a roll-call starts. It does not stop, and business does not resume until 51 have showed up.

Mr. Russell has assured his colleagues that quorums will be called at awkward hours of the day and night starting Monday, when the Senate is put into endless session.

He is further making preparations to hide all the Southern senators except two or three whom he will leave on the floor to talk and to protect their cause.

Of the 18 Southern solons, about 15 will be hid out at all times like Easter eggs all over Washington. Some will be checked in at obscure hotels under false names. Others will lock themselves up in nooks and crannies of the Capitol Building.

The Southerners, many of them top newsmakers whose names are always in the papers, will, in a word, pull a disappearing act.

Senator Russell's strategy is obvious. He will not help Senator Lyndon Johnson and Senator Everett Dirksen keep the needed 51 senators present. They will have to do it with their own troops on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

THEY have their problems. Some of their men are sick or elderly—such as Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Richard Neuberger or Oregon, and James Murray of Montana. A compact little group of Republicans is also secretly sympathetic with Senator Russell and will make scant effort to be among the necessary 51.

That means Messrs. Johnson and Dirksen will have to have beds put up in the marble room just off the Senate chamber. Their reliable senators will have to live at the Capitol and sleep there, eat there, bathe there—while hurrying to the Senate floor at odd and inconvenient intervals to answer as their names are called.

While the Johnson-Dirksen group are cooped up in the Capitol under the wearing strain of quorum calls, all but the two or three of Mr. Russell's men on floor duty will be resting and luxuriating at secret hideouts.

Mr. Russell will have to take great care in hiding his troops. The Senate dispatches sergeants-at-arms to arrest absent senators and bring them in to be counted.

One possibility Mr. Russell must face in planning filibuster strategy is that Messrs. Johnson and Dirksen may find themselves getting exhausted in their efforts to wear out the Southerners. Then they may take the Senate's last resort against distance talking.

They may seek "cloture," which means they may try to get two-thirds of the senators in the chamber to agree that the talk has gone on long enough. If that happens, the filibuster is finished.

Most senators do not like "cloture," and in the 20 times that people have tried to use it since 1917, they have succeeded only four. Still, if senators get very tired, they may be inclined to apply the gag.

Russell Reiterates Plan For Filibuster

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

'Round-The-Clock Debate Opens Today; Campaign Plan Uncertain

Mon. 2-29-60.

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) said Sunday the Southern forces he is leading in the fight against civil rights legislation are determined to talk the bill to death. P. 1

With round-the-clock debate scheduled to start Monday, after two weeks of preliminary skirmishing, Russell said the Southern opponents have no detailed campaign plan but will "play it by ear from day to day."

"We shall undertake to talk until we present every phase of this matter to the country," Russell said in an ABC-TV interview—"College News Conference."

He said that if a national audience could be shown all the damage to the Constitution and the Union that would be caused by the civil rights proposals "the people would awake to the fact that they are being sold a bill of goods." Then, Russell said, the people would demand that the bill be pigeonholed "and we believe it will."

The Georgian repeated his charge that recent Negro demonstrations in the South against segregated seating in variety stores are inspired from outside to stir up race riots that would encourage enactment of civil rights legislation.

Russell also characterized efforts to pass a civil rights bill as "just a political field day" in a presidential election year.

As for his plans, Russell said he has no detailed strategy mapped out but wouldn't reveal his hand publicly if he did. He added that the maneuvers would be introduced "by degrees."

In one unusual move, the Southern Democratic senators turned to congressional leaders to speed House action on a civil rights bill.

Faced with the prospect that the Senate might vote legislation endorsing school integration, Southerners agreed to go along with strategy designed by Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas as to bring what they regard as a more moderate bill before the Senate.

In line with this agreement they sent an emissary to Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va) asking him to reconvene the House Rules Committee and advance House consideration of civil rights to March 3 instead of the scheduled beginning date of March 10.

Smith, who is chairman of the [illegible]ies Comittee, has withheld [illegible]y final answer on this proposal, [illegible]rgely because of the absence in [illegible]exas of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex).

The object of the strategy would be to get a House-passed bill to the Senate before the Senate gets deep into voting on its own version of the measure, now tied up in marathon talk in projected round-the-clock sessions starting Monday.

P. 7-A

Johnson obviously believes that substitution of a House measure for the Senate version might result in final enactment of what he has called a "reasonable" bill.

However, this probably would involve Senate acceptance without change of the House measure. And nobody knows now what kind of bill the House might pass.

As it was approved by the Rules Committee, the House bill would provide criminal penalties for interfering with court orders in integration cases and for fleeing across a state line in bombing cases. It also would require the preservation of voting records and provide for federal schooling of children of armed services members in areas where schools are closed because of integration.

Johnson thinks the House may limit its amendments to the addition of a provision for setting up court-appointed voting referees. Rayburn has indicated this is the kind of bill he wants.

Southerners are not sure the measure will get by in this form but they are willing to go along with Johnson on the gamble. They feel they have more to gain than to lose.

In the Senate they are faced with some much stiffer proposals. One which is giving them greatest anxiety is a proposal to put Congress on record as declaring that the 1954 Supreme Court school integration decision is the law of the land and state and local governments "are now obligated to take steps toward the elimination of segregation in their public schools."

If a House bill omitting this provision should be accepted by the Senate, the Southerners would feel that they had avoided the worst.

Both sides had their assignments for a 24-hour-a-day Senate grind starting at noon Monday. The continuous sessions were ordered by Senate leaders in a move to wear down Southern resistance to civil rights legislation.

Senate r[illegible]ler Everett M. Dirksen [illegible]s platooned his Republican troops. He detailed specified captains to six-hour shifts with responsibility to see to it that members are on hand for quorum calls. The bill's advocates will have to provide most of the 51 senators needed to keep the Senate in session and transacting business on such calls.

Southern senators also had their assignments for lengthy speeches. Included was a proposed 50-hour discussion in a series of speeches by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La) of the history of American voting practices.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa) said in a taped CBS radio interview—"Face the Nation" — the Southerners have a chance of killing the civil rights bill or watering it down.

"I hope they don't succeed," he added. "But I think we're in for quite a battle."

Clark said the outcome depends a great deal on how the "uncommitted group in the Senate will act."

He said he preferred not to identify the noncommitted group by names but said it comes from Western and border states.

Ellender said in a recorded radio report to Louisiana constituents that, "There is no room for compromise with the so-called liberals, who, for the most part, are more interested in securing presidential year publicity among minority groups than in realizing the pious platitudes in which they seek to cloak their true purpose."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) said on a television program taped for New York stations that he thinks it will be necessary to attempt to limit debate after a week or 10 days of around the clock sessions.

Russell Rule Book Wins Rights Round

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham Ala.

Senate Must Hear Clerk Read Amendments As Southerners Prepare For Filibuster

Tues. 3-1-60

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (AP)—Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) pulled out the rule book today and won a minor round as the Senate moved slowly into marathon civil rights sessions.

As captain of an 18-member Southern band of opponents, Russell literally waved the rules manual at his colleagues. He was making a parliamentary demand aimed at easing the burden on the Southerners' voices, likely to become hoarse with filibustering.

Vice President Richard Nixon presiding at the time held McClellan right in his contention that Senate clerks must read all civil rights amendments offered to a pending unrelated House-passed bill.

This amounted to a plain threat by the Southerners to wheel out some long amendments and let the clerks use up time reading them while the filibusterers got their second wind.

Then Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) moved into the parliamentary fray. He demanded from Nixon a ruling on whether he could offer proposed amendment without obtaining unanimous consent. If he couldn't McClellan stormed that he would make a motion and force the Senate to vote on his right to act.

Sen. Frank Carlson (R., Kan.), who was presiding this time, held that McClellan didn't need unanimous consent.

Javits Opposes

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N. Y.), a civil rights advocate, popped up to observe that any kind of lengthy amendment could be offered. He said someone might even wrap up sections of the Bible and submit them.

McClellan replied that he had in mind an amendment running seven pages long. He said he didn't want to be shut out from offering it.

Previously Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.), another who spelled Nixon in the presiding officers chair, has held that if the Senate should vote later to limit debate only those amendments presented to it before that vote could be considered in passing a measure.

The Senate must vote on limiting debate on the second day after a petition signed by 16 members is filed. McClellan wanted to know what would happen if the clerks couldn't finish reading all of the proposed amendments before the voting deadline, one hour after the Senate convened on the second day.

Cotton Stumped

This stumped Sen. Norris Cotton (R., N. H.), who had taken over the presiding officer's chair and Nixon was summoned.

Nixon also found that was a tough one. He said he would have to hunt up some precedents and reserved a ruling until later.

Thus in its first attempt since 1959 to work continuously around the clock, the Senate bumped immediately into the Southerners' intimate knowledge of its intricate rules.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court was active on civil rights. It upheld the 1957 civil rights law which created a Federal commission, and also held that names of Negroes purged from the voting rolls in Louisiana would have to be restored.

Proponents Off Balance

In the Senate, bobbing up and down, Russell kept civil rights proponents off balance with one inquiry after another. He had told them frankly what to expect when he said at the start that since the Southern Bloc is heavily outnumbered, "I do not propose to waive any parliamentary advantage, however minute it may be."

Faced with the grind of continuous sessions, the Southerners moved to shut up shop on the Senate's other business. Only the Appropriations Subcommittee could escape their objection to committee meeting. And those subcommittees headed by Southerners won't be called into session.

Clerk Reads

Nor were the Dixie opponents in any hurry to unload their lengthy, prepared speeches. They much preferred to talk about parliamentary points to force quorum calls and to have the clerk read.

It took a clerk 33 minutes to wade through the administration's program, offered by Dirksen as a series of amendments to an unrelated House-passed bill.

The measure provides for:

1. Court-appointed voting referees to help Negroes and others who might be discriminated against by local officials, to obtain registration and voting rights.
2. Criminal penalties for the use of force or threats to obstruct court school decisions.
3. Interstate pursuit of persons suspects of school or church bombing.
4. Aid for communities planning orderly school desegregation.

Preservation of Records

5. Required preservation of voting records in Federal elections.
6. Statutory authority for the President's committee on equal job opportunity in Federal contract work.
7. Provision of schooling for children of servicemen where schools are closed by desegregation orders.

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) complained that sponsors have tried to contend that the Dirksen proposals are "designed solely to protect the right to vote" of minorities. He said only two of seven parts "even remotedly purport to deal with voting rights."

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CIVIL RIGHTS

VOTING

End Indicated In File Probe At Tuskegee

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE — Federal attorneys continued examining Macon County voter registration records Friday and a source said there were indications the inspection was nearing completion.

The two attorneys, Ben Brooks and John Archibold of Washington, left the courthouse about 1:40 p.m. Friday, taking some records with them, the source said.

The federal investigators could not be reached for comment.

However, registrar board chairman Wheeler Dyson said the keys to his courthouse office hadn't been returned by Brooks and Archibold.

"I don't reckon they're through," Dyson said, "but I haven't seen them since Monday."

The agents began their inspection of the files Monday after the registrars were ordered to open the records by a U.S. district court.

Complaints of prejuice against Negroes in registration resulted in the records inspection.

Civil Rights Commission Gets Report on Negro Voters in Sixty-five Mississippi Counties

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 9-30-60
P1

Ten Counties Have No Negroes Registered; In 30 or More From One to Ten Are Signed Up

Negroes Struck by Officers For Riding in Front Seat

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—The Mississippi civil rights advisory committee last week received a survey on Negro voter registration in 65 Mississippi counties. The report was submitted for the civil rights commission.

Aaron Henry, Clarksdale Negro leader who made the survey, said it revealed that no Negroes are registered in "seven or eight counties and in 30 or more only one to 10 are registered."

Henry said he did not count the number of Negroes believed registered in Mississippi and turned over all the information he secured to the civil rights advisory group at its request.

"It is unofficial information, and we had difficulty finding out anything in some counties, but I believe it is pretty reliable," he declared.

Henry said the counties which have the heaviest registration of Negroes are Hinds, Harrison, Jones, Lauderdale, Warren, Washington and Coahoma counties."

Henry Heads Local NAACP

Henry, a druggist, is president of the Coahoma chapter of the NAACP and secretary of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership.

Meantime, the bi-racial civil rights advisory committee heard a report from Medgar Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, that Negroes are being "harassed" on buses traveling through the state.

Evers said officers at McComb and Winona have recently used violence against Negroes who occupied seats in the front of interstate buses.

A group of five Negroes traveling from Jackson to New Orleans, he said, were intimidated by police officers at McComb, and struck with night-sticks "when they did not move fast enough to the rear of the bus."

Evers brought with him Johnny Frazier, young Negro man from Greenwood, Miss., who filed an affidavit with the commission that he had been clubbed into near unconsciousness at Winona on Aug. 27 because he sat near the front of a bus.

Jailed After Beating

Frazier said he was held in jail for three and a half days at Winona after the sheriff and his deputy beat him at the bus station.

The Rev. Murray Cox, Gulfport, chairman of the advisory committee, said during the meeting of the group, "As Mississippians, we are concerned about the welfare of our state and our citizens.

"We feel in Mississippi there's got to be a lot of educational work done before much progress can be made."

Cox said he felt "there is a middle ground, and though we should not try to do the whole thing at one time, we should agree on some steps."

Rear Admiral Robert Briscoe, Liberty, commenting on Cox's statement, said, "This is a very poor season for educating . . . this thing has become such a political football."

The commission slated its next meeting on Nov. 9 when it will begin preparing its annual report for the civil rights commission.

Sitting in with the group was Dr. Cornelius P. Cotter, assistant director of the state advisory branch, Washington, D. C.

Cotter said he felt the commission in Mississippi "has done as much or more than some states closer to the Canadian border."

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 4-10-60
p. 2

Civil Rights Bill Reinforces Trend

ENACTMENT of the new civil rights bill is a pugnacious intrusion of the federals. It is many other things and everyone difficult to denounce adequately without use of the best in Anglo-Saxon profanity — but into what shape will it work the future of Southern politics?

The question of Negro voting and a Negro entering a white school astride the federal battering ram must always be treated separately. For the law and Constitution of Alabama provide that all *qualified* citizens black or white, are entitled to vote. They are, morally as well as legally. Alabama law, however, does not uphold their right to invade white schools.

Regardless of the new federal voting law soon to take effect, Negroes will be voting in swelling numbers. This is already the fact in Montgomery and generally in Alabama.

Despite the fact that the NAACP fumes that the new law isn't worth the paper it's written on, it undoubtedly will quicken the pace of Negro applications to vote and make it at least somewhat more difficult to disqualify them.

★

WHEN the Negro voting bloc gets large enough in state and local races in Alabama, will politicians parley, cajole and maneuver for the bloc's vote? Of course.

As a matter of fact, this has been the fact for sometime. Folsom has always had the Negro vote in his pocket and would take nothing for it because nothing shakes its loyalty to him. In local races politicians take rigid stands pleasing to the white majority, but they know the Negro vote has to light somewhere, however unhappily, and they secretly hope it is on them. In a close race here, their vote can be decisive.

★

EVIDENTLY, then, the Negro for a number of reasons, the new legislation included, is going to vote in ever-growing numbers and no doubt he will vote as a bloc. If so, this will be a very unwholesome aspect of our politics. We shall come upon some bad times, until finally the bloc fragments and Negroes commence voting independently rather than as a race.

★

BUT perhaps the most consequential result of the new civil rights legislation will be speeding the arrival of a two-party system in Alabama and states where Negro voting is inhibited.

The two-party system in electing a President is already taking form, as we saw in 1956 when the major cities of Alabama, including the First Capital of the Confederacy, went Republican.

The Southern whites, particularly the younger generation, are much more resistant to the voodoo of the Democratic label than was true even a few years ago. But the Negro voters to be registered down the line are far more independent of party labels than the white.

The Republican Party was the "party of his fathers" since it delivered him from slavery and for a long time there was his allegiance. But along came Roosevelt II and the Negroes voted Democratic. Eisenhower inspired another shift.

Negroes will switch back and forth between the parties without the twinges of sentiment and twitches of apprehension that solidify half the whites into a bloc vote owned by the Democratic Party.

When another million or two Negroes become Southern voters, national politics is going to be different from what it was. It is quite possible that the South generally will be a presidential battleground like the other regions considerably ahead of what might have been expected.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 4-10-60
p. 1

House Okay For Rights Looks Easy

Leaders Appear Ready To Accept Senate Version

WASHINGTON (AP)—A friendly reception apparently awaits the civil rights bill when it returns to the House this week after its tempestuous trip through the Senate.

The leadership that last month steered the bill successfully through the House appears willing to accept a series of relatively minor changes made in it by the Senate before 71-18 passage Friday night.

The four Senators from Southern states who voted in favor of the Civil Rights bill on Friday night's final roll call were Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore of Tennessee and Lyndon Johnson and Ralph Yarbrough of Texas. All are Democrats.

If the House does take the measure as it now stands it would avoid the pitfall of a Senate-House conference and thus put a quick end to the long legislative battle to help assure the voting rights of Negroes in state, local and federal elections.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas told newmen he hopes the House will accept the bill soon and Congress can move on "to other much-needed things."

Expressing belief the eight weeks the Senate spent on the bill were worthwhile, Johnson said: "The important thing is that we have produced a bill which can be supported by honorable mn — north south, east and west.

"I believe that most Americans will regard this a step forward."

The general feeling around the House Saturday was that final action on the bill will be taken shortly after Congress returns from an Easter vacation.

Despite the number of changes, House leaders regard the bill passed by the Senate as substantially the same as the one they pushed through by a 311-109 margin March 24.

Rep. William M. McCullouch (R-Ohio), who with Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) of the House Judiciary Committee led the earlier House fight, said he was prepared to accept the Senate amendments.

"As far as I have been able to follow the Senate action," McCullouch said, "I feel there have been no changes that weakened the bill substantially and there are some that have improved it."

Most important, he said, the voting referee section he considers the heart of the bill came through intact.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, shared McCulloch's view.

"I think the general feeling in the House is to go along with the Senate amendments," Halleck said in a separate interview.

No key Democrats were available for comment but under Celler's direction Northern Democrats worked closely with administration Republicans on the main sections of the bill before and are expected to do so again.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 4-10-60
p. 2

States Righters Pare List To 11 In Elector Race

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR LINEUP
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY MAY 3

11 TO BE NOMINATED

LOYALIST SLATE	STATES RIGHTS SLATE	NON-SLATE CANDIDATES
C. G. ALLEN, Gadsden	EDMUND BLAIR, Pell City	CECIL G. BROWN, Roanoke
SEN. DAVE ARCHER, Huntsville	GOV. FRANK M. DIXON, Birmingham	KENNETH R. CAIN, Gadsden
C. L. (Leonard) BEARD, Sheffield	SEN. WALTER C. GIVHAN, Safford	RUSSELL H. CARTER, Montgomery
J. E. (Dog) BRANTLEY, Banks	BRUCE HENDERSON, Prairie	WARREN K. CLEGHORN, Montgomery
W. L. (Bill) CHENAULT, Decatur	C. E. HORNSBY JR., Centreville	GEORGE R. COBURN, Prattville
MILTON K. CUMMINGS, Huntsville	SAM M. JOHNSTON, Mobile	JOHN G. CROMMELIN, Wetumpka
KARL HARRISON, Columbiana	W. W. MALONE JR., Athens	MRS. MELVIN DASSINGER, Coosada
BILL JONES, Jasper	LAWRENCE E. McNEIL, Birmingham	FRANK E. DIXON, Gadsden
WILLIAM D. PARTLOW JR., Tuscaloosa	JOHN D. McQUEEN JR., Tuscaloosa	SEN. CARL GOLSON, Fort Deposit
BEN F. RAY, Birmingham	FRANK J. MIZELL JR., Montgomery	THOMAS H. MAXWELL, Tuscaloosa
D. HARDY RIDDLE, Talladega	JOHN P. NEWSOME, Birmingham	T. CLINT MILLS, Prattville
		I. J. (Jud) SCOTT, Opelika
		RAYMOND M. SHARPE, Evergreen
		LOWELL A. TYSON, Anniston

11 Others Withdraw After Meet

4-12-60

By BOB INGRAM

An official slate of 11 States Rights presidential elector candidates was picked here Monday in a closed door caucus, setting the state for a head-to-head clash between this group and the Loyalist slate in the May Democratic Primary.

Twenty-one avowed States Righters attended the caucus at which 11 of their number were chosen to carry the banner of this group. The other 10 men present immediately withdrew from the elector race.

Named to the States Rights slate were former Gov. Frank M. Dixon, Birmingham; former Congressman John P. Newsome, Birmingham; John D. McQueen Jr., Tuscaloosa; Edmund Blair, Pell City; former State Rep. W. W. (Billy) Malone Jr., Athens; Lawrence C. McNeil, Birmingham; former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson, Prairie; State Sen. Walter C. Givhan, Safford; Sam M. Johnston, Mobile; Col. C. E. Hornsby, Centreville; Frank J. Mizell Jr., Montgomery.

SECRET BALLOT

Withdrawing from the race were former Lt. Gov. Handy C. Ellis Columbiana; Col. Marion Rushton, Montgomery; Henry Sweet, Bessemer; L. D. (Lukie) Anderson, Atmore; Wilmer M. (Red) Kelly, Talladega; State Rep. Grady Rogers, Tuskegee; Jack Brock, Montgomery; James Sherrill, Fairfield; Offie J. Walker, Birmingham; John Eagerton III, Montgomery, and Robert A. Cummings of Cordova. The latter was not present at the caucus but wired Mizell that he too was withdrawing.

The slate of 11 was elected by secret ballot by the 21 men present. All but Hornsby were elected on the first ballot. He won his place in a runoff with Brock.

Perhaps most surprising was the rejection by the group of Ellis and Rushton, both who had been leaders in the States Rights movement.

Ellis led the famed 1948 walkout from the Democratic National Convention while Rushton at one time had served as Alabama's Democratic National Committeeman.

OTHER CANDIDATES

The action by the States Rights caucus still leaves the elector race rather muddled.

In addition to the two official slates — Loyalist and States Rights—there still remains 14 other candidates in the race who belong to neither slate, (see box.) Thus there will be no clear cut choice to be made by the voters on election day.

The Loyalist candidates for elector—those pledged to support the presidential nominee of the Democratic National Convention—long ago reduced their slate to 11—the number to be nominated in May. (See box.)

The 11 States Righters who withdrew Monday issued a statement explaining their action:

"We believe in our cause of states rights as opposed to the blind loyalties of our opposition. Therefore, to further the success of our cause and believing in the Alabama Democratic Party and the welfare of Alabama and our nation, we have agreed to withdraw so that 11 of our number may carry the banner of Alabama Democrats and States Righters against the so-called National Loyalists."

And a statement of policy was also issued by the States Rights slate of candidates.

After repeating a vow taken previously to vote for some other Democrat for President if the party nominee is objectionable, the slate of candidates declared that "we feel that National Chairman Paul Butler and those who follow his national party line offer us nothing but an NAACP-dominated Democracy and complete usurpation of local self-government through federal voting officials in our local elections."

HEATED DEBATE

The men said further that the States Rights slate was not in disagreement with any other States Rights candidates who have not withdrawn but that they felt the slate was necessary to "afford a clear cut issue at the polls between those who favor the South and those who have Potomac fever."

The naming of the States Rights slate by secret ballot came after long and heated debate at the Whitley Hotel. Although the meeting was closed to the press it was learned that Henry Sweet proposed that the slate be chosen by lot.

He suggested that the names of the 21 be put into a hat and that the 11 chosen constitute the slate. This was turned down for fear some of the big vote-getters in the group might not be selected.

It was then that the candidates voted to elect the slate.

Earlier, Johnston of Mobile had delivered a scathing attack on the National Democratic Party and threw in a few choice remarks aimed at Alabama's Congressional Delegation in general and U.S. Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman in particular.

The meeting was closed at this time too, but the locked doors failed to contain the booming voice of Johnston.

He was particularly critical of Sen. John Sparkman for accepting the vice presidential nomination in 1952, running on a party platform which included a strong Civil Rights plank.

At the close of the meeting Mizell told newsmen that financing was being arranged for a statewide advertising program in support of the States Rights slate of 11.

He said the action of the caucus had not come too late in that none of the paper ballots to be used May 3 had been printed. Ballots for voting machine use have been printed, but it is relatively simple to cover the names of those who withdraw.

Rights Act Doomed Unit Law, Arnall Says

The 1960 Civil Rights Act has doomed Georgia's county unit system, former Gov. Ellis Arnall asserted Tuesday night.

"It is quite likely we have held the last governor's election in Georgia under the county unit system," he declared.

On WAGA-TV's Reporter's Notebook program, Arnall also predicted that the 1961 General Assembly will ignore the Sibley report, that state officials will allow schools to be closed and that he will be an open-schools candidate for governor in 1962.

Arnall based his prediction about the demise of the unit system of the Civil Rights Act defining voting.

Voting is a federal constitutional right protected under the new bill, the former governor explained.

As defined by the act, he said, voting includes "all action necessary to make a vote effective including . . . registration . . . casting a vote and having such ballot counted and included in the appropriate totals . . ."

Arnall unleashed an attack on the unit system, noting that it gave the voter in Chattahoochee County 260 times the voting power of a Fulton County citizen.

The unit system "may have served a good purpose" when it was adopted in 1917, he said. Rural population then was 75 per cent of the total, but 70 per cent of Georgians now live in urban areas, he added.

Asked whether he believed state officials would close the schools, he replied:

"They've either got to close the schools or break their pledges. I hope they break their pledges, but I think they'll close the schools."

Arnall said he would run even if other open-schools candidates enter the race.

"I think Mr. (former Gov.) Griffin has copyrighted the closed-schools issue. I am undertaking to copyright the open-schools issue," he declared.

He said that Griffin had been invited to debate with him on the program but had declined.

Arnall called the school problem "the biggest issue that has developed during our lifetime" and said he was confident he could win on an open-schools platform.

"All we have to do is blow the bugle if the schools are closed," he asserted. "The army will be there."

The former governor said he had turned down hundreds of speaking invitations, adding that he could "devote one whole year" to campaigning but not three years.

He announced he would begin a series of open-schools television appeals shortly after the Democratic National Convention.

As another possible indication of Arnall's intentions to run for governor, reporters noted he had slimmed down 25 pounds in the past few months.

THE NATION

Moves on Rights

The chief objective of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 is to prevent racial discrimination at the polls. The law requires that the Justice Department be given access to state voting records. If the Justice Department finds evidence of racial discrimination, it can bring suit. If discrimination is proved, the Federal courts are authorized to appoint referees, who would be empowered to issue voting certificates. These would require local officials, under penalty of contempt of court, to permit the persons involved to vote.

Last week the Justice Department made its first move for the appointment of voting referees. It did so in two counties, one in Louisiana, the other in Georgia. In the Louisiana case, it filed suit to prove discrimination in Bienville Parish (county), where most Negroes are banned from voting on various pretexts including alleged "mistakes" in their registration forms—for example if, in stating their color, they write "Negro" instead of "black."

In the Georgia case, the Justice Department sought the appointment of a referee in Terrell County, where white registrars have refused to register a number of Negroes, including four teachers with college degrees, on alleged grounds of illiteracy.

These moves, plus another development during the week, set the stage for a test of the Civil Rights Act. In Montgomery, Ala., Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones challenged the new law by denying F. B. I. agents the right to examine voter registration files on the ground that it would be an invasion of state sovereignty. The Justice Department intends to press the case and it may eventually go to the Supreme Court.

ALABAMA ATTACKS CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 4 (AP)—State attorneys have started what may turn out to be the first test of the constitutionality of parts of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.

They raised the issue yesterday in asking the United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson to throw out Government suits seeking to open up Alabama voting records for inspection by Federal agents.

Judge Johnson didn't rule immediately on the various motions but said he would probably announce his rulings some time next month.

The Federal judge explained that he had been assigned to another United States district court for several weeks and that this would delay his action in the Government demands for access to the state records.

During arguments yesterday the judge commented that he felt the state had raised substantial issues for a test of the constitutionality of certain sections of the civil rights statute.

Alabama's spokesman, Assistant Attorney General Gordon Madison, contends six sections of the Civil Rights Act are in conflict with the United States Constitution.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

NEW 1960 CICIL RIGHTS BILL BECAME LAW, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1960

Civil Rights Bill Made Law With President's Signature

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new 1960 civil rights bill with provisions to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities became law Friday without fanfare.

Congress struggled over the measure for months, and it tied up the Senate for a week of around-the-clock sessions before it went to the White House over two weeks ago.

Signing it, President Eisenhower called the new law "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights."

"With continuing help from all persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," the President said.

He invited Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence Walsh to watch the signing. He gave them the two pens he used.

Rogers said he hoped responsible state officials would act voluntarily to eliminate discrimination at the polls but if they don't, he said the Justice Department would investigate complaints promptly and "proceed vigorously."

The law contains provisions against bombings, against interference with federal court orders, and for federally authorized school facilities for children of servicemen if the public schools in their areas are closed to avoid desegregation orders.

Its heart, however, is aimed at helping Negroes and other minorities overcome discrimination against them at the ballot box.

It sets up a new procedure under which the attorney general could file suit asking courts to find there is a pattern of discrimination against the exercise of voting rights.

If such a finding is made, courts appointed referees could hear complaints from those discriminated against. If the referee found such persons qualified under state law, he could order that they be permitted to register and vote.

Eisenhower said the referee provision "holds great promise of making the 15th Amendment fully meaningful."

Eisenhower commented that the new law is only the second civil rights measure passed by Congress in 85 years. He said both it and the 1957 law were built on recommendations of the administration.

With Southerners leading the fight against civil rights legislation, Congress discarded several recommendations of the Eisenhower administration or of Northern Democrats. These included broad authority for the attorney general to seek injunctions in civil rights cases, and a permanent commission to fight race discrimination in employment on federal contracts.

Eisenhower said the new provision requiring that election records be kept for 22 months and shown to Justice Department representatives on demand "will be of invaluable aid in the successful enforcement of existing voting rights statutes."

One section makes obstruction of U. S. court orders "by threats or force" a federal crime punishable by up to $1,000 fine and a year in prison.

Another section makes flight to avoid prosecution for bombing a religious or educational structure, home or other building, or the interstate transportation of explosives for such a purpose a federal crime. Penalties range up to a $10,000 fine and 10 years in prison, or death if the explosion causes loss of life.

What New Civil Rights Bill Will Mean to Americans

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Main provisions of the civil rights bill:

1. Any attempt to obstruct any federal court orders, including school desegregation rulings, would be punishable by fines of up to $1,000 and one year in jail.

2. Persons crossing state lines to avoid prosecution for bombings, arson, etc., or possession of explosives for use in such violence would be subject to heavy federal penalties; false threats regarding such incidents and aiding in transportation of explosives across state lines for violence also would be subject to federal penalties.

3. Voting records in all federal elections must be preserved for 22 months.

4. Members of the Civil Rights Commission would be given power to hold hearings individually.

5. The federal government would have authority to arrange for education of servicemen's children in areas where public schools have been closed in desegregation disputes. However, the bill does not contain authority to take over local schools built with the help of federal funds.

6. A system of voting referees to insure Negro suffrage. Federal courts could appoint referees to serve for one-year periods in areas where a "pattern of discrimination" is found to exist by the attorney general. Referees could register Negro voters who met state voting requirements after hearings, terms of which would be set by the courts.

Criticism Not Enough

Undoubtedly there is considerable justification on the side of those who write off the 1960 civil rights bill as "meaningless" and not worth the paper it's written on.

One such critic is none other than Thurgood Marshall, NAACP's chief counsel, who says Congress acted "disgracefully" in its handling of the civil rights issue.

Another critic of the measure just signed into law by the President is Sen. Joseph S. Clark, liberal (Pennsylvania) Democrat, who was among the Senators who fought for enactment of meaningful civil rights legislation.

Sen. Clark called the measure "a weak Republican bill watered down by the political votes of southern and western Democrats."

The best the Congressional leaders responsible for the final civil rights product could do was to lamely admit it is only "part of a loaf."

No matter how apt the criticism, or apologetic the approval, for the present, at least, this "part of a loaf" is all there is.

An effort should be made to make it work.

Despite its apparent legalistic red tape and cumbersome procedure, the people of the South who are denied the ballot ought to try by the thousands to register and vote under whatever authority the new law affords.

If they fail in this effort, the courts, the Administration and the Congress will have to admit the law does not do the job it was designed to do — guarantee the right of every qualified citizen to vote.

With the inadequacy of the voting section of civil rights law thus established as an irrefutable fact, Congress then will have no alternative but to enact the type of law it should have passed long ago.

Judge Studies Rights Act Suit

Case Tests Law On State Registrars

MONTGOMERY, July 13 (UPI)—U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today took under advisement Alabama arguments attacking the constitutionality of the controversial 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Johnson said he would not make a decision until the first week in August because he would be occupied with litigation in another district.

Court observers said the principle question to be decided by the Federal jurist is whether to turn the issue of constitutionality over to a three-judge Federal panel. Any appeal of a decision by the panel would go immediately to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Today's action by Alabama was the first attack on the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act which pased Congress May 6 following one of the bitterest filibusters in the nation's history.

Alabama questioned the validity of the act in answer to a motion by the Civil Rights Commission asking Johnson to dismiss a Montgomery County Circuit Court injunction prohibiting Federal agents from examining voter registration records in all of the state's 67 counties. The restraining order was issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones early last month after the Civil Rights Commission demanded voting records in Wilcox, Sumter and Montgomery counties be surrendered for inspection.

The government, lead by Atty. Harold Green, chief of the appeals division of the Civil Rights Commission, said the state injunction should be dismissed on grounds the Federal agency could not discover whether Negroes were being discriminated against in their right to vote unless the records were available.

JUDGES PICKED FOR RIGHTS SUIT

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La. — A panel of three federal judges has been chosen to hear a Louisiana challenge of the constitutionality of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights acts.

Judges will hear arguments in a counter-suit to a federal government voter referee action against Mrs. Pauline A. Culpepper, registrar of Bienville parish. The counteraction was filed by Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion and other Louisiana officials.

Chief Judge Richard T. Rives of the Fifth Circuit Court at Montgomery, Ala., assigned Dist. Judge Ben C. Dawkins Jr. of Shreveport, Dist. Judge Edwin F. Hunter of Alexandria, and Circuit Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans to hear the case. An assignment order was filed in federal court in Shreveport Thursday.

Judge Dawkins, in whose court the government filed an original action against Mrs. Culpepper and members of the parish Citizens Council, requested a three-judge panel to consider constitutional questions raised by the Louisiana counter-suit.

The same three-judge-panel previously ruled that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission exceeded its authority in attempting to conduct a probe of alleged discriminations against Negro voters. Judge Wisdom dissented in the decision which was overturned last Monday by the U. S. Supreme Court

Steamroller operation—

James Roosevelt led rights' backers in House strategy

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, April 9—A lot of people will claim credit for passing a civil rights bill and others will be fixing the blame—chiefly depending on whether they live in the North or the South. But the man who deserves a large share of the credit—or blame—is Congr. Jimmy Roosevelt, elder son of the President who is still considered the Negro's No. 1 friend after Abraham Lincoln.

Not any people knew about the job Jimmy Roosevelt did backstage during the House debate on civil rights. They could tell from reading the papers that time after time votes to weaken the civil rights bill were defeated. It almost looked like a steamroller operation. But few knew who was behind the steamroller.

PEARSON

Chief operator behind it was Jimmy Roosevelt and the so-called "Democratic study group." This is the group of about 120 Northern and Western Democrats who got together at the start of the current Congress to ride herd on Speaker Sam Rayburn when he strayed from the Democratic platform.

In order to pass the civil rights bill, this group appointed 10 floor whips, with Jimmy Roosevelt as chief whip. Each whip in turn had the names of 10 congressmen, their telephone numbers, plus the names of their secretaries who could immediately locate them. As each crucial vote neared, the 10 whips got to the phone, and had 10 secretaries locate 10 congressmen. In this way a solid block of 100 congressmen was present on every key vote.

Among the Roosevelt whips were Clem Miller, Calif.; Rhodes, Pa.; McDowell, Del.; Karth, Minn.; Holifield, Calif.; Thompson, N. J.; Johnson, Colo.; Kastenmeier, Wis., all Democrats.

Weak rights law blamed on coalition

By ALFRED B. LEWIS

NEW YORK CITY — The civil rights bill passed by Congress and hailed by President Eisenhower when he signed it is the weakest measure that could be called a civil rights bill at all.

Its weakness is due to a combination of reactionary Southern Democrats and reactionary Northern Republicans. In this case the mountain (Congress) has labored and brought forth a mouse.

The first and most serious blow against the bill was struck last August when a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to which the bill was referred voted to strike out two proposals strongly desired by the genuine advocates of civil rights.

One was for a grant of federal funds to help school districts desegregate. This is important because there are some school districts even in the Deep South which want to obey court orders to desegregate. But they face the loss of state funds if they do.

Atlanta is a good example of this situation. The Federal funds could have made up the difference.

* * *

THE SECOND provision which the reactionary coalition in the Judiciary Committee cut out of the bill would have given statutory authority to the President's Committee for Job Equality under Government Contracts.

It should be explained that ever since President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Commission was first set up, Federal contracts have required contractors supplying material or erecting buildings or other installations for the Federal Government to hire employees without regard to race, creed, or color.

This provision has in fact, never been enforced by a crack down on contractors who disregard it, as most of them do, unless they are working under state fair employment practice laws. The do-nothing committee which has charge of enforcing this contract provision is headed by Vice President Nixon.

Just as the Republican Administration is against "compulsion" in insurance to provide needed medical care for the aged, it has been against "compulsion" in enforcing this provision of Federal contracts.

Thus far Mr. Nixon has attempted to rely solely on persuasion with comparatively little results.

* * *

THE ATTEMPT made by liberals supporting a genuine civil rights bill to give Congressional backing for this provision against job discrimination in Federal Contracts would have made a beginning, which so far has not been made, on a real Federal Fair Employment Practice law.

But it was voted down in committees.

Meanwhile President Eisenhower has sturdily opposed any additional expenditures for social welfare purposes.

The Republicans have needed support from the Southern Democrats to keep Congress from voting such funds as the liberal Democrats from the North and West wanted, or to sustain the President's veto when such funds were voted contrary to his wishes.

So they traded to the Southern Democrats Republican votes against strong provisions in any civil rights bill in return for Southern Democratic votes against social welfare expenditures or to sustain a veto by President Eisenhower when such expenditures were voted.

That explains why Republicans joined the Southern Democrats against Federal aid to help school districts desegregate or against support for the fair employment practice provision of Federal contracts, on the one hand, and it explains why many Southern Democrats voted with the Republicans against the bill to provide Federal funds for chronically distressed areas.

Their votes were not enough to prevent passing the bill, but will be enough, at present outlook, to sustain a Presidential veto.

House Passes Rights Bill by 288-95 Vote

Sends It to Ike After Approving Senate Measure

By VINCENT J. BURKE,
United Press International.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The House gave final and overwhelming Congressional approval today to a civil rights bill containing new Negro voting guarantees.

The roll call vote was 288 to 95.

The measure—second major civil rights bill produced by Congress since the Reconstruction Era following the Civil War—now goes to President Eisenhower, who is expected to sign it into law.

The House action ended a struggle that has dominated Congress since its opening day, Jan. 6.

Amendments OK'd.

The House completed Congressional action by accepting without change 16 amendments which the Senate wrote into the original House bill.

The final House vote—never in doubt—was an anticlimax to the heated civil rights debate in both Houses earlier this year. At one stage the dispute kept the Senate in a record-breaking round-the-clock session for 125 hours.

The legislation was called up in the House with debate limited to one hour. A few minutes after the House convened at noon, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D. Tex.) brushed aside other business, announcing, "We're going to adopt this first thing."

Leading off debate, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee etrmed the legislation a "challenge to the Attorney General to proceed forcefully in guaranteeing voting rights in any election." Mr. Celler said that "if for any reason" the new law fails to achieve its objective, he would lead another Congressional fight for "strong and effective legislation."

'Memorable Day.'

House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind. hailed final passage as a "memorable day in the Congress of the United States."

He conceded the bill would not "satisfy everyone." But he said it represented "a decisive step towards protecting and furthering the civil rights of all our citizens" and "basically represents the wishes of the American people in this year 1960."

But Rep. William M. Colmer (D., Miss.) a leader of the Southern bloc, said the measure would result in more discord and be a setback to better relations between the races.

"You will rue the day that you played any part in this infamous thing," he told the House.

The new bill bolsters the 1957 civil rights law by providing for court-appointed federal referees to help Negoes in the South vote.

Main Provisions.

Its main provisions:

- Any attempt to obstruct any federal court orders, including school desegregation rulings, would be punishable by fines of up to $1000 and one year in jail.
- Persons crossing state lines to avoid prosecution for bombings, arson, etc., or possession of explosives for use in such violence would be subject to heavy federal penalties; false threats regarding such incidents and helping transport explosives across state lines for violence also would be subject to federal penalties.
- Voting records in all federal elections must be preserved for 22 months.
- Members of the Civil Rights Commission would be given power to hold hearings individually.
- The federal government would have authority to arrange for education of servicemen's children in areas where public schools have been closed in desegregation disputes (However, the bill does not contain authority to take over local schools built with the help of federal funds.)
- A system of voting referees to insure Negro suffrage. Federal courts could appoint referees to serve for one-year periods in areas where a "pattern of discrimination" is found to exist by the Attorney General. Referees could register Negro voters who met state voting requirements after hearings, terms of which would be set by the courts.

Demos Kill GOP Bid For Rights Program

'Politics' Cry Raised On Measure

WASHINGTON (AP) — Northern and Southern Democratic senators closed ranks and smothered a Republican move to force action Tuesday on a two-point civil rights bill urged by President Eisenhower.

Amid a shower of political sparks, the Senate voted 54-28 to table and thus kill the controversial measure offered by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader.

Related Story On Page 6D

For all practical purposes this appeared to put an end to any prospect for civil rights action at this post-convention session of Congress.

POINTING UP SPLIT

Democrats saw in Dirksen's move an attempt to embarrass them by pointing up their split over civil rights and to throw a monkey wrench into the passage of minimum wage, medical care for the aged, and other legislation.

But Dirksen denied any such intent. He said he was not trying to embarrass anybody but simply seeking to carry out the legislative recommendations of the President.

He said he could assure the Senate that his move was "entirely free from political or partisan considerations."

One part of his bill would have given the backing of law to a commission, now set up by presidential order and headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, to prevent racial discrimination in hiring by government contractors.

The other would have authorized federal financial and technical aid to help schools voluntarily complying with the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.

KO'D EARLIER

Both of these proposals were knocked out of a civil rights bill passed earlier this year after a Senate battle that stretched over eight weeks.

In a special message to Congress Monday Eisenhower called these major deletions and urged that both of them be restored.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga), leader of the Southern foes of civil rights measures, was the first to assail Dirksen's attempt to force swift action on Eisenhower's civil rights proposals.

But it was Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa), an ardent advocate of federal civil rights legislation, who offered the motion to table Dirksen's bill before it even had a chance to be placed on the Senate calendar.

On the roll call vote, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential candidate, and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, his running mate, supported Clark's motion.

They carried with them all but four Democrats. The four who voted against the tabling motion were the two Michigan senators, Pat McNamara and Philip A. Hart, and Sens. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois and Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Only two Republican senators—John J. Williams of Delaware and Milton R. Young of North Dakota—voted for the tabling motion on the roll call that closely followed party lines.

Clark, in offering his tabling motion, denounced Dirksen's move as political. He said there was too little time in the current congressional session to pass a civil rights bill without jeopardizing the passage of other legislation.

He mentioned such other measures as the Antarctic treaty, the raising of the minimum wage, and medical care for the aged.

"Let's get down to the business we were brought back here to do," Clark said.

Senate Doubt Stalls Antarctic Ratification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Increased opposition raised some doubt as to ratification of the 12-nation Antarctic Treaty as the Senate Tuesday night put off a vote until Wednesday.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, obtained unanimous consent to limit debate to four hours.

The first vote was expected to be on a motion by Sen. Clair Engle (D-Calif) to defer any action on the treaty—with Russia and 10 other nations — until Jan. 25, to give the next administration a chance to look it over and make recommendations.

Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, chairman of the Senate foreign relations Committee urged support of President Eisenhower's plea for ratification and told the Senate "it would be a great tragedy if it were permitted to fail. It would be an act of gross irresponsibility."

Basically, the treaty provides for a demilitarized and non-nationalized Antarctica.

Hate Move Doomed To Fail

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-17-60
P. 4

Some acts of evil defy all description!

The horror recently perpetrated by the Louisiana State Legislature falls into this category.

In its recent session, the Louisiana Legislature enacted 19 anti-civil rights bills.

One of these laws resulted in state welfare funds being cut off from 23,000 dependent children.

WITHOUT SUCH assistance, these youngsters (approximately 1,150 of whom are white) face the stark reality of going hungry in a land which boasts of being the richest in the world.

Not only do these children face the spectre of hunger, but hundreds are without shelter. Without funds, their families have been evicted because they cannot pay rent.

With schools opening and fall and winter approaching, these children are without adequate clothing.

Persons unfamiliar with what one Dixie historian once described as "The southern mind" (or "states" right mentality) will want to know: "Why such cruelty must be heaped upon children already so unfortunate as to be objects of public charity?"

The answer to this question shows the motive to be even more horrifying than the deed itself.

These children are the deliberate victims of politically applied economic pressure.

* * *

THE PURPOSE is to force the adults into abandoning their efforts to desegregate public schools and to register and vote.

Political economic pressure is worse than that applied by private organizations such as the White Citizens Councils.

This is because the evil is perpetrated by public officials whose duty it is to represent fairly and justly all elements of the population.

This is why the defenseless action of the Louisiana Legislature will be condemned by all people everywhere who believe in decency, justice and fair play.

* * *

THIS ALSO EXPLAINS why the Louisiana lawmakers will fail in what they are trying to do.

Already the National Urban League in New York City and its branch in New Orleans have launched "Operation Feed the Baby."

These 23,000 children will be fed, clothed and given shelter.

People everywhere will see to this. "Operation Feed the Baby," 2108 Jackson Ave., New Orleans, La., soon will know humanity's answer to legislated bigotry.

Democrats Kill Civil Rights Bill

News + Courier, Charleston, S.C., P.1

Wed. 8/10/60

By ROULHAC HAMILTON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Senate's Democratic majority Tuesday overwhelmingly crushed President Eisenhower's bid for new civil rights legislation. The speedy action apparently eliminated the prospect of a bitter political fight over the rights issue in the post-convention congressional session.

Mr. Eisenhower Monday asked Congress to pass two new civil rights proposals, making permanent the equivalent of a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) and providing federal aid to facilitate racial integration of schools. Tuesday, Republican Floor Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill) introduced in the Senate a bill embodying the two proposals.

That set the stage for the action which appeared, to all intents and purposes, to have killed the rights issue for the session.

Dirksen wanted his bill placed on the calendar, without reference to the Judiciary Committee, where it could be bottled up for weeks by hostile Chairman James O. Eastland (D—Miss). He tangled on the issue with Sen. Richard Russell (D—Ga). leader of Southern opposition to rights legislation.

In the midst of the squabble, a leading member of the pro-rights bloc of liberal Northern Democrats provided the weapon with which the bill was killed. Sen. Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (D—Pa) moved to table the bill. The Senate approved the motion, 54-28, with 4 Democrats opposing it and 2 Republicans supporting it.

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, and Democratic floor leader Lyndon B. Johnson, the vice presidential nominee, voted to kill the Dirksen Bill. After the vote, it was Johnson who made the successful motion to table a motion for reconsideration) which applied the legislative clincher to the first action.

While the Clark motion applied, in strict interpretation, only to the Dirksen Bill and therefore would not block further efforts to get another rights bill before the Sen. later. Decisiveness of the vote indicated strongly that such a bill would have no chance.

Similarly, the Senate verdict was so strongly supported as to suggest that there would be no determined effort by pro-rights advocates in the House to drive a bill through that body in an effort to open the door to new Senate action.

South Carolina's Sen. Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond were, of course, among the majority which defeated the Eisenhower-Dirksen bid for civil rights legislation to expand the bill already passed in this session of Congress. So, naturally, were all the other Southern Senators.

But that was to have been expected. The significant factors in the vote were that all civil rights advocates among the non-Southern Democrats (except Paul Douglas of Illinois, Philip Hart and Pat McNamara of Michigan and Wayne Morse of Oregon) favored killing the rights issue for this session, and all rights-legislation opponents among the Republicans (except John Marshall Butler of Maryland and Milton Young of North Dakota) favored keeping the issue alive for this session.

This was generally interpreted as indicating strong political implications in the situation, with the Democrats planning to stand pat on legislation already passed, and the Republicans attempting to show that the GOP would like to go in imposing rights mandates, but is frustrated by the Democrats.

Rights Bill Is Tabled By Senate

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed. 8/10/60 P.1

Top Democrats Hint Session Will Work Fast

By ROBERT L. RIGGS
The Courier-Journal Bureau

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Senate's Democratic leaders demonstrated Tuesday that they will not hesitate to use the bluntest parliamentary weapon on the most delicate issues to prevent the Eisenhower Administration from overloading the three-week session.

That weapon is the "sudden-death" motion to table a measure. On the second day of this August session, the Democrats used that device to sweep aside two civil-rights proposals made by President Eisenhower.

In order to lessen the propaganda benefits the Republicans might hope to get from this summary treatment of one of the favorite issues of liberal Democrats, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson turned over to Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania the assignment to make the motion to table.

'Stop Playing Politics'

Clark, one of the most dedicated supporters of civil rights in the chamber, called on senators to "stop playing politics around here and get to the important business we came back to complete."

Congress should stay in session until the middle of October if necessary to take care of unfinished business, David Lawrence says on Page 9.

A motion to table is not subject to debate; hence, within a brief time, the chamber had voted, 54 to 28, to disregard Eisenhower's request.

This action means that the motion to table will be used again and again by Johnson and his followers to keep the legislative track cleared. It will be used on the score of amendments designed to add groups to or exempt groups from the proposed increase in minimum wages.

Goldwater To Face Weapon

It will be used against a score of amendments Senator Barry Goldwater and others intend to offer to the controversial and complicated proposal to legalize some secondary-boycott picketing "on situs" in construction jobs.

While its use will prevent the President's lieutenants from blocking legislative traffic, it also will provide the Republicans with opportunities to charge that the Democrats resorted to gag rule, that they wouldn't even consider civil-rights legislation despite the broad plank in their Los Angeles platform.

Frequent Use Predicted

Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen told reporters the Republicans intend to force Johnson to use the tabling device frequently. Dirksen said:

"When I use the tabling device, it's a good one. When someone else uses it, I examine it on its merits. I think you will see a great deal of it this session."

Dirksen freely conceded that when the same two civil-righs issues were before the chamber this spring, he supported a motion to table them. He explained that he voted that way then as part of an arrangement to keep the civil-rights bill cleared of issues which might prevent its enactment.

But he offered the two items to the Senate Tuesday after a breakfast meeting at the White House. One would have created a commission to see that Negroes have equal job opportunities under Government contracts. The other would have provided federal financial assistance to states and school districts that have school-integration problems.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, voted for the motion to table. Later he issued a statement calling the Republican rights effort "11th-hour politics." He said he strongly supported civil rights, but the use of the civil-rights issue at this time to defeat other "essential" bills "would have meant that the session would have ended in complete failure."

4 Liberals Balk

Only four Democratic liberals refused to go along with Pennsylvania's Clark on the motion to table the Dirksen proposal. They were the two Michigan senators, McNamara and Hart, Douglas of Illinois, and Morse of Oregon.

Fifty-two Democrats who voted to table were joined by two Republicans, Williams of Delaware and Young of North Dakota.

The 24 Republicans who voted to keep the two civil-rights issues alive included Kentucky's John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton.

G.O.P. To Offer 2 Bills

The Republicans hope to have at least two other opportunities to force the Democrats to impose a gag on civil rights. One is a bill by Senator Keating, New York, to enact into law the sweeping civil-rights program adopted at Los Angeles. Another is a bill by the other New York Republican, Senator Javits, to enact the slightly less sweeping plank adopted at Chicago. Both measures now are interred in the Senate Judiciary Committee, whose chairman is James Eastland of Mississippi.

The Democratic leadership clearly is hoping to end this session before the Labor Day weekend, which starts Saturday, September 3. On that date both Kennedy and Johnson hope to fly to Hawaii for the opening of their political campaign and be back in Detroit together for the traditional appearance of Democratic candidates in Cadilac Square on Labor Day.

GOP Civil-Rights Bill Smashed

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Date 8/9/60

By the Associated Press

Washington

Senate Democrats Aug. 9 slapped down a Republican move to pass a civil-rights bill at the present bobtail session of Congress. They accused the Republicans of playing politics and of trying to scuttle other legislation.

The battle came to a smashing climax shortly after it had been opened by Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois with the introduction of a two-point civil-rights bill urged by President Eisenhower.

Senator Joseph S. Clark (D) of Pennsylvania, a leading advocate of civil rights, moved to table and thus kill Senator Dirksen's bill before it even had a chance to be placed on the Senate calendar.

The senate approved the motion.

The roll-call vote was 54-28.

All the Democrats voted to table except Senators Paul H, Douglas (Illinois), Philip A. Hart (Michigan), Pat McNamara (Michigan), and Wayne Morse (Orgeon).

Only two Republicans, Senator John J. Williams (Delaware) and Milton R. Young (North Dakota), voted with the Democrats to table.

Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential candidate, and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, his vice-presidential running mate, voted for Senator Clark's tabling motion.

So did Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

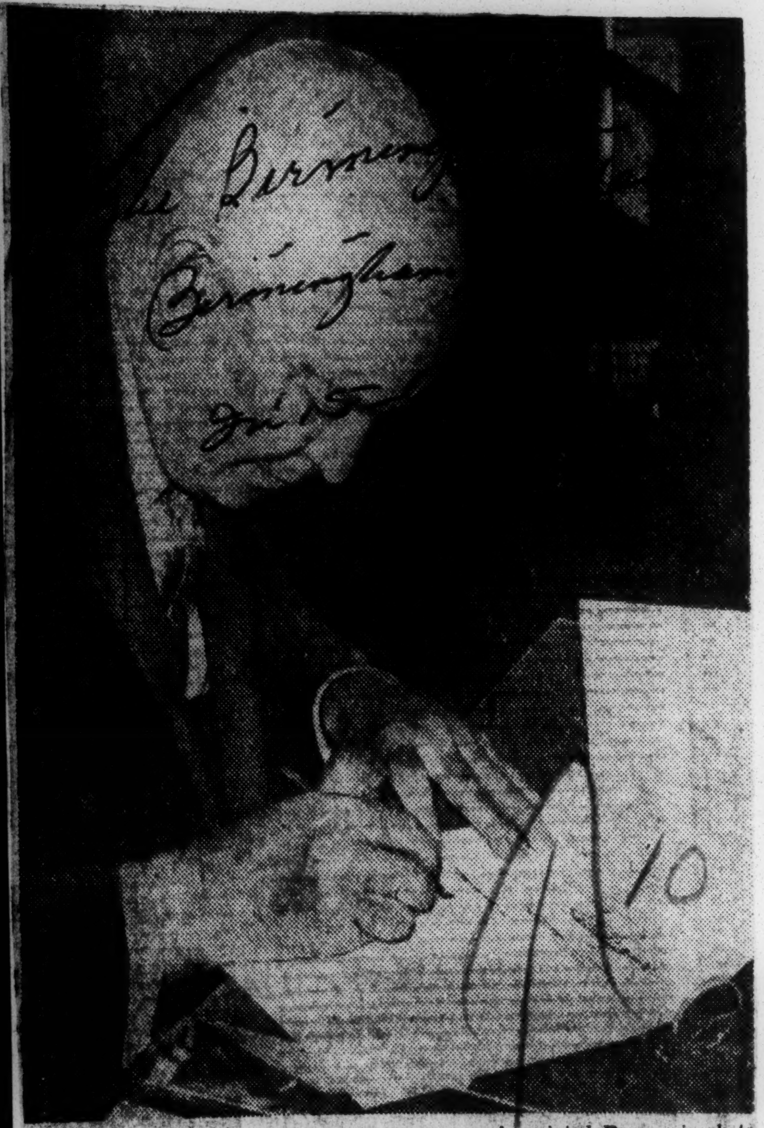
Senator Clark said there were few more ardent civil-rights advocates than he but that there was insufficient time at the post-convention session of Congress to enact such legislation without jeopardizing the passage of other measures.

Senator Dirksen said that in offering the bill he was not trying to embarrass anybody but rather was seeking to carry out President Eisenhower's legislative program.

He told the Senate that his move was "entirely free from political or partisan considerations."

But Democrats saw it differently. They called it political and insisted it was designed to embarrass them.

1960 CIVIL RIGHTS BILL
BECAME LAW FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1960



Associated Press wirephoto

PRESIDENT SIGNS CIVIL RIGHTS BILL
. . . Calls measure a step forward

Calls it step forward—
Ike signs, praises civil rights bill

The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 6 — (AP) — President Eisenhower signed today the 1960 civil rights bill keyed to new protection for the voting rights of Negroes.

Fri. 5-6-60

In a statement, Eisenhower called the act "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights" although Congress failed to include some of his recommendations.

"With continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," Eisenhower said.

The signing was without ceremony.

ATTY. GEN. WILLIAM P. ROGERS and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence Walsh came to the White House for it, but there were no other prominent persons invited.

Eisenhower used two pens in signing the bill, giving one to Rogers and the other to Walsh.

The president's statement noted that this is only the second civil rights measure passed by Congress in 85 years. He said it, like the 1957 law, was built on recommendations of the administration.

Congress passed the legislation April 21 after months of struggle, marked by one week of around-the-clock sessions.

SOUTHERNERS battled the bill by every possible means. While they were unable to defeat the legislation, they squeezed out of it a number of features sought by the Eisenhower administration or by Northern Democrats—notably broad authority for the attorney general to seek injunctions in civil rights cases and a permanent commission to fight race discrimination in employment on federal contracts.

Although primarily a voting rights measure, the new law also strengthens federal authority to deal with bombings and persons who organize violent demonstrations against court orders such as those desegregating public schools.

The heart of the measure is a new procedure to help Negroes, or other minorities, fight discrimination against them at the ballot box. Teamed in this effort will be the U. S. Department of Justice, federal courts and officers of the courts called referees.

THE BILL PROVIDES for the attorney general to file suit, asking courts to find there is a pattern of discrimination against the exercise of voting rights.

After such a finding court-appointed referees could hear complaints from persons discriminated against. If the referee found such persons qualified under state law, he could order that they be permitted to register and vote.

The new voting procedure may be tested in this Fall's elections, although the law is expected to be challenged in court, delaying a showdown.

ATTY. GEN. ROGERS said he hopes responsible state officials will voluntarily act to eliminate discrimination, but that if not, the Justice Department "will promptly investigate all complaints and . . . proceed vigorously."

Election records must be preserved for 22 months and shown to Justice Department representatives on demand.

OTHER SECTIONS of the law provide:

—Obstruction of U. S. court orders "by threats or force" is a federal crime, punishable by up to $1000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

—Flight to avoid prosecution for bombing a religious or educational structure, home or other building, or the interstate transportation of explosives for such a purpose are federal crimes. Penalties range up to death if the explosion causes loss of life; otherwise up to 10 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

—The U. S. commissioner of education is authorized to set up school facilities for children of servicemen, if the public schools in their areas are closed to avoid desegregation orders.

Eisenhower commented in his statement on expected results from these various provisions.

HE SAID THE ONE making it a crime to obstruct federal court orders "will be an important deterrent to . . . obstruction which interferes with . . . orders . . . involving school desegregation."

"Provision is also made to assure free public education to all children of armed forces personnel in the United States where local public school facilities are unavailable.

IKE HAILS MEASURE

The Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.

Civil Rights Bill Signed into Law

Sat. 5-7-60

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI)—President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill into law today and said it holds "great promise" of guaranteeing the constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

Hailing the law as "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights," the chief executive also appealed to "all responsible persons" to help assure equality of the law to Negroes and whites alike.

The measure, enacted after a long, sometimes bitter congressional battle marked by Southern-forced delays, contained most of Eisenhower's original civil rights recommendations although in somewhat weaker form.

It provides new federal help to Negroes denied the right to vote, cracks down on "hate bombings" of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

The new six-part statute is only the second major civil rights law enacted since the reconstruction days following the Civil War. The first also was passed during Eisenhower's term in office.

The President signed it at a simple White House ceremony attended only by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh, a member of the presidential commission charged with ending discrimination among workers on government contracts.

The President expressed regret that Congress eliminated two of his original recommendations. They would have provided aid to schools in the process of integrating and set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities among government contract workers.

Rights Bill Signed —Lauded By 'Ike'

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

President Hails Measure As 'Historic Step'

Sat. 5-7-60

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It provides new Federal help to Negroes denied the right to vote, cracks down on "hate bombings" of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a Federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

Civil-Rights Bill Signed Into Law

Washington, May 6 (AP)—The new 1960 civil-rights bill with provisions to protect the voting rights of Negroes and other minorities became law Friday without fanfare.

Congress struggled over the measure for months, and it tied up the Senate for a week of round-the-clock sessions before it went to the White House over two weeks ago.

Signing it Friday, President Eisenhower called the new act "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights."

"With continuing help from all persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans," the President said.

Sets Up New Procedure

Attorney General Rogers said he hoped responsible State officials would act voluntarily to eliminate discrimination at the polls, but if they don't, he said, the Justice Department would investigate complaints promptly and "proceed vigorously."

The new law contains provisions against bombings, against interference with federal-court orders, and for federally authorized school facilities for children of servicemen if the public schools in their areas are closed to avoid desegregation orders.

Its heart, however, is aimed at helping Negroes and other minorities overcome discrimination against them at the ballot box.

It sets up a new procedure under which the attorney general could file suit asking courts to find there is a pattern of discrimination against the exercise of voting rights.

If such a finding is made, court-appointed referees could hear complaints from those discriminated against. If the referee found such persons qualified under State law, he could order that they be permitted to register and vote.

"HISTORIC STEP FORWARD," IKE SAYS OF BILL

"All Responsible Persons" Urged To Help Assure Equality of the Laws

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Eisenhower signed the 1960 civil rights bill into law Friday and said it holds "great promise" of guaranteeing the constitutional voting rights of all Americans regardless of race.

Hailing the law as "an historic step forward in the field of civil rights," the Chief Executive also appealed to "all responsible persons" to help assure equality of the law to Negroes and whites alike.

The measure, enacted after a long and sometimes bitter congressional battle marked by Southern-forced delays, contained most of Eisenhower's original civil rights recommendations although in some what weaker form.

It provides new federal help to Negroes denied the right to vote, cracks down on "hate bombings" of schools, churches or any other building, and makes it a federal crime to interfere with court-ordered school integration.

The new six-part statute is only the second major civil rights law enacted since the Reconstruction days following the Civil War. The first was also passed during Eisenhower's term in office.

SIMPLE SIGNING CEREMONY

The President signed it at a simple White House ceremony attended only by Atty. General William P. Rogers and Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh, a member of the presidential commission charged with ending discrimination among workers on government contracts.

The President expressed regret that Congress eliminated two of his original recommendations. They would have provided aid to schools in the process of integration and set up a permanent commission to assure equal job opportunities among government contract workers.

But Eisenhower said in a statement that "with continuing help from all responsible persons, the new law will play an important role in the days ahead in attaining our goal of equality under law in all areas of our country for all Americans."

HEART OF MEASURE

The President singled out the heart of the measure as being especially meaningful.

It authorizes federal judges to appoint referees to determine the voting qualifications of Negroes whom local officials refuse to register. This would be done after the Justice Department won a court test in behalf of one or more Negroes denied the right to register.

If the judge eventually decided that a pattern of discrimination existed in an area, he could name referees to handle voting applications from other Negroes. Any official refusing to let court-certified Negroes vote would be guilty of contempt of court.

The President said this section held "great promise of making the 15th Amendment to the Constitution meaningful."

ASSURES VOTING RIGHTS

The amendment assures all citizens the right to vote regardless of race or color:

The law also:

—Requires local election officials must keep all voting records for 22 months after any primary, special or general election involving candidates for federal office. They must make the records available to the Justice Department. Violators are subject to a maximum penalty of a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

—Makes it a federal crime to obstruct or interfere with any federal court order, including school integration orders — and anti - strike injunctions — by threats or force. The provision carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

MAY ADMINISTER OATHS

—Makes it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution, or testimony about, the bombing or burning of any vehicle or building. Violators would face a penalty of five years in prison and a $5,000 fine. A second part of this section makes it illegal to transport explosive for such bombing. This carries a maximum penalty of 10 years and a $10,000 fine if personal injury results. Threats or false warnings of bombings are punishable up to a year in prison and a $1,000 fine.

—The U. S. commissioner to arrange for the schooling of servicemen's children when local schools are closed in integration disputes.

—Each member of the Civil Rights Commission is authorized to administer oaths to witnesses. This is aimed at clearing up some doubt about their powers to do so.

Ike Signs Rights Law; South Has Opportunity

President Eisenhower has signed the Civil Rights Bill passed recently by Congress. It now is law.

We repeat again that here is an opportunity for the South to make a great leap forward. All Southern leaders in Congress hailed the bill as a victory for the South and as a moderate act applicable largely to voting.

It is a moderate act. If Southern leadership calls it a victory and so believes it to be, the greater victory would be now to apply the law and not defy it. It calls for factual protection and registration of those qualified persons denied the right to register and vote.

Can the South afford to defy a bill which permits qualified citizens to register and vote without fear or intimidation? Is there any thoughtful Southerner who will argue against this right?

Let the South, which certainly believes in the right of the ballot, win a great victory for itself, our nation and for the democratic processes everywhere by honestly putting this law to work.

Can those who love the South betray her in anger and folly?

Can we expect of our senators, representatives and governors—all of whom called the bill a victory—that they give us leadership at this time? Can they do less?

Louisiana Files Appeal Petition

Gremillion Says Election System Faces Ruin

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—(AP)—State Attorney General Jack Gremillion said Friday Louisiana's election machinery faces a complete collapse if the 1960 civil rights act is not stricken from Federal law.

Gremillion filed a supplemental petition in the fifth circuit court of appeals contending that demands made of voter registrars in Louisiana cannot be met without denying voter rights.

The attorney general said in his petition that the Civil Rights Act, if upheld, makes it impossible to conduct the state's future elections.

Gremillion earlier began his fight to the court to delay indefinitely the Federal Government's proposed investigation of East Feliciana Parish (County) voter registration.

"The provision that threatens to leave Louisiana without an election contest," he said, "imposes upon a registrar the holding of records for a period of 22 months following any election at which a Federal official is elected."

He said the last such election was held in November, 1958, a general election open to all parties.

"Thus, the act, on its face," he said, "makes it a crime for a registrar of voters to have failed to retain such records, and causes a penalty for an innocent action."

The court battle started some weeks ago when the United States attorney general decided to investigate voter registration in East Feliciana Parish, an area recording heavy Negro population. The Government contends that Negro voters are discriminated against in the registrar's office.

FOR U.S. REGISTRARS

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Ala.

Javits Asks Nixon's Help On Rights Bill

Jan 1-12-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) has urged vice President Richard M. Nixon to try to line up the administration behind a civil rights proposal for federal voting registrars.

Asked if Nixon agreed to do this, Javits replied his guess was the vice president will talk with Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers about it.

The New York senator said Monday he thinks Nixon agrees with him that the "Republican party has a major opportunity of service to the country" in pushing civil rights legislation.

The federal registrar proposal was advanced by the Civil Rights Commission in its report last year but sources within the administration said last week it probably would not be pushed.

Under this plan, the federal government would register voters where it found that state or local officers were preventing Negroes, or other minority group members, from qualifying to vote.

Javits told the Senate that the need to protect voting rights from failure by local officials to act had been demonstrated lately in Alabama and Texas. He said Alabama registrars have been authorized to spend more time on duties other than registering voters, and that the Harris County, Tex., tax assessor is raising obstructive questions for poll tax payers.

Rogers Urges Supreme Court To Uphold '57 Civil Rights Act

The New York Times
New York

Is the First Attorney General to Plead for U. S. Before High Bench Since 1947

Wed. 1-13-60

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Attorney General William P. Rogers urged the Supreme Court today to overturn a lower court decision holding the Civil Rights Act of 1957 unconstitutional.

Federal District Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Georgia made the ruling last April. He said the act was beyond the power of Congress because in some cases—though not in the one before him—it might be used against private individuals rather than state officials.

Mr. Rogers said Judge Davis's decision was so plainly wrong that it presented "no substantial legal question." But he said the case was important because it had "delayed and hampered enforcement" of the first civil rights act passed by Congress in eighty-seven years.

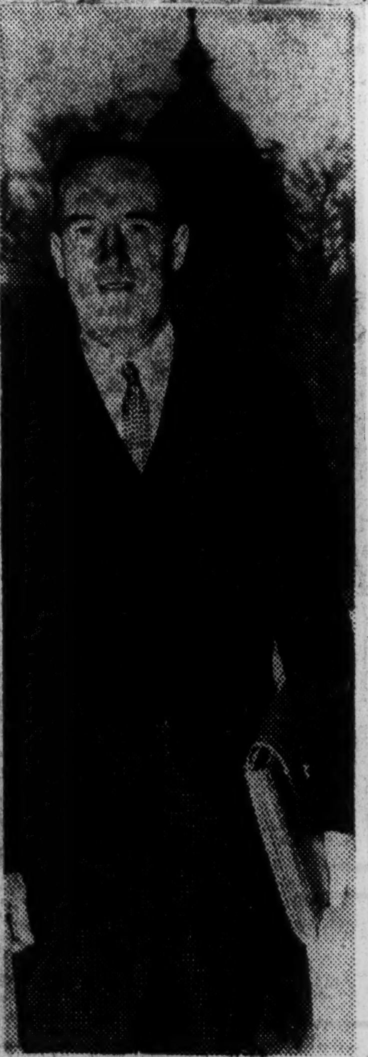
This was the first Supreme Court argument by an Attorney General in almost thirteen years. The last was made by Tom C. Clark, now a member of the high court, on March 13, 1947, in the original tidelands case.

Government arguments in the high court are usually handled by the Solicitor General, members of his staff or other Government lawyers.

The suit, the first brought under the 1957 act, charged that registrars in Terrell County had refused to register Negroes who met every qualification. Some were college graduates and taught in local Negro schools.

"The state of Georgia," Mr. Rogers said, "refused to register Negroes who were teachers in her own public schools, who were graduates of her colleges—on the ground that they were illiterate."

Charles J. Bloch of Macon, counsel for the registrars, argued that any discrimination that existed could be charged only to the registrars as individuals, not to the state. In fact,



Associated Press Wirephoto

Attorney General William P. Rogers arriving yesterday at the Supreme Court.

he said, such discrimination would violate state law.

"The laws of the state of Georgia provide an ample judicial remedy," Mr. Bloch said.

He argued that the statute was broad enough to reach purely individual discrimination. The Fifteenth Amendment prohibits only discrimination by state officials in state elections.

Mr. Rogers disagreed on the legislative history. He said Congress meant to reach individual discrimination in elections for Federal office but only official discrimination as to state elections.

Federal Registrar Is Provided In Newest Voter-Rights Bill

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill introduced in the House Thursday would provide for a federal official to register voters if as many as nine applicants in any district were denied registration by state officials because of race, religion, color or national origin.

The legislation was introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and author of a pending civil rights bill.

Celler cited a passage in President Eisenhower's State of the Union message urging that his Civil Rights Commission's "constructive recommendations ... be among the matters to be seriously considered in the current session."

Celler said his bill "incorporates the substance of the recommendation for federal registrars which was made in the report of the Civil Rights Commission."

While Cellar took Eisenhower's civil rights references to mean support for the federal registrar idea, word came from administration sources Wednesday that it does not intend to support this part of the commission's recommendations.

The bill provides that the President shall appoint a federal registrar in any district where discrimination is practiced against as many as nine persons. Criminal penalties would be provided against state officials who subsequently prevented voting by persons registered by the federal officials.

Southerners call the federal registrar plan unconstitutional; they say the Constitution gave the states sole power to determine their voter qualificatins.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo), an advocate of new federal laws on civil rights said the Senate Rules Committee will hold hearings on the registrar proposal within a month. He heads the committee.

Rights Push Reportedly Easing Off

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Ike, Aides Shun Plans To Set Up Registrar 'Police'

Jan 1-7-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration was reported Wednesday as looking with disfavor on a proposal to use federal voting registrars as a means of overcoming discrimination against Negroes.

Sources within the executive department said key administration officials had decided against backing this highly controversial recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission.

In line with this report, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) told newsmen at the start of the congressional session he does not think President Eisenhower will submit any additional civil rights measures.

SOUTHERN FOES

Dirksen, the Senate's Republican leader, compared the plan for federal voting registrars to waving a red flag in the face of Southern foes who have denounced it as an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights.

There were advance rumblings of a battle over civil rights legislation even before the legislators had settled into their seats.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) told a news conference a bill can be passed by the House within two weeks if enough members want it.

A measure embodying most but not all of Eisenhower's civil rights proposals last year is bottled up in the House Rules Committee, dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

SHAKE BILL

Rayburn said the easy way to shake this bill loose and get it to the floor would be for a majority of the 437 House members to sign a petition to take it away from the Rules Committee.

Such a discharge petition is before the House but lacks the required 219 signatures.

Rayburn said he was not advocating this course and had never signed a discharge petition himself. He said he was just pointing out how a bill could be brought up if enough members want it.

He predicted that the House will pass a civil rights bill of some kind if the issue reaches the floor.

Across the Capitol, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson D-Tex) told newsmen, "I think it is obvious that Congress will consider and act on a civil rights bill at this session."

G.O.P. CHALLENGES DEMOCRATS TO AID CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

The New York Times
New York
Wed. 1-13-60

Congress Leaders Also Hint Spending Curbs Are Part of Election-Year Goal

P. 1

By FELIX BELAIR JR.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—Republican leaders emerged from a White House conference today with a challenge to the Democratic Congressional majorities to pass meaningful civil rights legislation and hold down Federal spending.

Their emphasis on President Eisenhower's insistence on both points suggested that it would be Republican political strategy to make them major issues in the new Congressional session and the national election campaign in the fall.

Spokesmen for the group said that the Democrats in Congress would be responsible if living costs "go up like a skyrocket" because of a failure to hold spending within budget estimates.

As the group left the President's office, reporters were given further details on the conference by Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the Republican leaders in the respective houses. The reporters were told that the group had reported to the President:

¶That returning Republican Senators and Representatives were "optimistic and even enthusiastic" about their party's chances of winning the Presidential election in November and of gaining seats in the Senate and House. They agreed, however, that there was little hope of winning control of either house.

¶That therre was no reason why the current session of Congress could not adjourn by June 30.

¶That "a majority of Republican members and some Democrats are determined to stand with the President to hold down the cost of Government and help him balance the Federal budget."

Calls Charles 'Baloney'

There was no mistaking the partisan context in which the civil rights issue was raised by Mr. Halleck in talking with newsmen. He labeld as "a lot of political baloney" earlier assertions by two Democrats in the House that he had been helping to keep the 1959 bill bottled up in the House Rules Committee.

Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn and James Roosevelt of California had accused Mr. Halleck of conspiring to prevent the bill from reaching the House floor. They also alleged that he was directing a political pay-off to Southern Democrats, who had gone along with the Eisenhower legislative program.

Mr. Halleck also commented on another Democratic charge that he was urgfing Republican members not to sign a petition to force the civil-rights bill out of the Rules Committee. On this, he said:

"The Democrats have an 8-to-4 majority on the Rules Committee; so what's the pitch. With the big majority they have on the committee and in the House, can't they run the Congress?

"I have told Republican members of the Rules Committee that I favor the bill's coming to the floor. I cannot say how the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee would vote but I am the Republican leader in the House and I personally want to see the bill brought to the floor as reported from the Judiciary Committee."

With Senator Dirksen nodding assent, Mr. Halleck went on to say that "it is fair to assume that the president is in favor of the committee bill."

Aware of Realities

Mr. Dirksen interjected that he thought he could "break" any attempt to filibuster the civil rights bill in the Senate, but added that "I am fully aware of what the realities are."

In further rebutting charges that he was dissuading Republican Representatives from signing the discharge petition for the civil rights bill, Mr. Halleck said:

"I have always been against discharge petitions as a matter of policy. But I have neither dissuaded any Republican members from signing it nor urged them to do so."

As House leader of his party, Mr. Halleck was on traditionally solid ground in opposing discharge petitions. This tradition is that the leader on either side of the aisle supports the position of his party in committee.

Theoretically, to do otherwise would be to risk the loss of the support of his own partisans on the House floor and to jeopardize his leadership position. In the present instance, however, some House observers are asking just how genuinely has Mr. Halleck appealed for action to Republican members of the Rules Committee.

He mentioned today that the discharge petition was not the only method of bringing legislation before the House over the head of the Rules Committee. He said that "there is such a thing as suspension of the rules by which we passed the anti-poll tax legislation in the Eightieth Congress."

He did not point out that a suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote of members present. This is a more difficult method than the discharge petition, which requires only a House majority of 219 signatures.

Later in the day, sponsors of the move to take the civil rights measure away from the Rules Committee conceded that their efforts appeared lost. After a meeting of the House Republican Conference, it was reported that only four more signatures had been put on the petition during the day. These brought the total to 155.

In his summary of the White House meetnig, Mr. Halleck also challenged Congressional Democrats on a wide range of issues.

"We talked a little about the settlement of the steel strike. And I might say that the way some Democrats are screaming you'd think they are sorry to see labor and management get together to end the strike."

Defends Steel Pact

Denying suggestions that the strike settlement was "inflationary," Mr. Halleck said that "it certainly is cheaper than any previous steel settlement." He conceded that living costs had increased during the Eisenhower Administration, but said that, "compared to increases that occurred before that time, the cost of living has remained relatively stable."

In commenting on budget matters, the two leaders acknowledged that the President's estimate of a budget surplus of $4,200,000,000 in the 1961 fiscal year had presupposed favorable action this year on his request last year for higher postal rates. Latest estimates are that the requested increases would increase the year's postal revenues by $500,000,000.

The President's Budget Message, envisioning the $4,200,000,000 surplus, will go to Congress next Monday. It estimates spending for the next fiscal year at $79,800,000,000.

Mr. Dirksen and Mr. Halleck agreed that the campaign to "hold the line" on the President's budget estimates would provide "a continuing contest" during the current session.

Senator Dirksen suggested to newsmen that the prospect of such a surplus would provide "a constant temptation and a lure" to bigger spending bills during an election year.

Improved Status For Race Asked

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Mon. 1-4-60
P. 17

Mississippian Would Uphold Segregation By Raise In Negro Respect

By United Press International

COLLINS, Miss., Jan. 3.—V. O. Campbell, who refused to accept an appointment to a Federal Civil Rights Commission advisory board, has asked the board to strive to preserve segregation while improving the status of the Negro.

"I firmly believe if we help the Negroes improve their own educational, economic and moral standards, they will develop a new pride in their own race and will prefer to preserve segregation," said Mr. Campbell, a farmer and former head of the state Rural Carriers Association.

Mr. Campbell and five other persons were appointed to the board. The others accepted but Mr. Campbell has declined to join the group, which has been vigorously attacked by the White Citizens' Councils.

Names Six Points

Mr. Campbell said he would ask the advisory committee to adopt a six-point program. Under the program the committee would:

1. "Do everything in its power to maintain segregation and inform the rest of the nation how segregation is working in Mississippi for the benefit of both races.

2. "Encourage the construction of Negro schools, recreation facilities, etc., to help Negroes raise their own economic and social levels to become better citizens.

3. "Encourage Negroes to maintain their own racial identity, organize their own civic clubs, compete among themselves in athletic events and improve their own dwellings in segregated areas instead of trying to move into white neighborhoods.

Encourage Respect

4. "Encourage a greater respect from the white race for the Negro as a human being, without in any way relaxing the status of segregation.

5. "Encourage Negroes to develop, as much as possible, their own professions and job opportunities, and raise their own moral standards.

6. "Call on all Mississippians to aid in this program, assuring Negroes they will have the co-operation of white citizens so long as church, school and social segregation is maintained."

JAVITS 'UNDISMAYED'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Broad Rights Bill Goes To Senate Graveyard

Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 8-20-60
P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—A broad civil rights bill to carry out the Republicans' platform pledges Friday went to the Senate Judiciary Committee, a long-time graveyard for such measures.

But Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) its principal sponsor, professed to be undismayed.

Before the present short session of Congress ends, Javits said, another attempt will be made to force a showdown on the issue in one way or another.

BIDE HIS TIME

The Judiciary Committee is presided over by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), one of the Senate's most adamant foes of civil rights legislation.

Javits said he intends to bide his time until the Senate disposes of legislation to provide medical care for the aged, the foreign and appropriations bill, and other measures carrying urgent labels.

Typical of the manner in which the Judiciary Committee handles civil rights bills: one to provide federal aid to desegregated school districts has been in its hands since April 10, 1959. This bill carries the recommendation of President Eisenhower.

MEASURE KILLED

One course open to Javits would be to file a petition to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the school aid bill. This takes a majority vote of the Senate. Should this maneuver be tried and succeed, other civil rights proposals could be tacked on to it.

Last week Republican Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois tried to get a two-point civil rights bill backed by Eisenhower placed on the Senate calendar.

On the ground that there is not enough time at this session to get meaningful civil rights legislation through the Senate, Northern Democrats joined Southern Democrats to defeat the move, 5-28. This killed Dirksen's bill.

32 House Southerners Threaten To Quit Democrats in Rights Feud

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-18-60

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Spokesman for a group of House Southerners brought into the open Thursday a threat of secession from the Democratic Party. This could give Republicans control of the next Congress without winning the election.

The outward reaction of some Democratic leaders was one of amusement rather than concern about the threat voiced by Rep. Whitten (D-Miss).

"I thought he was kidding," said House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts. Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex) declined comment.

Whitten tossed out the ultimatum during debate on a civil rights bill. He did so after accusing the present Democratic and Republican leadership of running roughshod over the South for political purposes.

The Mississippian told the House 26 Southern members are pledged to take whatever steps they feel necessary "not merely to prevent another Reconstruction era in the South but to save the nation from destruction."

The total pledged climbed to 32 following his speech, Whitten told newsmen, and they plan to hold a strategy meeting here on Nov. 11—three days after the national election. He declined to identify the 32.

Whitten cited the House rules stipulating that a majority of the membership can change speakers anytime it wants.

If the Republican - Democratic division in the next House is as close as expected, he said, a group of Southern Democrats would hold the balance of power in election of officers. The House now is divided 280 Democrats, 152 Republicans and 5 vacancies.

"This group — Southern insurgents—can make its weight felt in committee makeup," Whitten said.

At least 18 Southern senators, Whitten said, are "standing steadfast" and presumably would go along in a revolt against the Senate leadership if they thought it necessary. This Senate has 64 Democrats, 35 Republicans and a vacancy to be filled shortly by a Democrat.

Whitten noted that many Southern Democrats both in the Senate and the House head important committees. But, he asked, "What good are chairmanships if the speaker packs committees against us?"

Southerners have complained that their voice on committees has been muted by committee assignments usually dictated by Speaker Rayburn.

OFF THE BENCH

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala

By Judge Walter B. Jones

Southern Senators At The Pass Of Thermopylae

TWO of the most heroic fights in all recorded history are the Battle at the Pass of Thermopylae and the defense of the Alamo during the War for Texan Independence.

You recall that during one of the wars between the Persians and the Greeks, 480 B.C., the defense of the little pass leading from Northern to Central Greece by King Leonidas and 300 Spartans made history which will never be forgotten. The Spartans opposed the Persian army of about 40,000 soldiers, holding the mountain pass for a whole day after the treacherous Ephialtes showed the Persians an unguarded pass over the mountains so they could attack the Spartans in the rear. When it was suggested to the Spartan leaders that they should retreat because the Persians had so many archers, the flight of their arrows would darken the sky, the Spartan remarked: "So much the better, we shall fight in the shade."

JONES

The 300 Spartans stood their ground, Leonidas was killed and not a Spartan was left alive. Years after a monument was erected at Thermopylae to the gallant Spartans. This was the epitaph:

Go tell the Spartans, thou that passeth by,
That here, obedient to their laws, we lie.

Then history tells how Travis, Bowie and Crockett and 180 Americans defended the Alamo in 1936. They were besieged by 7,000 Mexicans under Santa Anna for two weeks. The Americans were all killed and massacred, but around them lay dead 1,500 Mexican soldiers. "Remember the Alamo" became the war cry of the Texans.

And so today there stands in the United States Senate at Washington a group of 18 Southern senators battling with Spartan-like courage for constitutional government, waging heroic struggle against an overwhelming majority from the rest of the country.

WHO are these 18 Southern senators? What states made them senators of the United States?

Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman represent Alabama; John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas; Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers, Florida; Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long, Louisiana; James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis, Mississippi; Sam J. Ervin Jr. and B. Everett Jordan, North Carolina; Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond, South Carolina; and Harry F. Byrd and A. Willis Robertson, Virginia.

These senators of the United States from nine Southern states represent the very flower of American statesmanship. Their total length of service in the Senate is 261 years. Russell and Byrd have been in the Senate for 27 years, Lister Hill 22 years, Eastland and McClellan 17 years, Johnston of South Carolina 16 years, Holland, Robertson and Sparkman 14 years, and other Southern senators for many, many years.

Seven of the United States senators have served as governors of their staets: Holland, Russell, Talmadge, Ellender, Johnston, Thurmond and Byrd. Many of them served in the House of Representatives for term after term. Many of them were great trial judges and one of them a member of the Supreme Court of his state.

These Southern senators of the United States hold the chairmanships of nine powerful Senate standing committees: Ellender of Louisiana, agriculture & forestry; Russell of Georgia, armed services; Robertson of Virginia, banking & currency; Byrd of Virginia, finance; Fulbright of Arkansas, foreign relations; McClellan of Arkansas, government operations; Eastland of Mississippi, judiciary; Hill of Alabama, labor & public welfare; Johnston of South Carolina, post office and civil service.

Mon 3-21-60

These great statesmen from nine Southern states, with loftiness of purpose, are standing in the Senate hour after hour, day after day, waging, under the leadership of Senator Russell, a courageous battle against the civil rights bill, a bill which would take away from the states of the Union their time-honored right to determine the qualifications of voters in the state. The bill would place the rights of the states in this respect undr referees appoined by federal judges and would nullify the state constitutions. The bill would enact punitive legislation against the South. its aim is to punish the South because it stands for obedience to the Constitution.

THE states have never delegated to the federal government at Washington the power to control elections in the states. There is not one line in the federal constitution giving either Congress or federal judges the power to control and direct elections and voting in the states. The American Bill of Rights distinctly says that the "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

It is a tragic thing that a partisan majority in Congress, on the grounds of political necessity, are attempting to change our form of government. This majority seeks to take away from the states power that has always belonged to them, and give to federal courts and judges a power the federal Constitution denies to them. The letter of the Constitution has not changed in all the years since its adoption. It speaks today as it did when it came from the hands of its framers, and it speaks plainly against the civil rights measures now before the Senate.

Northern papers and magazines, *The New York Times, The Herald-Tribune, Life, Time, Look*, and other publications, denounce the 18 statesmen from the South, when they ought to be praising them for their courage and determination in battling for the preservation of the Constitution. These senators are pictured as standing in the way of the right to vote, and this they are not doing. They are standing for the Constitution. They are battling for the preservation of states' rights, for local self-government, and they stand in the Senate unafraid and undaunted.

As I think of these 18 American statesmen, representing nine Southern states in the Senate of the United States, and recall their courageous stand—call it "filibuster" if you want to, and probably Leonidas at Thermopylae and Crockett and Bowie at the Alamo "filibustered," too—I recall William Wetmore Story's stirring words:

Speak, History! Who are Life's victors? Unroll thy long annals and say,
Are they whom the world called the victors—who won the success of a day?
The martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans, who fell at Thermopylae's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His judges, or Socrates? Pilate, or Christ?

Civil Rights Committee Asks Probe In Dorchester

By NORMAN E. SPELL JR.
News and Courier Staff Writer

A recommendation for Federal investigation of alleged police brutality against a Negro family in Dorchester County and another seeking improved Negro nurse training facilities in South Carolina were adopted by the S. C. Advisory Committee of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission meeting in Charleston yesterday.

E. R. McIver, a white Conway businessman, is chairman of the committee. Three of the seven members are Negroes.

Courtney P. Siceloff, director of Penn Community Services at Frogmore in Beaufort County, is secretary of the group.

The advisory committee — one of 50 such Federal groups in the country — is only a fact-finding body. It was appointed to investigate and report to the Civil Rights Commission any alleged abuses of civil rights occurring in South Carolina. Any action based on their recommendations must come from the Federal government.

First, the committee recommended to the parent body that "definite abuses of the civil rights of John Bryant of Dorchester County be made." Their file of testimony in the case — taken at a hearing two months ago in Columbia — was forwarded to Washington with the recommendation.

The Negro farmer and his family alleged that Dorchester County officers beat them during an attempted arrest growing out of litigation between Bryant and a white nieghbor over a piece of land.

The second recommendation grew out of testimony from several Negro nurses — also appearing at the Columbia hearing — that the Columbia Veteran's Administration hospital declined their aplications for staff nursing positions on the basis of race.

Dr. Thomas C. McFall, Charleston Negro physician and member of the group, said he felt that the real problem was lack of adequate training to bring Negro nurse applicants fully up to VA standards.

The committee agreed and recommended to the commission that it urge South Carolina hospitals and the state's medical organizations to provide better training facilities for Negro nurses.

Mr. McIver told the committee that he did not feel that enough Negro nurses were being trained in South Carolina hospitals to fully staff even the racially separate Negro hospital facilities.

Only one complaint of alleged civil rights violations was registered. Dr. D. M. Duckett, a Negro physician from Greenville and also a member of the committee, filed a report made to him in a letter from the father of a 19-year-old Negro arrested by Greenville police for grand larceny Aug. 26 and allegedly beaten.

Reports were received and discussed on the status of segregation protest "sit-in" demonstrations, bi-racial committees formed in several Southern cities to cope with race problems and a survey of library facilities in the state available to Negroes.

Mr. Siceloff commented during a report on voting during the recent general elections that "it is worthy of note that . . . we found no discrepancies."

Dr. McFall reviewed the desegregation of Southern schools since the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling, noting that not even token integration had been attained in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Dr. McFall also commented on efforts by several parents to place Negro students in Mitchell Elementary, Rivers and Charleston high schools in the city recently, part of a protest of alleged overcrowding in Negro city schools.

The committee met in executive session before adjourning to consider reports on employment and migratory worker situations.

Civil Rights Group To Hold Hearing

WASHINGTON, (Nov. 2)—

The U. S. Commission on Civil Rights will hold a hearing in Detroit on December 14 and 15 on Government-related employment housing, the administration of justice, and public education, Gordon M. Tiffany, Commission Staff Director, announced today.

The purpose of the hearing, Mr. Tiffany said, is: (1) to establish facts of discrimination, if they exist in Detroit; and (2) to study and appraise the measures applied by the Federal, State and local governments in the area of civil rights as they pertain to Detroit.

Dr. John A. Hannah, Chairman of the six-man bipartisan Commission and president of Michigan State University will preside at the hearing.

Mr. Tiffany emphasized that "the Commission is not going to Detroit because the city presents any great problem in civil rights. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that public opinion in Detroit favors fair treatment of minority groups."

He added that "the people of Detroit and their public officials are aware of the problems that do exist; we only wish to see how the city has handled these problems which exist in all fast-growing metropolises."

The Detroit hearing will be the eleventh time the Commission has met for hearings or conferences on civil rights problems. Five of these hearings have been held in the South. The Detroit hearing will be the Commission's first in a large Midwestern industrial center.

Besides Dr. Hannah, other members of the Commission are: Vice Chairman Robert G. Storey, former dean of the Law School of Southern Methodist University; Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida; the Rev. Theodore Hesburyh, president of Notre Dame University; George M. Johnson former dean of Howard University Law School; and Robert S. Rankin, chairman of the Department of Political Science Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Rights Commission Sets Hearing On Discrimination

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Federal Civil Rights Commission announced Wednesday it will hold a hearing in Detroit on Dec. 14 and 15 on discrimination matters.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said the hearing will cover government - related employment, housing, administration of justice and public education.

He said its purpose was to establish facts of discrimination, if it exists in Detroit; and to study and appraise the measures taken by the federal state and local governments in the civil rights area.

Tiffany emphasized in a statement that "the commission is not going to Detroit because the city presents any great problem in civil rights. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that public opinion in Detroit favors fair treatment of minority groups."

It will be the first time the commission has held a hearing in a large midwestern industrial center.

Southern Drive Is Cut Off

The News and Courier
Charleston S.C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration's civil rights program ...thered storms in both ... Senate and House Friday.

Sat. 3-19-60

The House, by a teller vote of 137-134, rejected a Southern-backed drive to exempt state and local elections from the proposal for court-appointed voting referees. Members are not recorded by name on a teller vote.

P. 1

In the Senate, a move to substitute presidentially appointed registrars for the referee plan was turned back on a 53-24 roll-call vote.

The Senate move was sparked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), who contended the plan for court referees to insure the right of Negroes to register and vote without discrimination would prove "almost completely ineffective."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), quarterbacking the administration program, torpedoed the Douglas amendment with a successful motion to table and thus kill it.

Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, said he was willing to give the president great powers but ... that there has "got to be ... review of his authority."

He said the Douglas proposal would displace state machinery on a "bare finding by the president" and would provide no opportunity for a state official to seek a court review.

ADMINISTRATION PLAN

Under the administration plan which Dirksen sponsored, voting referees could be appointed only after a U.S. district court judge found that a pattern or practice of discrimination prevailed in the area.

Douglas' amendment was based on a recommendation by the Civil Rights Commission of last September calling for appointment by the president of federal registrars. However, where the commission plan would have applied only to federal elections, Douglas broadened the proposal to include state and local elections as well.

Debate Highlights
. . . See Page 7-A.

The House, after refusing to limit its referee plan to federal elections, recessed until Monday when a vote on the referee proposal itself may be reached.

The proposal to restrict the voting referees' jurisdiction to federal elections was denounced as sheer sanctimony by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho), who sponsored the amendment with Southern support, argued vainly that the Constitution never intended the federal government to police all elections, "even those as to whether dogs should be kept on leash."

THE VOTING

In the voting, Republicans joined with Northern and Western Democrats to defeat the Budge amendment.

South Drives Wedge Into CR Coalition

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

Voting Referee Proposal In Doubt As GOP Wobbles

Thurs. 3-17-60

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A plan carefully worked out by House leaders to push the administration's voting referee proposal through Congress showed some signs today of falling apart.

P. 1

The plan was agreed to last weekend by Democratic and Republican leaders with some concessions being made to Southerners in an effort to head off delaying tactics.

But Southern Democrats are making a stronger bid than expected to water down the proposal which would authorize federal courts to appoint referees to gaurantee Negro voting rights.

POSSIBLE GOP SUPPORT

There were indications that the Southerners would pick up some GOP support for a proposed amendment to limit the plan to elections for federal officials. It now would apply also to state and municipal elections.

The Southerners had a series of other amendments in reserve.

There were grumblings in the GOP camp about floor maneuvers that resulted in putting a Democratic, instead of a Republican, name on the pending administration proposal.

The squabble over the referee amendment washed out chances that the House could pass the civil rights bill today and send it to the Senate. Leaders hoped for a final House vote Friday.

ADOPTION IRKS SOUTERNERS

Southern Democrats were obviously irked by adoption Wednesday of an amendment, worked out by civil rights backers in both parties, to stiffen the referee plan.

The amendment, approved by a vote of 188-120, reinstates some authority that was stricken from the proposal as a concession to the Southerners.

The amendment would require referees to act promptly on Negro applications for voting rights.

Southerners fight voting referees plan

Birmingham News
Birmingham

WASHINGTON, March 17—(AP)—Southerners campaigned in the House today to try to confine the powers of voting referees to elections of federal officers.

Thurs. 3-17-60

The provision now in the pending civil rights bill provides for a federal court and referee enforcement system for Negro and other minority voting in all kinds of elections—from president to minor local offices.

P. 1

Backers of the provision won two major test votes yesterday over the hard-fighting Southern House members.

PRIVATELY, some Southern leaders conceded they are probably outgunned in the House and must pin their remaining hopes on their Senate colleagues. The Senate meantime was marking time while the House battle went forward.

On the other side of the controversy, members of the bipartisan civil rights group were taking for granted approval of the referee plan and talking of writing in a ban on poll taxes.

The House yesterday adopted, 188-120, provisions to avoid legal delays that might be used to keep Negroes away from the polls even after they took their cases to federal referees. The bill as amended now provides for provisional voting in unsettled cases, with the ballots to be kept separate until final determination.

This provision helped solidify the support of some Northern Democrats who objected to the administration-inspired bill as too weak.

THE NEXT KEY vote beat down, 149-121, a move by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) to require stricter proof by applicants that they were refused voting rights solely because of race or color. Civil rights supporters said it would defeat the bill by making possible endless lawsuits.

WILLIS SAID House actions were shaping the bill in such a way that "if it should pass" it will be "so objectionable to the Southern senators they will filibuster, if necessary."

If the Senate changes the bill, or adopts its own different one, Southerners in the House would have new opportunities for harassment and delay.

Willis said the proposal to limit the referee plan to election of federal officers—such as members of Congress—is only one of six or more amendments the Southerners will press before the showdown vote on the plan.

Meanwhile, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) said he will introduce later a section to ban the poll tax in federal elections.

Such a move certainly would bring an attempt by Southerners to have the amendment declared out of order. Apparently they had a good chance of sustaining an objection that poll taxes are too remote a subject to be included with the main purposes of the bill.

Civil Rights Vote Probe 'Bars Down'

The Houston Post
Houston, Tex.
Tues. 6-21-60

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Supreme Court Monday blasted aside roadblocks which have stymied the Civil Rights Commission in its investigation of complaints of voting discrimination against Negroes in the South.

P. 3

The court's 7-2 ruling put the commission in a position to resume hearings on such complaints, whether against voting registrars or private citizens.

Overturned were two injunctions issued in federal district court for Western Louisiana.

THESE HAD FORCED the commission to call off hearings in Shreveport and to mark time with other investigations.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court specifically upheld commission rules which provide the identity of persons making complaints may not be disclosed, and that those summoned to testify, including persons against whom complaints had been made could not cross-examine the complainants.

Both the lower court rulings involved, held, in essence, that the commission could not deny voting registrars or private citizens involved in complaints the right to confront their accusers and cross examine them without specific congressional authorization.

One of the decisions was given last July by Chief Judge Ben C. Dawkins of the western district of Louisiana in a suit brought by private citizens to halt the Shreveport hearings. Last October, a three-judge district court, of which he was a member, made a similar ruling in a case involving 17 voter registrars in several Louisiana parishes.

IN DISAGREEING WITH the lower court, Warren said Congress authorized the commission to adopt the procedure in question.

He said "due process" is an illusive concept, its exact boundaries undefinable, and its content varying according to specific contexts.

Judge William O. Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Hugo L. Black concurred.

DOUGLAS TOOK the view that "important as these civil rights are, it will not do to sacrifice other civil rights in order to protect them.

In another major case, the Supreme Court ruled in effect that old age pensions under the Social Security system are not an inalienable property right. It upheld 5-4 a 1954 amendment to the Social Security Act under which the government cut off benefits of an alien who was deported because of Communist party membership.

AMONG OTHER ACTIONS Monday, the high tribunal:

Called for reargument next term on the question whether it is constitutional to require a worker to join a union if his dues money is to be used for political objectives he opposes.

Granted two Arkansas teachers a hearing in their fight against a state law requiring all in their profession to submit affidavits listing organizations to which they belonged or contributed.

Ruled the courts have no business assuming an arbitrator's function when management and a labor union have contracted to sbumit grievances to arbitration.

In three separate cases, the high court overturned lower court decisions in which it said the courts had looked into the merits of grievances or reviewed an arbitrator's findings.

The rulings represented a sweeping victory for the United Steelworkers who had taken the cases to the high tribunal.

In general impact, their effect is greatly to strengthen the arbitration system as it has developed in labor-management relations.

Supreme Court Voids Ruling Blocking Civil Rights Probes

The Philadelphia Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa.

Tues. 6-21-60 p. 3

Way Clear For Dixie Vote Cases

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, June 20. — The Supreme Court knocked a major roadblock out of the path of the Federal Civil Rights Commission Monday. It voided, by a vote of 7-2, injunctions which had halted commission hearings in the South on Negro voting rights.

A special three-judge Federal court in Shreveport, La., had enjoined the commission last October, ruling that 17 voting registrars in Louisiana need not appear at a commission hearing on complaints that Negroes had been denied voting rights.

RULE CALLED VALID

The special court held that the commission had set up unauthorized rules which do not give accused persons the opportunity to know in advance what the complaint is and to cross-examine witnesses.

But in an opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court specifically upheld commission rules which provide the identity of persons making complaints may not be disclosed, and that those summoned to testify, including persons against whom complaints had been made, could not cross-examine the complainants.

Justice William O. Douglas, in a dissenting opinion, argued that the procedures are unconstitutional. When the guns of the Federal Government "are leveled at a citizen on charges that he committed a Federal crime," Douglas said, the citizen has a right to cross-examine his accusers.

FOURTH SUCH CASE

It was the fourth civil rights case to be decided by the high court this term. On Feb. 29 the court reversed a lower court ruling that the civil rights act is unconstitutional and thus cleared the way for more lawsuits by the justice department on behalf of voteless negroes.

In the second opinion the same day, the court ordered 1377 Negroes restored to the voting rolls of Louisiana.

The third case—from Alabama—posed the question of whether the department may sue a State as an entity instead of State officials. This issue petered out because the new civil rights law passed earlier this year authorizes such suits.

The Shreveport ruling was a highlight of a busy court session in which the justices sought to clean up their docket before adjourning for the summer. Next Monday was regarded as the probable adjournment day.

In another major case, the Supreme Court ruled in effect that old age pensions under the Social Security system are not an inalienable property right. It upheld 5-4 a 1954 amendment to the Social Security Act under which the Government cut off benefits of an alien who was deported because of Communist Party membership.

The ruling applied to Ephram Nestor, who had worked in jobs covered by Social Security and had been awarded a $55.60 monthly pension prior to his deportation in 1956.

OTHER COURT ACTIONS

Among other actions today, the high tribunal.

Called for reargument next term on the question whether it is constitutional to require a worker to join a union if his dues money is to be used for political objectives he opposes.

Sent back to the Alaska Supreme Court a dispute over the use of salmon traps by three Indian villages. The issue is whether Alaska can ban salmon traps entirely.

Declined to upset a lower court order under which Pacific Far East Lines, Inc., had won a round in its fight to get into the Hawaii-Pacific coast trade.

Granted two Arkansas teachers a hearing in their fight against a State law requiring all in their profession to submit affidavits listing organizations to which they belonged or contributed.

Ruled lower Federal courts may not examine the merits of a union grievance if the issue involved is arbitrable. It also ruled lower Federal tribunals may not review a question which union and employer have entrusted to an arbitrator and which he has decided.

Duke Prof Takes Oath On Civil Rights Body

WASHINGTON — Dr. Robert S. Rankin, Duke University political science professor and a Durham city councilman, was sworn in a member of the Civil Rights Commission in a White House ceremony Thursday.

Dr. Rankin said he accepted the post as a "Southerner and a Democrat" who believes "some of us in the South must help for South with these problems."

The North Carolinian went immediately to work at an afternoon meeting of the Commission, which was making plans for new hearings on the so-called "purge" of Negro voters in Louisiana. The Commission will hold hearings there Sept. 27-28 and Dr. Rankin said he will attend.

The hearings will be the first scheduled in the South since the Supreme Court cleared legal obstacle last June. The commission attempted to investigate alleged voting discrimination in Shreveport a year ago, but was blocked by a Federal Court decision because the Commission made no provision to allow registrars to cross-examine Negroes who might make charges against them. The Supreme Court ruled that the Commission did not need to follow strict courtroom procedure.

Dr. Rankin replaces former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, who offered his resignation last year.

The professor said he still is not sure whether he will have to resign his post as Durham city councilman to accept his new post. He stated that if he is advised the North Carolina Constitution forbids him to fill both the local and federal posts, he will resign as councilman.

The oath of office was administered to Dr. Rankin by Judge Homer Ferguson of the Court of Military Appeals and former Senator from Michigan.

The ceremony was attended by Mrs. Rankin; a cousin, Sam H. Coil of Washington; Mrs. Coil; Prof. Hugh Hall of Duke University; and other friends.

The White House staff was represented by Gen. Wilton B. Persons, assistant to the President, David Kendall, special counsel to the President; Gen. A. L. Goodpaster, staff secretary, and Don Paarlberg, special assistant to the President. Mr. Eisenhower was vacationing in Newport, R. I.

JOINS CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION—Dr. Robert S. Rankin of Durham takes the oath Thursday from Judge Homer Ferguson, right, of the Military Court of Appeals, as he becomes a member of the Federal Civil Rights Commission. The ceremony was held at the White House in Washington. Rankin succeeds former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia on the commission.

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
9-5-60

As New Head of Howard University

Nabrit Quits Rights Fight

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8/6/60

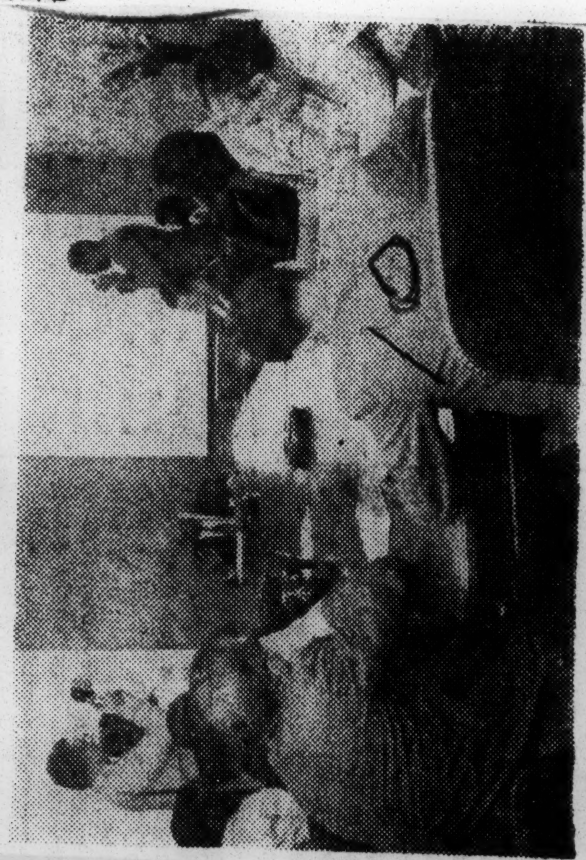
WASHINGTON (ANP)—Upon accepting the duties as president of Howard University, Dr. James M. Nabrit Jr. announced that he was withdrawing from active participation in the civil rights struggle.

At his first press conference after becoming president of the institution, the noted civil rights lawyer said he had no compunctions about his civil rights activities as a teacher at Howard.

But as head of Howard, where he must speak directly for the institution, he felt it "wise" to stay out of court battles. He said he would not act as a consultant either to leaders or participants in the civil rights struggle.

PRESIDENT NABRIT said, however, that he would stress the development of the whole student, "one who can hold his head high, fully aware that as an American citizen he has the same rights, privileges and responsibilities as other citizens."

As former dean of the Howard Law School, Nabrit has served as a NAACP lawyer, arguing a number of civil rights cases before the high court, including the school desegregation case in the District of Columbia which led to the 1953 decision.



NABRIT MEETS PRESS—Dr. James M. Nabrit, former NAACP legal counsel and head of the Howard University Law School, is shown at his first press conference as the new president of Howard University.

Rights Unit to Study 'Dozens' Of Complaints in Louisiana

Washington Post - D.C., Fri 8/5/60, P. A-11

By Roy McGhee
United Press International

The Federal Civil Rights Commission announced yesterday that it will go to Louisiana in September for hearings on "dozens" of complaints by Negroes that their voting rights have been denied or taken away.

The hearings, scheduled last year but blocked by a legal maneuver, will be held under terms of a Supreme Court ruling that the Commission does not have to let local officials cross-examine or confront witnesses.

A commission spokesman said the investigation will be held Sept. 27 and 28 at a site still to be chosen. He said complaints had been received from all over the State, and that 13 or more parishes (counties) would be involved.

The Commission scheduled hearings in July of last year on complaints from hundreds of Negroes in 19 parishes that they had been purged from the voter registration rolls. The State secured a temporary injunction blocking the investigation.

Later, a Federal District Court held that the hearings could not be held unless the Commission allowed witnesses to be cross-examined and confronted by those they accused of taking away their rights.

In June of this year, the Supreme Court upset that decision. The Commission had waited for that ruling, since is felt no real progress could be made in the investigation if cross-examination were allowed.

In another development, the rights group was restored to full strength with the swearing-in of Robert S. Rankin, a political science professor from Durham, N. C., as a member. He replaced former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, who resigned last year.

United Press International

Robert S. Rankin, at left, who was sworn in yesterday as a member of the Civil Rights Commission from the South, chats with his wife and Judge Homer Ferguson of the U. S. Court of Military Appeals after he administered the oath.

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C.

Butler Urges Democrats To Join Him In Opposing Civil Rights Compromise

Thurs, 3-17-60

NEW YORK (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler urged Democrats to join him in making sure the party's national convention meets the issue of civil rights without compromise.

"In my mind," Butler said in a speech Wednesday for a National Democratic Club luncheon, "it is a principle upon which there can be no compromise. If our party should display the moral weakness to compromise upon this principle we would make a hollow mockery of our platform and we would invite the defeat which would inevitably result."

Butler made no mention in his prepared remarks about the latest demand for his resignation for allegedly abandoning neutrality and predicting at a private dinner in Washington Monday night that Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts will probably win the party's presidential nomination on an early ballot.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, a Kennedy rival, said Tuesday night if Butler made such a forecast he has outlived his usefulness as Democratic chairman.

Before his luncheon address, Butler declined comment on the demand to step out, and disclaimed any attempt to influence the nomination.

In his speech, Butler recalled he has notified national committeemen and state chairman of a party "good-faith" rule obligating convention delegates to see to it that voters in their states have a chance to cast ballots for the convention nominees.

He said if the response to this notice indicates there are states which expect to be seated at the Los Angeles convention without complying with the proposed rule, he will name commissions to gather facts needed for consideration before the convention credentials committee.

This rule was followed in the 1956 convention and was adopted by the national committee last September for submission to the 1960 convention.

"I shall also personally fight for adoption of this fair rule and for its application in the certification of convention delegates," Butler said.

"In taking this course of action, I am not making any hostile move against Democrats from any section of the country. All I am doing is standing by principle and doing what I can to see to it that our convention and our party abide by principles," he said.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

DR. CORNELIUS P. COTTER
PALTO ALTO, CALIF.
Appointed Staff Director for
State Advisory Committees of the
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

Cotter on Civil Rights Commission

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sep 24/60

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Cornelius P. Cotter of Palto Alto, Calif., has been appointed assistant staff director for State Advisory Committees of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, it was announced by Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the commission.

R-7

10

...ghts Unit ...robes Here ...n 45 Cases

...nvestigators Fail To See Records ...n Three Counties

...S. Civil Rights Commission ...s have checked on 45 voting ...plaints in Montgomery Coun... ...recent weeks.

...commission spokesman said ...Washington that the investiga... ...began several weeks ago ...have just been completed. ...local or state officials were ...ulted by the federal investiga... ...according to an Advertiser ...

...H. Rosenfeld, head of the ...mission's field division, said ...commission had sought to in... ...voting registration records ...three Alabama counties — ...cox, Lowndes and Dallas — ...recent days, after an oral ...ement with Alabama authori... ...but had failed to gain access ...them.

...DENIAL

...Gov. John Patterson heatedly ...ied being a party to any such ...eement and said if he had ...ed the commission any dif... ...ty, "I am delighted."

...Circuit Solicitor William F. ...etford said Thursday neither ...nor any member of the Mont... ...ery Country Board of Regis... ...s talked with commission in... ...gators.

..."They sneaked in and sneaked ..." Thetford said.

...ty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion ...commission representatives ...ed with him briefly about ...as and Lowndes counties ...registration, but Montgom... ...County was not mentioned. ...son, told that he had been ...by Rosenfield as being ...to the agreement, hotly ...d it.

...d if there was any agree... ...Rosenfield and his so... ...ghters broke it."

GIVEN TIME

While denying any "deal," Patterson said "there was an agreement that the federal investigators could see the records in Macon County and then get out. They were given a certain length of time.

"But what did they do? They went ahead and sued us anyway."

Patterson implied that permission had been given on the basis that the federal government would not sue the state.

This was about the time of the scheduled hearing in federal court last year at which Bullock, Barbour and Macon county registrars were to appear.

Showing his anger, the governor said "if I've caused these so-called civil righters any difficulty, I'm delighted."

Patterson said the federal commission "got beat in court and now they're mad as hell about it," referring to the latest statement.

"The trouble with Rosenfeld," he continued, "is that his word ain't no good. There was no agreement.

"If he made an agreement, it was to not sue the state and he repudiated his own agreement. This commission has used lies, intimidation and harassment against our public officials.

"I don't think we should cooperate in any way with the Civil Rights Commission. It is the most unconstitutional body there is.

"They are trying to destroy our schools and stir up race conflict. If the President wanted to help the country, he would kick that bunch out.

"Let them go to New York City where you can't even walk down the street safely."

Patterson was not mentioned by name by the Civil Rights Commission spokesman.

MET OFFICIALS

The Civil Rights Commission spokesman said the investigators met Wednesday with officials of Dallas and Wilcox counties.

"The representatives were told that the records are still impounded by the grand jury," the spokesman said. "They were told that the grand jury would let them see the records pertaining to any complaining witnesses, if they would divulge the names of the witnesses."

The spokesman said the investigators planned to leave Selma Wednesday after making a telephone report of their progress.

At Selma, Circuit Judge James A. Hare said the agents made inquiries about Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes counties. He said he, Circuit Solicitor Blanchard McLeod and Dallas County Sheriff James G. Clark were questioned by the investigators.

In a brief statement, Hare said:

"They conferred with us about grand jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox counties and the possibility of inspecting board of registrars records now in the hands of those grand juries."

Hare said the investigators did not name any specific complaint.

He said they also asked about the location of grand jury records in Lowndes County.

"I told them Lowndes County is not in my circuit and I don't know what these folks over there do with their records," Hare said.

Dallas and Wilcox counties are in the 4th Judicial Circuit, which Hare represents. Lowndes is in the 2nd Judicial Circuit.

The records were impounded after the Civil Rights Commission sought to subpoena them for a hearing in December 1958.

A survey conducted last year reported these voter registration figures for the three counties:

Wilcox—3,040 registered, no Negroes.

Lowndes—2,306 registered, no Negroes.

Dallas—8,000 registered, including 520 Negroes

Gallion Tags Rogers' Act As 'Political'

By HERSCHEL CRIBB

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion Wednesday accused U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers of "booming himself" for vice president with the civil rights issue.

Gallion said Rogers' appearance before the U.S. Supreme Court Tuesday to personally argue a Georgia case was unprecedented.

"It is the first time that the attorney general has so argued. This chore is usually handled by the solicitor general."

Noting Rogers—who is a close friend of Vice President Richard Nixon—has been mentioned as a vice presidential possibility to give the GOP ticket geographical balance, Gallion said both Rogers' arguments "smell of politics."

THREW OUT COMPLAINT

Rogers was arguing against a ruling by Judge Hoyt Davis of Macon, who held that parts of the 1957 Civil Rights Act were unconstitutional.

Davis threw out a complaint that Terrell County, Ga., registrars discriminated against Negroes.

Gallion said Rogers' argument that the Davis decision had "delayed and hampered the United States in its efforts to make the 15th amendment fully effective for citizens of the Negro race" confirmed the policital angle.

"This suggests," Gallion said, "that civil rights cases should be decided on the expedience of federal forcing of its position instead of true legal issues of merit."

OBSERVE HEARING

Gallion also announced that Asst. Atty. Gen. Nicholas Hare willl go to Washington next Monday to observe the hearing before the Supreme Court of a Louisiana civil rights dispute.

This will be preparatory to a hearing before the same tribunal of the Macon County registrar suit sometime in February. The exact date has not been set, Gallion said.

In the Louisiana case, Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion prevented the Civil Rights commission from meeting in the state by obtaining an injunction.

Gremillion argued that commission was violating the civil rights of public officials in the state by not informing them of accusations made against them and refusing to confront them with their accusers.

Gallion noted once again that Alabama has been cooperating with other Southern states in exchanging briefs and other information on all civil rights suits for many months.

Hare's trip to the Louisiana hearing is part of this coordinating policy, he said.

The Georgia case argued this past Tuesday bears a close relation to Alabama's Macon County suit. And Gallion said Wednesday he had been in communication with Macon Atty. Charles Bloch who argued Georgia's case.

Pair Named Registrars Refuse Job

Two men appointed to serve as voter registrars in counties plagued by racial difficulties notified Gov. John Patterson Wednesday they had decided not to accept the appointments.

Declining to serve were Dr. Hugh W. Underwood, Selma, who had been named to the Dallas County board, and S. S. Still Hardaway, who had been named to the Macon County board of registrars.

Both men had been appointed last November by the State Board of Registrars but had not filed their oaths of office with the probate judge as required by law.

Gov. Patterson wrote them last week—along with Macon's two other appointees and one from Dallas—asking them to let him know whether they planned to serve or not.

Dr. Underwood and Still were the first to reply to Patterson's letter.

He has yet to hear from the other appointees—Wheeler Dyson and Everette Storey of Macon County and Aubrey Allen of Dallas.

It was later learned that Gov. Patterson had written the Dallas County legislative delegation and asked it to recommend some person to serve in Dr. Underwood's place.

Voters Here Can Register Saturdays

In an effort to cooperate with campaigns to register voters, Fulton County's commissioners voted unanimously Wednesday to keep the registrar's office open two nights weekly and all day Saturdays until May 7.

Acting on a motion by Commissioner Aldredge, the commissioners approved keeping the office open at nights on Monday and Friday.

FAVORS COOPERATION

"I feel we ought to cooperate with the drives to register more voters by holding the registrar's office open on Saturdays and at night," Aldredge said.

Aldredge pointed out that many citizens would be downtown on Mondays and Fridays because department stores remain open those nights.

The commissioner emphasized that Fulton, with a population of 700,000, has only 125,000 voters registered.

AIDING WORKERS

"We have many people who work five days a week and do not have a way to register. This would provide the opportunity for them," Aldredge explained.

The commissioner also pointed out that deadline for registering to vote in the county primary is March 15 and that books close May 7 for registering to vote in the general election.

The courthouse normally is closed on Saturday.

STARTING SOON

Aldredge said the night and Saturday operations of the office would start "immediately" after details are worked out.

He provided fellow commissioners Archie Lindsey and Carlyle Fraser with a report which showed there are only 23,180 voters registered in county areas outside Atlanta. Of these, only 905 are Negroes.

Civil Rights Unit Checks 2 Counties

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs., 1-14-60

Two-Day Conference Concerns Records In Dallas, Wilcox

SELMA (AP)—Two Civil Rights Commission employes Wednesday concluded two days of conferences with court officials here, Circuit Judge James A. Hare said.

P. 1

Hare said the two men declined to cite specific complaints concerning the boards of voter registrars in two counties about which they made inquiries.

DALLAS, WILCOX

Hare said inquiries were made about voter registration records in Dallas and Wilcox counties, in the Alabama 4th Circuit which Hare represents.

He said they also asked about the location of grand jury records in Lowndes County in the 2nd Circuit.

"I told them that Loundes County is not my circuit and I don't know what those folks over there do with their records," Hare said. Hayneville is the county seat of Lowndes.

Hare said the two men presented papers Tuesday identifying them as Civil Rights Commission employes. He said he could identify them only as Bounds and Miller.

TWO-DAY CONFERENCE

The Judge said that Circuit Solicitor Blanchard L. McLeod and Dallas Sheriff James G. Clark were included in the two-day conference which ended about 4 p.m. Wednesday.

Hare issued this statement:

"They conferred with us about grand jury meetings in Dallas and Wilcox counties and the possibility of their inspecting board of registrar records now in the hands of those grand juries."

The judge told a reporter that he informed them of the next regular meeting dates of the grand jury. In Dallas County the next grand jury session is scheduled Jan. 24. The Wilcox grand jury meets next month.

Hare said he told the men of the past action of these grand juries concerning Civil Rights Commission requests to inspect voting records in their hands.

The Montgomery Advertiser

The grand juries agreed to permit commission investigators to examine records held by them under certain conditions.

These call for an agreement that the records would be examined only upon the presentation of a specific complaint brought against the board of registrars.

Montgomery, Ala.

JURY COMMITTEE

Thurs. 1-14-60

And any inspection would be made in the presence of a special grand jury committee and the circuit solicitor.

P. 1-A

Hare said the two men told him they were not at liberty to disclose the identity of any complaint by signing a specific charge.

Voter registration records in Dallas and Wilcox counties have been in the hands of grand juries since November 1958. At that time Hare ordered the grand juries to investigate "alleged malpractice of voter registration."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 178

10 1960

1960 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

REQUEST OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
TO CONGRESS FOR ADDITIONAL
$100,0000 TO HANDLE INCREASED
WORKLOAD

More Money For Rights Work Asked

Montgomery Advertiser
P. 8D
6-23-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department Wednesday asked Congress for an additional $100,000 to handle the increased workload it expects to result from the 1960 civil rights act.

Harold R. Tyler Jr., special assistant to the attorney general, told a senate appropriations committee the civil division plans to hire six more lawyers for a total of 35 and three additional stenographers to build up its clerical staff to 37.

Tyler, a New Yorker, was nominated by President Eisenhower last January to head the civil rights division. The Senate has taken no action on his nomination and he is carried on the payroll as a special assistant to Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

The $100,000 he requested would be on top of $550,000 the House already has approved for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Tyler noted that the new civil rights act, providing for the use of court-appointed referees to enforce Negro voting rights, did not become law until after the House had already passed the money bill.

He said the Justice Department already has run into constitutional challenges in beginning to move under the 1960 act.

In six of 12 southern counties where it has demanded that voting records be opened for its inspection, he said, it has encountered litigation to test the validity of the act. In the other six, he said, it has obtained or is in the process of obtaining the records it requested.

The Justice Department on June 7, in Bienville Parish, La., brought its first suit under the new law seeking a court finding of a pattern of racial discrimination by local registrars and the appointment of a referee.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La), a subcommittee member, protested that the suit was based on events that took place "long before the present act became law."

Tyler said the suit alleged that the conduct complained of covered the years from 1956 on. "We contend it has continued right up to the present," he said.

"You eager beavers ought to base your case on facts since the law was passed," Ellender told him. Ellender expressed hope the court would throw out cases based on action that took place prior to the passage of the 1960 act.

[illegible]ke Wants Congress To Pass His Rights Program

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower told [illegible] news conference Wednesday that he does not know whether [illegible] proposal for the appointment of Federal registrars to regis-[illegible] for Federal elections is constitutional.

[illegible] 1-16-60.

[illegible] proposal is one of the prin-[illegible] recommendations made by the [illegible] Rights Commission in its re-[illegible] Sept. 8. Several bills to [illegible] out the recommendation are [illegible] in Congress, and Senator [illegible] C. Hennings of Missouri [illegible] announced that the Senate [illegible] Committee, of which he is [illegible], will hold hearings on it [illegible] month.

[illegible] Eisenhower said he wanted [illegible] to pass the seven-point [illegible] rights program he recom-[illegible] last year and to "study" [illegible] recommendations of the Com-[illegible].

[illegible] recommendations, which [illegible] been watered-down in the [illegible] Judiciary Committee and [illegible] up in the House Rules [illegible] and skeletonized in the [illegible] Judiciary Committee, would:

[illegible] Make it a Federal offense to [illegible] court orders in school de-[illegible].

[illegible] Make it a Federal offense to [illegible] state lines to avoid pro-[illegible] for bombings of schools [illegible] churches.

[illegible] Would require the preserva-[illegible] voting records for inspec-[illegible] by the Attorney General.

[illegible] Create a commission on equal [illegible] opportunities under Federal [illegible].

[illegible] Provide for the education of [illegible] residing on Federal prop-[illegible] in areas where public schools [illegible] closed because of desegrega-[illegible].

[illegible] Aid state and local educational [illegible] to desegregate their public [illegible].

[illegible] of Mr. Eisenhower's recom-[illegible] was enacted at the last [illegible] of Congress. It extended the [illegible] of the Civil Rights Commission [illegible] years.

[illegible]S AND ANSWERS

[illegible] of the questions and [illegible] on civil rights at Mr. Ei-[illegible] news conference fol-[illegible]:

[illegible] Mr. President, you asked the [illegible] to study the recommen-[illegible] of the Civil Rights Com-[illegible] State of the Union message.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you agree with the majority of the Commission that a law is needed to provide Federal registrars where Negroes are denied the right to register or vote?

A. I don't know — as a matter of fact, I don't even know whether it is constitutional.

What I am saying is or what the Commissioner said. This was one plan that they thought might have some measure of validity, and therefore, they wanted to study it.

Now, the way I feel about this civil rights, we have one bill that was put in last year in which extensive hearings have been heard —had, and I should like to see the Congress act decisively on this particular proposal, and such other proposals made as — that now became almost controversial from the moment they are presented—would not enter into the proposal or to the process of examining and passing the bill that was already put before the Congress.

Q. You mean . . .

A. You see, I don't have any — what I am trying to get at is, I have no objection to the study of the others.

As a matter of fact, I want to study them because I would like tto see what everybody thinks about it. My big problem is through. Let's get this bill already proposed on which they have had hearings. Let's get that acted on.

Ike Charged With Failing On Rights Bill

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul A. Butler Thursday accused President Eisenhower of failing to provide vigorous and dynamic leadership in behalf of effective civil rights legislation.

Jan. 1-15-60

Butler said that if Eisenhower backed meaningful civil rights legislation as vigorously as he is asking Congress to raise the interest ceiling on long-term government bonds "I'm sure we'd begin to get some place in a hurry."

Sen. Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP national chairman, pledged his support to get the best possible civil rights bill through this session of Congress.

Both spoke at a luncheon meeting of civil rights advocates.

MIGHT BE HELPFUL

Morton described the civil rights bill now in the House Rules Committee as completely inadequate. But he said it might be helpful if the House passed it, even in its present form, before the Senate takes up civil rights legislation next month.

Morton expressed belief the House would accept any Senate amendments to strengthen the bill.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a long-time leader of Americans for Democratic Action, thanked Morton for his personal pledge of support of legislation in line with that sought by the civil rights leaders. He urged Morton to try to enlist the support of Eisenhower and other Republican leaders.

POLITICAL HAY

Butler, who has drawn sharp criticism from Southerners for his past advocacy of strong civil rights legislation, said Republicans had a chance to make political hay if Eisenhower "would assume positive leadership in the greatest moral problem that has been posed during the seven years he has occupied the White House."

Without mentioning Vice President Richard M. Nixon by name, Butler said great benefits would accrue to the GOP "nominee by default."

Butler said he planned to write a letter to all House Democrats asking them to pry the civil rights bill out of the Rules Committee and send it to the floor. He urged Morton to send a similar letter to House Republicans, but Morton was not persuaded.

'DOUBLE TALK'

Morton said he didn't know whether Butler's letter would be "productive or counterproductive," and said the same thing went for him. But Morton added: "You don't have to sell me [illegible]tionally or other[illegible] for this legislation."

Ike's Rights Plan Weathers Storms In Senate, House

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla. Sat. 3-19-60.

Dixie Loses Maneuver On Referees

Substitute Proposal for Election Registrars Also Defeated

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration's civil rights program weathered storms in both the Senate and House today.

The House, by a teller vote of 137-134, rejected a Southern-backed drive to exempt state and local elections from the proposal for court-appointed voting referees. Members are not recorded by name on a teller vote.

In the Senate, a move to substitute presidentially appointed registrars for the referee plan was turned back on a 53-24 roll call vote.

The Senate move was sparked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), who contended the plan for court referees to insure the right of Negroes to register and vote without discrimination would prove "almost completely ineffective."

Tabled, Killed

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), quarterbacking the administration program, torpedoed the Douglas amendment with a successful motion to table and thus kill it.

Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, said he was willing to give the President great powers but added that there has "got to be some review of his authority."

He said the Douglas proposal would displace state machinery on a "bare finding by the President" and would provide no opportunity for a state official to seek a court review.

Under the administration plan which Dirksen sponsored, voting referees could be appointed only after a federal district court judge found that a pattern or practice of discrimination prevailed in the area.

Broadened Plan

Douglas' amendment was based on a recommendation by the Civil Rights Commission of last September calling for appointment by the President of federal registrars. However, where the commission plan would have applied only to federal elections, Douglas broadened the proposal to include state and local elections as well.

The House, after refusing to limit its referee plan to federal elections, recessed until Monday when a vote on the referee proposal itself may be reached.

The proposal to restrict the voting referees' jurisdiction to federal elections was denounced as sheer sanctimony by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho), who sponsored the amendment with Southern support, argued vainly that the Constitution never intended the federal government to police all elections, "even those as to whether dogs should be kept on leash."

In the voting, Republicans joined with Northern and Western Democrats to defeat the Budge amendment.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

BROWNSVILLE, TENNESSEE (PROBE VOTER REGISTRATION)
AGENT WARD E. BONNEL (SLUGGED BY DEPUTY GEORGE SULLIVAN

Deputy Sheriff Hits Civil Rights Agent

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — A deputy sheriff slugged a Civil Rights Commission agent Tuesday as Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) questioned them on a report the senator was responsible for a probe into voter registration here.

George Sullivan, 43, the stocky deputy, swung a right to the jaw of Ward E. Bonnell, one of two field representatives sent by the commission to observe voter registration in this west Tennessee Haywood County. The blow came after Bonnell denied Sullivan's statement that Bonnell had said Kefauver sent the agents here.

Kefauver, onetime University of Tennessee football player now campaigning for re-election, leaped up from a courthouse bench and stopped the scuffle, restraining Bonnell from striking back.

"He called me a liar!" Sullivan told newsmen who witnessed the incident. "I wouldn't let anybody call me a — —— liar. If it had been President Eisenhower, I'd have done the same thing."

Norman E. Simpson, the other agent, told newsmen he and Bonnell were sent by the commission to investigate a large number of complaints that Negroes were having trouble registering in Haywood County. The county recently began registering Negroes for the first time since Reconstruction Days.

Bonnell, in his 50s, is a slender, bespectacled man, who said he has had two heart attacks and is under a doctor's orders not to get excited. He sat down after being hit and apologized to Kefauver.

Later Bonnell told newsmen he would not file charges against Sullivan but would report the incident to the commission in Washington.

Sullivan told newsmen later he was referring to an investigation the commission made last year and not the current probe.

Negro Student Denies Rights Unit Fired Him

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

United Press International

A 22-year-old Negro college student said yesterday he was fired by the Civil Rights Commission because he planned to marry a white girl but added that he felt he would have been asked to resign if he hadn't quit.

Thurs 3-17-60 P. 25

Fred D. Allen, of Washington, a student at the District of Columbia Teachers College, told United Press International he resigned to enroll at school and knew he would even before he took the clerical job with the Commission last March.

Allen became the center of a controversy Tuesday between Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the Commission, and John T. R. Godlewski, former Commission attorney.

Godlewski, at a press conference, charged Tiffany fired Allen because the youth planned to marry a white girl he met in Germany while stationed there with the Air Force.

Godlewski also said Tiffany and the Commission were guilty of "numerous instances" of discrimination in the hiring of staff personnel.

Allen said Tiffany's version of his departure from the Commission was "absolutely correct." He said he did not know where Godlewski got his ideas.

But Allen said Tiffany told him "that in view of the marriage it was a good thing I was leaving because repercussions would come from this (the marriage)."

"They would have asked for my resignation," Allen said, "And I would have given it anyway because, if some of the Senators would have gotten hold of this (the marriage), it would have been goodbye Commission."

He said Rufus M. Kuykendall, a Negro attorney from Indianapolis who was serving as chief of the section in which both Godlewski and Allen worked, also told him it was a good thing he was leaving.

Allen said he found no discrimination at the Civil Rights Commission.

Agency Insists It's Color Blind

The Commercial Appeal

Civil Rights Group Denies Opposition To Negro, White Mingling

Memphis Tenn

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Federal Civil Rights Commission portrayed itself Tuesday as a "color blind" organization that has no objections to inter-racial marriages and practices integration at both work and play.

Wed. 3-16-60 P. 1

Commission staff director Gordon M. Tiffany explained the commission's liberal views after a former lawyer for the commission, John T. R. Godlewski, 42, called a news conference to air charges of racial discrimination in the commission offices.

Says Negro Fired

Mr. Godlewski complained that one of his aides, a Negro man, was fired because he planned to marry a white girl from Germany.

At a separate news conference Mr. Tiffany denied the whole thing.

"I don't think you'll find any agency in Washington that is more color blind than this one," he said.

David Koonce, the commission's information officer, volunteered that "several" of the commission's employes are married to persons of the opposite race.

Mixed Parties Reported

He said the mixed couples attended the commission's office parties and other social functions and mingle freely with the commission's other Negro and white employes and their spouses.

Mr. Tiffany said several Negroes hold jobs on the commission staff as department heads or cochiefs. And he said the commission has a higher percentage of Negro employes than the ratio of Negroes to whites in the national population.

He said Mr. Godlewski is just a "disgruntled former employe."

Race Bias Firing Is Denied

The Miami Herald
Miami Fla

Negro Quit Job, Rights Boss Claims

Thur 3-17-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The staff director of the federal Civil Rights Commission has denied charges that he fired a Negro for planning to marry a white girl and practiced other racial discriminations.

P. 8-13

The director, Gordon M. Tiffany, labeled the author of the charges, former Commission Attorney John T. R. Godlewski, a "disgruntled federal employe."

Godlewski, who quit his $11,300-a-year job Friday, told a news conference that his Negro secretary was fired after it was learned a white girl was coming here from Germany to marry him.

Tiffany identified the secretary as Fred F. Allen and said the Negro resigned because he wanted to return to school.

Allen, now a student at the District of Columbia Teachers College, could not be reached for comment.

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Rights Bill Gets Antibomb Section

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Senate Votes Its First Provision; House Southerner Sounds Threat

Fri. 3-18-60

By RUSSELL BAKER

© New York Times News Service

Washington, March 17.—Five weeks of Senate debate produced the first section of a new civil-rights bill Thursday.

P. 3

It was abroad but relatively noncontroversial anti-bombing statute tailored to suit Southern obpections. The vote for adoption was 86 to 1.

The only dissenter was Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader. Dirksen said that the clause had little relevance to civil rights and that he voted nay in protest to the way his Administration-backed omnibus bill is being carved in Congress.

Civil-rights action in the House, meanwhile, came to a standstill as Southerners decided to make an extensive record of talking opposition. No one was accusing the Southerners of filibuster, but civil-rights advocates conceded there was no chance of winning House passage this week.

Take Celler's Word

Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat and floor manager of the Democratic civil-rights forces, doubted a bill could be sent to the Senate before the middle of next week.

House action Thursday centered around a Southern amendment that would have gutted the bill's voting-rights provision. The amendment, sponsored by Edwin E. Willis (D., La.), was framed in such abstruse legalistic terms that few of the House's lawyers could resist attempts to analyze it. This resulted in an assortment of conflicting interpretations for the bewildered non-lawyers.

Might Form Bloc

In the end, the majority took Celler's word for it that the amendment would destroy the bill. The vote against it, without roll call, was 192 to 121.

One high light of Thursday's Southern oratory was a threat from Representative Jamie L. Whitten of Mississippi that Southerners would retaliate against civil-rights degislation by forming a separate bloc to bargain with Democrats and Republicans for control Congress after the November election.

The price of such a bolt would probably be the valuable committee chairmanships through which the South exerts proprietary control over many Congressional activities.

The antibombing clause adopted by the Senate was originally drawn to make flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombinb school or church buildings a federal crime.

Plan Was Broadened

Last week this was broadened to include flight in all types of bombings. This was a concession to Southerners and to Republicans who wanted to take the opportunity to apply the law to labor disputes.

Thursday it was further expanded by three more provisions suggested by Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.).

The Keating amendment would make it a federal crime to transport of help transport explosives for the purposes of criminal bombing. The penalty would be a $10,000 fine, 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

It would authorize the death penalty, on jury recommendation, in bombings where someone was killed.

Anti-Bomb Piece Wins In Senate

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Southerners Make Many Threats Of Costly Reprisals

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Thursday — The Senate approved, 86-1, the anti-bombing section of its bill after accepting 87-0 an amendment providing stiff penalties for involvement in "hate bombings." The section would make it a crime to transport or aid in the transportation of explosives for such bombings. A penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine was provided. The death penalty could be imposed if lives were lost. The lone nay was cast by Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen Ill. who said broadening the provision to include labor bombings "lifted it out o fthe context of civil rights."

Fri. 3-18-60

P. 1

Meanwhile, Hardcore Southern Democrats, angered by the civil rights fight, threatened reprisals against the North that could cost the Democratic Party any chance at control of the House next year.

Rep. Jamie L. Whitten D-Miss. raised the threat of political retaliation as the Southerners went down to a second defeat in their efforts to water down the administration's referee plan to guarantee Negro voting rights.

The House rejected 192-121 an amendment by Rep. Edwin E. Willis D-La. that would have permitted local election officials to challenge Negro voting certificates granted by the federal referees. Most Republicans present joined northern Democrats in defeating it.

COULD SWING CONTROL

Shortly before the vote, Whitten announced that a group of Southern Democrats had agred to meet after the November election to map strategy. He said it could include a parliamentary revolt against northern Democrats who favor civil rights legislation.

Whitten said 32 Southerners already were committed to attend the Nov. 11 Dixie caucus. He said House Southerners, with 100 votes, were in a position to swing control away from the Democrats if they capture the House in the November balloting.

The Mississippi congressman said Southern senators might adopt similar strategy in their chamber next year. Republicans concede that the Democrats are almost mathematically certain to win control of the Senate in November. They deem the House a toss-up.

House Group To Free Rights Bill

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The House Rules Committee tentatively agreed Wednesday to free a long-stalled civil rights bill for early House action.

The informal agreement, reached at a closed session, broke a deadlock over the bill which has been held up by the committee since last August.

One member said the committee might give formal clearance to the bill today or next Tuesday.

The bill, a stripped down version of President Eisenhower's 1959 civil rights program, would permit federal inspection of voting records and add federal penalties for forcibly obstructing school desegregation orders and in "hate" bombing cases.

House leaders had hoped the bill could be cleared by the Rules Committee and passed by the House in time to give the Senate a vehicle for the civil rights debate which it started this week. This effort failed.

However, the strategy of Senate leaders still could be simplified by early passage of the House bill. The Senate debate may take quite a while. Arrival of a House-approved civil rights bill midway of the debate could provide a vehicle in time for the vote.

Dixiecrats seek 'soft' rights bill

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

As the Senate faces its fifth day of round-the-clock filibuster by southern opponents of civil rights legislation, northern and western Senators of both parties are being warned against compromise.

Representatives of organizations supporting strong civil rights law are privately urging a number of Senators from such states as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois and California to eliminate possible trend toward compromise.

* * *

THE PLEAS come from such organizations as the NAACP, AFL-CIO and United Auto Workers.

What are believed to be "signs of compromise" are seen in the series of private talks between Republican Senators and anti - civil rights Senators from the South.

Republican Senators met Thursday to determine party sentiment on the question of when to seek to end the filibuster by invoking cloture.

Earlier, Vice President Richard Nixon is understood to have conferred frequently with Republican Senators from New York.

Although there was no information regarding the decision reached, it is understood that Mr. Nixon is exerting influence against possible compromise.

AFTER THE meeting of the Republican Policy Committee Tuesday, Senator Everett M. Dirksen, of Illinois, was unable to say how long the filibuster is going to continue.

"Frankly, I do not know," he said. "I do not know that anybody knows. I think I am satisfied on this point— that the opposition is not going to collapse tomorrow or the next day."

Dirksen said once the Senate took up civil rights, it was faced with three choices:

"THE FIRST is you can throw it overboard, which is obviously unthinkable. It is an Administrative program. A great majority of the Senate is interested, wants a bill and is prepared to make sacrifices to get a bill.

"The second is to go on with these long discussions into the early hours of morning. You go along so that everyone has his day in court and gets a chance to speak his piece.

"The third choice is to invoke cloture, if you can.

"This is an issue that is going to have to be resolved. If you put it aside, you will have to resolve it at some later day. So why go through the agony of putting if off?"

* * *

DIRKSEN NOTED THAT there had been suggestions that the Senate wait until the House passes a civil rights bill. The same problem would be faced when the House bill is sent to the Senate, he said.

"You would have to resolve it anyway," the minority leader said. "This thing (round - the - clock sessions) must go on, unless you go to cloture," he added.

Cloture is the means by which Senators limit debate on pending business. A petition to limit debate must be signed by 16 Senators and is voted upon approximately 48 hours after it is filed.

Dirksen said he is "fully aware of the inherent reluctance" of Senators to vote cloture on the "world's greatest deliberative body."

* * *

THE MINORITY leader also said he did not know when a House bill will reach the Senate to change the legislative situation.

He admitted that there have been "some discussions" to get House consideration of the bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The House Rules Committee granted a rule providing 15 hours of debate but agreed that the bill would not be called up on the House floor until March 10.

Dirksen has offered the seven - point Administration program, including the voting referee plan of Attorney General William P. Rogers, as a substitute for a bill authorizing the leasing of a portion of Fort Crowder, without monetary consideration, to a Missouri school district.

REP. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio Republican, has offered as an amendment to the House bill a measure providing for court-appointed referees to oversee the registration of qualified colored citizens in states where they are refused registration.

In addition to these points, the Dirksen bill also would authorize Federal grants to school districts planning desegregation, create by law a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts, and provide for the appointment of voting referees.

California Officials To Talk At Civil Rights Meetings

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Gov. Edmund Brown has accepted an invitation to appear before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights when it meets for a two-day conference in San Francisco late this month.

Mayor Norris Poulson and State Atty. Gen. Stanley Mosk will testify at a similar conference in Los Angeles which will precede the San Francisco meeting.

The Governor will testify on several aspects of the civil rights situation in California and then answer questions put to him by the Commissioners.

The conferences, scheduled for Jan. 25 and 26 in Los Angeles and Jan. 27 and 28 in Sand Francisco, will emphasize the interrelationships between problems of discrimination in voting, housing, public education — and to the extent they are involved — problems of administration of justice and public employment.

Others who have agreed to appear at the Los Angeles conference include Senator Thomas H. Kuchel and State Assemblyman Augustus F. Hawkins. The Right Rev. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, who will represent Cardinal McIntyre, has tentatively agreed to testify.

The Commission said the "interrelationship" conference would attempt to determine, among other things:

Whether discrimination in housing forces minority groups into racial ghettoes which in turn create segregated schools;

Whether discrimination in education limits job opportunities, thus narrowing the housing market to those so limited;

Whether voter apathy is directly related to discrimination in education, employment and housing.

The Commission said it was anxious to hear the views of spokesmen for business groups, as well as those more immediately concerned with civil rights problems, but that many business organizations and representatives seemed reluctant to appear.

Besides Gov. Brown, others who have agreed to participate in the San Francisco conference include Mayor George Christopher, Chief of Police Thomas J. Cahill, Bishop James A. Pike of the Episcopal Diocese of California, State Assemblyman John A. O'Connell and State Assemblyman Phillip Burton.

Governor Will Testify

Journal and Guide

Civil Rights Commission Meets In San Francisco

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 1-23-60.

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P. 14.

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10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

TO PROBE
NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

Civil Rights Commission to probe Dixie guard units

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — The refusal of Southern States to permit colored persons to serve in National Guard units is currently under investigation by the Civil Rights Commission.

Sat, 5-14-60

The idea for the probe came from a report filed by the North Carolina state advisory committee for the Civil Rights Commission, which disclosed that colored men were prohibited by state law from serving in the state's National Guard.

P. 1

In addition to North Carolina, there are no colored recruits in National Guard units of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Ike Doubts Legality of Registrar Bill

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower not only refused to endorse a federal registrar proposal Wednesday, but cast grave doubt on the constitutionality of such a plan.

This was one of the most controversial recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission in its report last fall to Congress and the President.

It calls for a law authorizing the appointment of federal registrars to register Negroes to vote if nine or more Negroes claim they are being denied that right by state officials.

In his State of the Union message to Congress last week, calling for enactment of additional civil rights legislation, Eisenhower did not specifically ask that a federal registrar bill be passed.

At that time he was a little vague, asking only that Congress consider the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission.

During his news conference Wednesday, the President was asked specifically if he feels there is a need for such a federal registrar bill to protect Negro voting rights.

DOUBTS LEGALITY

Eisenhower replied that he does not know whether such a law would be constitutional, but that he has no objection to it being studied.

Sens. Russell and Talmadge have repeatedly declared that such a law would violate a provision of the Constitution which leaves voter qualification up to the states.

Sen. Javits (R.NY) already has introduced such a bill, and Sen. Keating (R-NY) said on the Senate floor later Wednesday that his studies lead him to believe such a law would be constitutional.

However, the refusal of Eisenhower or his two top legislative lieutenants, Sen. Dirksen (R-Ill) and Rep. Halleck (R-Ind) to endorse the registrar bill may well prevent its passage.

MODERATE TONE

The President again sounded, at his news conference, a moderate tone in calling for some civil rights legislation.

He urged passage of a relatively moderate bill, supported by the administration, which is now bottled up in the House rules committee, headed by Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va).

This encouraged Southern congressmen to believe that if another civil rights bill is passed at this session—as it most probably will be—it will not be extreme legislation.

The bill now before the House Rules Committee is not as strong as the original draft submitted by Eisenhower last year.

It presently contains four main provisions. One would make it a federal crime to obstruct court desegregation orders. Another would make it a federal crime to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing any building or vehicle.

A third provision would require the preservation of voting records for two years, to be available for federal inspection. The fourth would provide for education of the children of armed forces personnel when a school is closed down to avoid integration.

A fifth provision would extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years, but Congress did that last session.

Meanwhile, Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) announced that hearings will begin January 18 before the Senate Rules Committee on bills to provide federal election registrars.

In the House, Northern Democrats continued their drive to get enough signatures on a petition to force the modified civil rights bill from the Southern-dominated rules committee.

But they are not getting much help from the Republicans, and members on both sides of the aisle were pointing fingers at each other in placing the blame for delayed action.

President Urges Civil Rights Law

"Our First Duty" He Tells Congress In Annual Message

By BETTY PRYOR
United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower told Congress Thursday "our first duty" is to enact Civil Rights legislation that would protect the right to vote "against all encroachment."

In his state of the Union message, Mr. Eisenhower again recommended the broad-scale six-point program which failed to win passage last year. In addition, he urged consideration of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission.

CIVIL RIGHTS action by Congress would "signal to the world that our government is striving for equality under law for all our people," the President said.

He did not pin-point any specific commission recommendations. The most controversial would establish federal registrars who could be assigned to protect voting and registration rights where needed.

He hopefully asked the Democratic - controlled Congress to stop "wrangling" with his administration and work together with him to achieve these goals.

HE CHARTED the goals for his last 12 months in office in a State of the Union message to a joint session of the House and Senate. The message was largely a good news report, but laced with caution.

In his 7,200-word message, the President:

—Declared that "1960 promises to be the most prosperous year in our history," with the government winding up this fiscal year next June with a 200 million dollar surplus despite lower revenues because of the steel strike.

—PROMISED A balanced budget for fiscal 1961 but said nothing about lowering taxes.

—Disclosed for the first time that this country's Atlas ballistic missile has been hitting within two miles of target in test after test, over distances of more than 5,000 miles.

—PROPOSED NO new labor legislation, but said he intends as a consequence of the long steel dispute "to encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table" to protect the public interest.

—Said farm law is woefully out-of-date, ineffective, and expensive," and urged Congress to enact legislation that would curb costly surpluses the achieve higher net farm incomes.

—SUMMONED the nation to an all-out battle against inflation. —Called for congressional action on his request for school legislation "designed to stimulate classroom construction, not by substitution of federal dollars for state and local funds, but incentives to extend and encourage state and local efforts."

—Said there is an "immediate need" for all industrial countries of the free world to cooperate in helping to lift "the scourge of poverty from less fortunate nations."

Ike Program For Rights Wins Tests

House Rejects Dixie-Backed Drive To Limit Referees

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration's civil rights program weathered storms in both the Senate and House Friday.

The House, by a teller vote of 137-134, rejected a Southern-backed drive to exempt state and local elections from the proposal for court-appointed voting referees. Members are not recorded by name on a teller vote.

In the Senate, a move to substitute presidentially appointed registrars for the referee plan was turned back on a 53-24 roll-call vote.

MOTION TO TABLE

The Senate move was sparked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill), who contended the plan for court referees to insure the right of Negores to register and vote without discrimination would prove "almost completely ineffective."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill), quarterbacking the administration program, torpedoed the Douglas amendment with a successful motion to table and thus kill it.

Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, said he was willing to give the president great powers but added that there has "got to be some review of his authority."

He said the Douglas proposal would displace state machinery on a "bare finding by the president" and would provide no opportunity for a state official to seek a court review.

Under the administration plan which Dirksen sponsored, voting referees could be appointed only after a U.S. district court judge found that a pattern or practice of discrimination prevailed in the area.

HOUSE RECESSES

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The House, after refusing to limit its referee plan to federal elections, recessed until Monday when a vote on the referee proposal itself may be reached.

The proposal to restrict the voting referees' jurisdiction to federal elections was denounced as sheer sanctimony by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho), who sponsored the amendment with Southern support, argued vainly that the Constitution never intended the federal government to police all elections, "even those as to whether dogs should be kept on leash."

In the voting, Republicans joined with Northern and Western Democrats to defeat the Budge amendment.

Rogers set forth his views in a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), who is acting as floor manager for the administration program in the House.

Budge's amendment would limit to federal elections, including elections for president, the scope of the administration's plan for court-appointed referees to guarantee the voting rights of Negroes. Under the administration program, the referees would be empowered to act in state and local as well as federal elections.

The House began debating Budge's proposal after the Justice Department released Rogers' letter saying the exemption of state elections "would be an open invitation for the establishment of segregated elections for state officials thus denying Negroes their clear constitutional right to vote without discrimination in such elections."

Rogers said the 15th Amendment which guarantees the right to vote without discrimination should be removed from the Constitution if it is not to be enforced

"It would be sheer sanctimony," he said, "to enact legislation which by failing to enforce the right, clearly implied that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections."

HOUSE VOTE

Before taking up the Budge proposal, the House defeated 119-91 another in a series of amendments designed to eliminate procedural shortcuts provided in the administration bill for voting rights cases.

President's Civil-Rights Program Weathers Storms In Both Houses

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Plan Beaten 137-134

Sat. 3-19-60

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WITH RIGHTS BILL:

The Montgomery Advertiser

GOP Leaders Report Eisenhower Satisfied

Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 4-6-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower was described Tuesday as satisfied with the civil rights legislation now on its way through Congress.

The top two Republicans at the Capitol, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, passed the word after a White House conference.

They were asked whether Eisenhower is satisfied with the House bill and also with the Senate measure as it now stands.

"Yes," they chorused.

This stamp of approval made it even more likely that the Senate bill will not be changed much in its last days. It already had become apparent that Dirksen and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, had all the votes they needed to table, and thereby kill, any far - reaching amendment that might be offered.

Johnson said he saw no chance of a vote on passage until later this week, the day not specified. He had earlier hoped to get a vote by last Saturday.

Dirksen and Halleck said they expect that the House will accept changes so far voted by the Senate. This would avoid sending two versions to a joint committee, where Southern opponents might be in a position to hold off action.

The bills, Halleck noted, are much alike.

They both provide for a system of federal agents, called referees, to supervise registration, voting and vote-counting in areas where a federal court may have found a pattern of discrimination against would-be Negro voters.

They both would make it a federal crime to use force or threats to obstruct court orders against school segregation, would require preservation of voting records for federal inspection, would facilitate FBI investigations of bombings, and would provide for schooling of children of servicemen if integration closes schools they normally attend.

Halleck called the House legislation "a good bill, a far-reaching bill, an effective bill, great assurance that the colored people will be able to vote."

Complaints that the bill is not effective, Halleck said, are "just so much hogwash."

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union

Ike Opposes Plan On U.S. Registrars

Thurs, 1-7-60

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Eisenhower Administration was reported today to look with disfavor on a proposal to use federal voting registrars as a means of overcoming discrimination against Negroes.

Sources within the executive department said key administration officials had decided against backing this highly controversal recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission.

In line with this report, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) told newsmen at the start of today's congressional session he does not think President Eisenhower will submit any additional civil rights measures.

Dirksen, the Senate's Republican leader, compared the plan for federal voting registrars to waving "a red flag" in the face of Southern foes who have denounced it as an unconstitutional invasion of state's rights.

Advance Rumblings

There were advance rumblings of a battle over civil rights legislation even before the legislators had settled into their seats.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) told a news conference a bill can be passed by the House within two weeks if enough members want it.

A bill embodying most but not all of Eisenhower's civil rights proposals last year is now bottled up in the House Rules Committee, dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Rayburn said the easy way to shake this bill loose and get it to the floor would be for a majority of the 437 House members to sign a petition to take it away from the Rules Committee.

Such a discharge petition is before the House but lacks the required 219 signatures.

Rayburn said he was not advocating this course and had never signed a discharge petition himself. He said he was just pointing out how a bill could be brought up if enough members want it.

He predicted that the House will pass a civil rights bill of some kind if the issue reaches the floor.

Across the Capitol, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) told newsmen, "I think it is obvious that Congress will consider and act on a civil rights bill at this session."

The civil rights issue is closely linked to political maneuvering this presidential election year. Johnson, who is being pushed by Rayburn for the Democratic presidential nomination, recalled that Senate leaders agreed last session to take up civil rights legislation by Feb. 15.

The real showdown will take place in the Senate, where Southerners can make use of their traditional filibuster weapon under rules requiring a two-thirds majority to shut off debate.

Last year, at the 11th hour, Congress voted a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission, but all other civil rights measures fell by the wayside.

Dirksen said that if the House passes a bill before mid-February, he favors placing it directly on the Senate calendar rather than letting it go to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

This committee by-passing strategy was used in 1957 when Congress passed the first civil rights measure since the close of the reconstruction era after the Civil War.

While referring to the federal voting registrars plan as "a red flag," Dirksen declined to say whether he personally favors it. "I am taking a delightfully neutral position for the moment," he said.

Promises Prosperity

CANDID STUDIES of President Eisenhower as he delivered his State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress in the House chamber last Thursday are shown.

The Chief Executive solemnly pledged to devote the "full energies" of his last year in the White House to promote peace and unprecedented prosperity at home. He spoke favorably of civil rights. (UPI Photos)

Ike Charges Civil Rights First Duty

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI)—President Eisenhower told Congress "our first duty" is to enact civil rights legislation that would protect the right to vote "against all encroachment." 11-1-60

In his State of the Union message, Eisenhower again recommended the broad-scale six-point program which failed to win passage last year. In addition, he urged consideration of the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission.

Civil rights action by Congress would "Signal to the world that our government is striving for equality under law for all our people," the President said.

He did not pin-point any specific Civil Rights Commission recommendations. The most controversial of these would establish federal registrars who could be assigned to protect voting and registration rights where needed.

Before the President spoke, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.), challenged Republicans to help force House action on a stalled civil rights bill. He warned that "the voters are watching."

Celler's House judiciary committee drafted the measure last August but it has been bottled up in the House rules committee. He said that only a handful of Republicans have signed a petition to pry the bill out for House action.

IKE'S ATTITUDE ON RIGHTS HIT

The Times-Picayune

Fails to Provide Leadership Says Butler

New Orleans, La.

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic National Chairman Paul A. Butler Thursday accused President Eisenhower of failing to provide vigorous and dynamic leadership in behalf of effective civil rights legislation.

Butler said that if Eisenhower backed meaningful civil rights legislation as vigorously as he is asking Congress to raise the interest ceiling on longterm government bonds "I'm sure we'd begin to get some place in a hurry."

Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP national chairman, pledged his support to get the best possible civil rights bill through this session of Congress.

Both spoke at a luncheon meeting of civil rights advocates.

'HOUSE CAN HELP'

Morton described the civil rights bill now in the House rules committee as completely inadequate. But he said it might be helpful if the House passed it, even in its present form, before the Senate takes up civil rights legislation next month.

Morton expressed belief the House would accept any Senate amendments to strengthen the bill.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a longtime leader of Americans for Democratic Action, thanked Morton for his personal pledge of support of legislation in line with that sought by the civil rights leaders. He urged Morton to try to enlist the support of Eisenhower and other Republican leaders.

'POLITICAL HAY'

Butler, who has drawn sharp criticism from Southerners for his past advocacy of strong civil rights legislation, said Republicans had a chance to make political hay if Eisenhower "would assume positive leadership in the greatest moral problem that has been posed during the seven years he has occupied the White House."

Without mentioning Vice-President Richard M. Nixon by name, Butler said great benefit would accrue to the GOP "nominee by default."

Butler said he planned to write a letter to all House Democrats asking them to pry the civil rights bill out of the rules committee and send it to the floor. He urged Morton to send a similar letter to House Republicans, but Morton was not persuaded.

REALIZES NEED

Morton said he didn't know whether Butler's letter would be "productive or counterproductive," and said the same thing went for him. But Morton added:

"You don't have to sell me, emotionally or otherwise, on the need for this legislation."

Before the luncheon, a 28-member delegation headed by Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

conferred with Congressional leaders.

Reuther said they got "double talk" from Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.). But, Reuther said, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) told the delegation he favored taking the civil rights legislation to the House floor through a discharge petition unless it is cleared by the rules committee in a form permitting amendment. He said Rep. John McCormack (D-Mass.) took the same position.

Racists disappointed—

Ike fails to endorse federal registrars

Thurs. 1-7-60

BY JAMES FREE

News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Pro-integration forces were disappointed that President Eisenhower failed to give his personal endorsement to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission proposal of federal voting registrars to get around local registrar discrimination against Negroes.

In his State of the Union message, the president merely commented that the commission has developed "constructive recommendations." And he voiced the hope that they would be "seriously considered" in the current session.

The president did not say that he would later send up a special message on civil rights. This led to speculation that he will let Congress choose between proposals of the Justice Department and the Civil Rights Commission.

So far, the department has pointedly declined to endorse the federal registrar plan. Its spokesmen say privately that further legislation on voting rights should be delayed until the Supreme Court has ruled on several voting rights cases now pending. These are from Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia.

The Civil Rights Commission is disappointed, also, that President Eisenhower has not yet gotten around to filling the commission vacancy created last October by resignation of Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

Ike Seeks Hike In Budgets Of Rights Groups

The News and Courier

Charleston, S.C.

By Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower Monday asked Congress to increase by more than a quarter-million dollars funds for election-year operations of the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

1-19-60

But Eisenhower failed to outline to Congress, in his annual budget message, any substantial reason for the increase.

P. 1

The President, for instance, asked for an increase of $51,000 in the appropriation for the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, but offered a table in support of the request which indicated that the division is expected to handle one more case next year than it is anticipated it will handle this year.

And with respect to the Civil Rights Commission, in asking an increase of some $215,000, or 27.5 per cent, Eisenhower indicated that, proportionately, the biggest part of the increase would go to expanding the commission's funds for "printing and reproduction."

FBI PROBE OF VOTING COMPLAINTS DIRECTED

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

By SUSAN WAGNER For UPI

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The FBI has been ordered by the Justice Department to investigate a number of complaints of alleged voting fraud in the preesidential election, it was learned Saturday.

Sun. 11-20-60

Neither the department attorneys working on voting fraud complaints nor the FBI would comment on the cases of alleged irregularities under investigation.

P. 1

But informed sources said the department had received a tremendous volume of mail urging investigation of improper election activities and that a number of FBI inquiries were already underway.

The sources said, however, that it was still too early to determine whether mail relating to the election was heavier than normal for presidential election years.

They also said that many of the letters and telegrams received by the department merely suggested the possibility that voting frauds had occurred, without spelling out charges.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, who has been in Florida with Vice President Richard M. Nixon this week, could not be reached for comment. He warned prior to the election that the government would prosecute violations of the federal voting laws.

Rogers instructed federal district attorneys to be on the lookout for possible violations of federal voting statutes.

The Justice Department wuld become involved in the recount process going on in some states only if recounts turned up evidence of fraud.

On Friday, the Republican National Committee announced it is sending representatives into eight states to take a "close hard look" at the election results. The inquiry would be made in Illinois, Texas, Missouri, New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina, New Jersey and Pennsylvania — all carried narrowly by President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The latest tabulation by United Press International showed: Kennedy 33,996,082 votes or 50.1509 per cent of the vote; Nixon 33,791,441 of 49.8490 per cent and others 448,412.

Republican Chairman Thruston B. Morton has asked state and county Republican officials to advise him and the Justice Department if they find any firm basis for complaints.

Registrar Told To Open Books To FBI Agents

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Fri. 11-18-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (UPI) — Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. today ordered the Macon County Board of Registrars to open its records Monday to federal inspection.

P. 2

Johnson ordered the registrars to turn over to the FBI for reproduction all records, documents, and papers received since Jan. 1, 1950, concerning the qualifications of any applicant for registration.

The surprise ruling also dismissed attempts by the state to have the federal complaint against the board thrown out.

The Justice Department has complained that Negro voting registrants in the county have been discriminated against. On Monday, the U.S. Supreme Court said it would consider a suit alleging that the city limits of Tuskegee, the county seat, were redrawn in order to prevent Negro voting in city elections.

Macon is one of a number of counties in the South where voting complaints are under investigation. The Alabama attorney general's office has fought to keep such records secret.

COMPLAINTS MADE

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Vote Fraud Probe By FBI Is Ordered

Sun. 11-20-60

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (UPI)—The FBI has been ordered by the Justice Department to investigate a number of complaints of alleged voting fraud in the presidential election, it was learned today.

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P. 1

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Possible Fraud Suggested

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Republican party organizations today obtained court orders for recount of the vote in five counties of New Jersey which gave the Democratic nominee a 139,000-vote margin, although the state margin was only 21,800 votes. The counties are Essex, Mercer, Camden, Middlesex and Passaic.

Chicago Recount Certain

A recount in Cook County (Chicago) already is assured. Republicans claim widespread frauds in the election which gave Illinois to the Democrats by less than 10,000 votes.

The percentage margin by which Kennedy topped Nixon in popular votes today fell below the record low set in the presidential election of 1884.

Not until all the votes are finally and officially tabulated next month will it be known whether the percentage difference in popular votes in this year's election actually was the smallest in history.

With only 122 precincts still missing and only a fraction of the late-counted absenttee ballots still to be tabulated, the count gave:

Kennedy—34,020,063; Nixon—33,819,585; Others—448,412.

P. 2

Smallest Since 1888

Kennedy's numerical margin over Nixon of 200,528 — smallest since 1888—wasn't close to the record low of 29,214 recorded in 1884 —the first election in which as many as 10 million ballots were cast.

Jacksonville, Fla.

However, computed as a percentage of the two-party vote, the margin was: Kennedy—50.1477; Nixon—49.8522.

Nixon clinched Alaska's three presidential electoral votes as counting of absentee ballots gave him a steadily mounting lead.

With more than half of the state's approximately 5,000 absentee votes tallied Nixon had picked up another 295 and stretched his margin over Democratic president-elect John F. Kennedy to 953.

The remaining absentees were from areas which gave the Republican candidate an edge in the regular balloting.

At this point Nixon's over-all total in the surprising upset was 29,390, Kennedy's 28,437.

Texan Urges Federal Registrars For South

Birmingham Post Herald

Storey Says Congressional Action Needed, But Ervin Fears Northern 'Carpet Baggers'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A Texas member of the Civil Rights Commission argued today for Federal registrars to insure Negro voting rights, but a North Carolina Senator disputed him.

Their views provided a controversial start on hearings by the Senate Rules Committee, considering legislation to create the Federal registrars as recommended by the Rights Commission last year.

The commission member was Robert G. Storey, a Dallas lawyer, who testified:

Tues. 1-19-60

"Present denials of the right to vote on grounds of race are an evil which promptly can be cured by forthright and direct action" by Congress.

Birmingham

He ran into objections from Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), who said pending bills to set up Federal voting registrars would violate rights given to states by the Constitution.

Ervin said every qualified citizen should be allowed to vote but, he contended, all the pending registrar bills would go so far as to be destructive.

Storey said he hadn't read any of the bills, but declared the Constitutional right of Congress to pass a law to set up Federal voting registrars is clear.

Without committing himself to any one bill, Storey endorsed their general aim of authorizing the President to appoint temporary federal officials to register voters in areas where it is decided that state or local officials have denied them the right to register.

The bills aim at practices in various Southern areas where Negroes allegedly are deprived of the vote.

Ervin said he was afraid Federally appointed registrars might be "carpet bag registrars"—a reference to Northern adventurers who came South during the Reconstruction era that followed the Civil War.

But Storey said the registrars should be local people, a point Ervin said he was glad to hear.

GA. RIGHTS UNIT COLLECTS JOB DATA

Atlanta Daily World P. 1
Atlanta, Ga. Jun. 6-12-60

The Georgia Advisory Committee on Civil Rights Friday deferred a request from Washington for information on Georgia's literacy test for voters pending more information from the U. S. Civil Rights Commission on specific data needed.

That request was laid aside by Georgia committee Friday, but the body agreed to gather information on employment discrimination by state agencies for the parent U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

In discussing the shelving of the literacy test data requested, Sylvan Meyer, chairman of the Georgia committee, indicated that Washington offices of the commission apparently had no conception of the "monumental" task involved in such a request.

Meyer said statements from officials who administer the voting law would have to be taken in order to implement the request for information on the literacy tests. He said that would involve checking vote registrars in 159 Georgia counties.

In regard to more specific information needed, Meyer said the parent commission would be asked if it wanted case stories on individuals who claim they have been discriminated against.

The Georgia committee has been confining its studies to three topics—voting, education and housing. Meyer told Friday's meeting the Civil Rights Commission is interested in two new fields—discrimination in employment and administration of justice.

Along the employment vein, the local committee voted to gather information on employment discrimination by state agencies after Robert Thompson, representing the Atlanta Urban League, said few Negroes are employed in either state or federal government agencies in Georgia.

Thompson further suggested that the committee should ask Ben T. Huiett, state labor commissioner, why he is reducing employment of Negroes in his department.

As to the adminstration of justice, Meyer said that field is so broad a subject that the committee would wait until it received complaints. The group reportedly had no complaints of any nature since it was set up.

An Atlanta member of the committee, Howard See, suggested that no method had been set up for receiving complaints. Meyer retorted that anyone could register a complaints through the mails and tion of funds to Negro colleges. in person.

Meyer recommended that a subcommittee bring in an up-to-date report on court cases involving school segregation and go into higher education, including allocation of unds to Negro colleges.

Saying that the field of housing is "touchier" than any other in discriminatory practices, Meyer pointed to reports of "block-busting" in Atlanta and said the committee's information on the Georgia housing situation should be brought up to date.

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1 10

House Kills Restrictions On Referees

Senate Defeats Bid To Strengthen Voting Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 18 (UPI)—House civil rights supporters, their ranks depleted by week-end absenteeism, today barely managed to defeat a Republican attempt to restrict the administration's voting referee plan to Federal elections.

By a narrow vote of 137-134, they mustered the strength necessary to vote down an amendment by Rep. Hamer R. Budge (R., Idaho) that would have exempted state and local elections from the administration's proposal to establish a system of Federal referees to insure Negro voting rights.

The Senate, which has been grappling with the civil rights issue for five weeks, also turned down an attempt from the opposite direction to modify the administration plan.

Killed Amendment

By a vote of 53-24, it killed an amendment by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) to strengthen the provision by authorizing the appointment of Federal voting registrars upon the receipt of 50 complaints about voter discrimination.

The motion to kill the Douglas proposal was made by Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) After the vote on the issue, the Senate quit for the week-end.

Before the Senate adjourned, however, Sens. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) proposed an amendment to combine the main features of the referee plan with a proposal for a system of Federal enrollment officers.

But the civil rights spotlight remained on the House because the voting rights bill it finally approves, presumably next week, is expected to be acceptable to the Senate. Prompt Senate approval of the House measure would send it to President Eisenhower without delay.

Despite its depleted ranks, the House civil rights bloc also managed to defeat an amendment by Rep. George Meader (R., Mich.) which would have paved the way for additional challenges to an effort by Federal referees to register Negro voters.

House Quits

The House quit for the day after voting down the Meader and Budge proposals.

Both amendments were vigorously opposed by the Administration. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers wrote civil rights leaders that Budge's proposals, if approved, would be an open invitation to Southern states to set separate dates for state and Federal elections.

Despite the Administration's position, a majority of the Republicans on the floor voted for the Budge proposal. Among those voting for the amendment was Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.), the chairman of the House GOP Policy Committee.

Opposing it were GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) and Rep. William M. McCulloch (R., Ohio), the floor leader for the Administration's civil rights legislation, which has been the subject of house debate since March 10.

South All Out

Both votes reflected widespread absenteeism by members from nearby northeastern states who normally could be counted as civil rights proponents. Southern opponents of the pending bill were out in full force.

Partly because of this absenteeism, worried House leaders decided after the Budge vote to forego further work on the measure until next Monday. A final showdown on the entire bill was expected sometime next week.

House leaders were hopeful they could fashion a bill that could be passed intact immediately by the Senate, which already has spent five weeks of debate over the civil rights issue.

But rebellious Republicans made it plain that the Administration's plan might be in for further trouble before a final showdown.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Iowa) suggested that President Eisenhower's civil rights commission be abolished to help pay for "the army of referees" that he said would be needed under the Administration's voting referee plan.

Budge Argument

In attempting to limit the plan to Federal elections, Budge said the administration proposal would permit the Federal government to intervene in "local elections where the sole proposition was whether a dog should be on a leash."

Rep. George A. Kasem (D., Calif.) replied that the Constitution's voting rights guarantees applied as much to local elections as to Federal elections.

Meader, whose own proposal for revising the plan was rejected by a 119-91 non-record vote, opposed Budge's amendment. He said a voter "has just as much interest in a school board election" as he has in a Federal election.

Meader's proposal would have permitted local challenges to Negroes seeking applications from the referee for voting certificates. Deputy Atty. Gen. Lawrence E. Walsh said in a letter to House Civil Rights leaders that the amendment would "only throw new difficulties in the path" of prospective Negro voters.

About half the Republicans on the floor voted for the unsuccessful Meader proposal in the final showdown.

House Adds Strength to Rights Bill

Proviso to Block Vote-Case Stalling Is Approved

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

House Republicans and Northern Democrats yesterday reformed their fragile, pro-civil rights coalition to force strengthening changes into the Administration's voting referee plan to help Negroes to vote.

The normally opposed factions got together to approve by an impressive teller vote of 188 to 120 an amendment intended to avert legal stalling in voting rights cases.

Provisional Vote Given

Under the revised language, Negroes would be permitted to vote provisionally if their voting applications are still unsettled on election day. Such votes would be impounded, however, pending a final determination.

Net effect of the vote not only was to strengthen the bill, but to recoup the inside track position held by Attorney General William P. Rogers' voting referees plan before a series of intra-party House maneuvers temporarily knocked it out of the bill on Tuesday.

President Eisenhower urges bi-racial talks on community level throughout South. *Page A27.*

Northern Democrats, for the time being and possibly for good, held off a move to substitute an entirely new voting rights plan, giving the Administration the discretion to work through the courts and voting referees," or use presidentially-appointed Federal enrollment officers to assure Negroes a vote.

Angered by the single strengthening change, Southern Democrats promptly opened what looked like a stalling action to avert a final vote on the referee section before today.

The Southerners were reported particularly unhappy that their former GOP allies agreed to take the liberal bloc's so-called "provisional vote" plan.

"Mad Scramble" Seen

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), leader of the Southern forces, charged a "mad scramble" for political credit was now under way between pro-civil rights forces, and that "in the confusion nobody can tell what's in the bill."

The Dixie forces, which up to now haven't filibustered in the House, later put forward their first proposed amendment, and debated it at considerable length.

Their proposed amendment, offered by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), struck at the bill's presumption that any qualified Negroes denied the vote were discriminated against because of race or color, once a Federal court found a pattern of discrimination in an area. The amendment would have required additional proofs that they had been kept from the polls because of race or color.

Willis' proposal was defeated by a standing vote of 113 to 161 and later by a teller count of 121 to 149. Then, at 5:12 p. m., House Judiciary Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) moved to put over further work on the bill until today.

Speaker Sam Rayburn told newsmen he "hoped" final action could be had today, but there were some indications it could go over until Friday, if not later.

At the White House, meanwhile, President Eisenhower told a news conference he wanted "the best bill Congress will give me."

On Monday, the House had two of the President's proposals to broaden the bill on parliamentary technicalities of order. Asked if he will ask Senate lieutenants to revive the two points, Mr. Eisenhower said: "I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress and so I believe in this bill, and I am going to ask for it. Now of course I want the best bill Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area."

Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), on behalf of the Northern Democratic liberals, offered yesterday's amendment to somewhat strengthen the voting referee plan.

The amendment specifically provided that voting rights cases be decided "expeditiously." It stipulated that if Negroes or others who have been refused voting rights apply to a referee at least 20 days before an election, and their cases are unsettled on election day, the court shall order that they be allowed to cast provisional votes.

MOVES TO WIDEN RIGHTS BILL FAIL IN 2 HOUSE TESTS

Votes Block Administration Clauses on Job Color Line and School Integration

REFEREE PLAN DEBATED

Senate Revises Its Measure to Make U. S. Crime of Flight After Bombings

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 14—The House of Representatives brushed aside efforts to broaden its civil rights bill today and began working out a new law to guarantee Negro voting rights.

One clause rejected would have given statutory authority to the President's Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. Another would have provided Federal grants and technical help to school districts planning to integrate.

The Senate, meanwhile, changed its version of the bill to conform with House language making a Federal crime of flight across state lines to escape punishment in bombing cases. The Senate vote was 85 to 1.

Only Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, opposed the change in a token defense of the Admin-

istration's proposals. Earlier, he had forecast a "drubbing" for himself in more serious fights to keep the Administration bill intact.

Senate Progress Slow

The original bombing provision of the Administration applied only to attacks on schools and religious buildings. Although the new broad language covers all types, it is designed primarily to include labor bombings. The change was sponsored by Senator Barry W. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

On this provision the House and Senate bills are now identical, except for the penalties. Thus the vote was another step matching the two bills.

Although both chambers are now absorbed in civil rights, the Senate was still moving slowly compared with the House. There, debate opened this afternoon on the central part of the Administration program—the so-called voting-referee plan.

Representative William M. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio and sponsor of the referee plan, offered still another draft of the plan, the third submitted to Congress since late January.

This one had been trimmed slightly to meet Southern objections, but the changes had the approval of the Administration as well as leaders of both parties.

The New York Times

The atmosphere of compromise surrounding the entire rights issue, hithereto fogged by the violence of Southern oratory in the Senate, was crystal clear in the House as voting began there today. The proceedings followed a script already worked out by the leaders of each faction.

New York

Tues. 3-15-60

Today the script called for an effort to add school-integration and job-discrimination clauses to the House bill. This, according to scenario, was to be ruled out of order by the chair. Then someone was to appeal from the chair's ruling and the House was to vote him down.

P. 20

The scene played flawlessly. At 3:15 P. M. Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn, moved to expand the bill with a section giving statutory authority to the President's Commission on Equal Jobs Opportunity.

This section, proposed by the Administration last year, had been deleted in August by the House Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Celler is chairman. Southerners opposed it as a fair employment practice measure, as did some conservative Republicans.

Many Democrats feared that the section would promote the political stock of Vice President Nixon, the commission's chairman.

After Mr. Celler had moved that it be restored, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia and a leader of the southern forces, raised the point of order. He contended that the section was not germane to the pending bill, which deals with voting rights, bombinb, obstruction of school-integration orders and education for service-men's children shut out from schools by integration disputes.

Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, was in the chair. He amendment was out of order.

Another Provision Moved

As he had announced he would, Mr. Celler rose to appeal the chair's ruling. A vote was by division—a count of standees pro and con, without a roll call—sustained the ruling, 157 to 67. One of Mr. Celler's objectives was to dramatize lack of Republican support for the measure.

In the standing count, all but about a dozen Republicans voted to sustain Mr. Walter and kill the proposal. It was difficult to draw any political significance from the Republican performance, however, since the House traditionally sustains rulings of its presiding officers.

The contest lasted just twenty minutes. Mr. Celler then rose to move another Administration provision for Federal grants and technical help to school districts planning to integrate.

Again it was objected that the amendment was not germane. Again Mr. Walter agreed. Again Mr. Celler appealed. This time he was shouted down by voice vote.

This provision, too, had been knocked out of the bill in the House committee last year.

Both sections still in the Senate bill, which has been under debate since Feb. 15, and remain the chief rallying points of non-Southern opposition in the Senate. The House killed both in slightly more than thirty minutes.

After the slow pace of the Senate, the House was moving with almost casual speed in an effort to dispose of the bill by Wednesday night. Few of the House's civil rights advocates even bothered to take the limited time available to talk in general debate.

This was dominated by the Southerners. Mr. Smith, the thin, gray gentleman warrior who has battled his Yankee colleagues with success over the decades, spoke in sorrow to his Democratic brethren.

This, he said, is purely a contest for political advantage. "You boys over here," he said, looking at his Democratic juniors, "thought you were going to get so much gain."

They rushed in with Democratic civil rights bill, he noted, only to have them all trumped at the last minute by the Republican Justice Department's voting-referee plan.

"When the chips were down, you married the Republican bill," he said. "What you're going to pass is the Republican bill, not a Democratic bill.

Referee Plan Moved

"All you fellows are going to do is just paddle along behind the Republicans, just for the ride."

Mr. Smith's brash younger lieutenant, Representative William H. Colmer of Mississippi, followed by contradicting his commander in a political warning to the Republicans.

They followed the Democrats in voting a civil rights bill three years ago, he recalled. Had it gotten them the Negro vote in 1958? "No," cried a voice from the Republican side.

"And you're not gooing to get it this time," Mr. Colmer said. Don't forget that way back yonder we Democrats stole that bloc vote from you and you haven't been able to get it back ever since."

After the House had disposed of Mr. Celler's amendments, Mr. McCulloch came to the heart of the matter by moving the referee plan for action. Broadly, this would authorize Federal district judges to appoint voting referees, who would register qualified negroes and see that they were permitted to vote in areas where the court had ruled that they were systematically denied the vote because of race or color.

This plan, apparently drawn in waste, was submitted in late January. A few weeks later, a second and longer version was submitted spelling out the entire process. Mr. McCulloch was halfway throug his presentation today before most members discovered that he was talking about still another version, a refinement of the second draft, which had been worked out in the last twenty-four hours.

One change would require that referees be qualified voters in the judicial district where they would serve. This was designed to quiet Southern fears that the referee process would not be in local hands.

Another would give local election officers a chance to state their case after the Attorney General had asked the court to find a pattern of discrimination and before the court ruled.

A third change would alter the registration process to let the Attorney General ask the court to determine whether a pattern of discrimination existed after it had found that "any person has been deprived on account of race or cloro" of the right to vote.

Comment by N. A. A. C. P.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People adopted a statement yesterday on the handling of the civil rights bill in Congress, saying:

"It is apparent that despite the true friends of civil rights in both parties and in both houses of Congress, a Republican-Democratic coalition is tearing the pending bill to pieces.

10 1960 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

MOCK RIGHTS SESSION ASSAILS VOTE BARRIERS

ALABAMIANS 'TESTIFY'

Mock Rights Session Assails Vote Barriers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eight Southern Negroes told a mock civil rights commission Sunday they had faced threats and suffered reprisals in unsuccessful attempts to register and vote in their home states.

Nearly 1,500 men and women, about 40 per cent of them white, filled the auditorium of Asbury Methodist Church. They heard the eight recount their stories from a witness stand in the chancel of the downtown Washington Negro church.

Nearly all related how local voting registrars had asked them to read and explain portions of the U. S. Constitution—and then rejected them because they had failed to meet the requirements set by the local officials.

QUESTIONS ASKED

On the church rostrum and asking occasional questions were five members of the unofficial volunteer civil right commission, among them Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D. C.

The simulated hearing was sponsored by 16 organizations dedicated to furthering civil rights, among them the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., of New Orleans, La. President of the organization is Aubrey W. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., head of the national youth administration during the Roosevelt Administration.

The purpose of the meeting was to emphasize that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission has called off further hearings pending a supreme court ruling on a federal injunction in Louisiana.

A federal district judge held that witnesses before the commission could not be permitted to voice their charges against registrars — that the registrars would be deprived of their constitutional rights, since it was not a trial and they would not be allowed to cross examine their

One of the witnesses Sunday night, J. N. Blankenship of Saline, La., was among the 68 persons scheduled to testify last July 13 in Shreveport, La., before the regular civil rights commission.

"I've taught school 34 years," he testified. "I own 500 acres of land, yet I'm taxed without being allowed to vote. I've dedicate myself to this cause."

John McFerren, 35, Tennessee cotton farmer, told how we had receives threats after an unsuccessful attempt to register.

He said an FBI agent interviewed him out in the cotton patch near his home in Somerville, in Fayette County, and then turned all the data over to the sheriff.

ON HOT DOG STAND

"That put me on the hot dog stand," he blurted.

As the audience burst out in laughter, McFerren suddenly broke down and turned away from the microphone.

Later he returned to the stand and told how a 2½-ton truck, driven by a white man, sped up toward his house a few weeks ago. It struck the side of the car, turn plunged across the yard and knocked down his mother and seriously injured her.

"The police and the man had a talk on the side of the road," he added. "That's all that happened."

Dr. Daniel W. Wynn of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, told how he had tried to register in Macon County, Ala., in 1959. He said he was asked to read aloud certain sections of the Constitution, and then fill out a questionaire.

TRIED TO REGISTER

He said he was told that he would be notified of the results, but after hearing nothing for a year, returned to the court house and again tried to register. He said he was told that they were busy processing the applications, and that if he had not heard, it simply meant that he had not passed.

Curry P. Boyd, Haywood County, Tenn., teacher said he had tried in vain to register.

"As of now, no Negro has registered there since Reconstruction days," he said.

Others testifying included:

Miss Fidelia Joanne Adams, Tuskegee, Institute teacher; S. T. Nero, retired teacher of Holly Springs, Miss.; Grafton Gray, Charlesville, Miss.; Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Seaboard, N. C.

At mock meeting—

Negroes tape their rights complaints

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—(AP)—Armed with the tape recording of a mock Civil Rights Commission hearing, advocates of stronger civil rights laws tour Capitol Hill today.

They plan to point to the testimony of eight Southern Negro witnesses before the make believe commission meeting yesterday at Asbury Methodist Church as proof that additional legislation is needed to increase Negro voting in the South.

About 900 Negroes and 600 white persons filled the downtown Washington Negro Church as one witness after another stepped up to the microphone and told of threats, intimidations and reprisals in their unsuccessful attempts to register and vote.

The simulated hearing, sponsored by 16 organizations, including the Southern Conference Educational Fund of New Orleans, was called to emphasize that the U. S. Civil Rights Commission has called off further hearings pending a Supreme Court ruling on a federal injunction in Louisiana.

ONE OF THE witnesses, J. N. Blankenship of Saline, La., was among the 68 persons scheduled to testify last July 13 in Shreveport, La., before the regular Civil Rights Commission.

A three-judge federal court in a 2-1 ruling held that registrars need not appear before the Civil Rights Commission unless they could be permitted to confront and cross-examine complaining witnesses. This ruling has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

Typical of the stories told by the witnesses was that of S. T. Nero, a retired Negro teacher of Holly Springs, Miss.

HE SAID HE had voted in Arkansas before moving to Mississippi.

"In January of the past year," he said, "I went and asked to register.

"They gave me something to fill out. I did that. Then they gave me certain articles of the Constitution to write out in long hand, verbatim, and I did that.

"Then they told me to read. I did that, and then to interpret what I read, and I did."

The registrars then told him he could go and they would let him know in the next few days how he came out.

"I WAITED THE next few days, and the next few days, and the next few days," he continued. "Then I inquired, and I was told I didn't pass."

He said it just didn't matter what kind of replies a Negro made to a registrar because it is "definitely decided we do not pass."

Another Mississippi witness, Grafton Gray of Charleston in Tallahatchie County, said he had tried in vain three times to pay his poll tax and register and that he and other Negroes were threatened with violence and loss of their jobs if they persisted.

Asked if he knew anyone who had lost their job, he replied.

"I taught school for 12 years. One night my family and I were in the car. We were intimidated for a hour and a half. . . . After that I received a letter from the county superintendent that my services would not be required in the coming year."

JOHN McFERREN, 35-year-old cotton farmer from Somerville in Fayette County, Tenn., told how a speeding truck knocked down his mother a few weeks ago.

"I don't know whether it had anything to do with the voting business," he said, after telling of threats against him which followed an unsuccessful attempt to register.

"But I was turning in my driveway, when this 2½-ton truck came speeding along 80 or 90 miles an hour and hit the side of my car and then hit my mother who was standing out in the yard."

HE SAID THE truck driver, a white man, had a "side of the road" talk with a police officer up the road. No charges were ever filed against the truck driver, he added. In response to a question, he said that his mother is getting along all right now.

After unsuccessfully attempting to register, McFerren said, he told his troubles to an FBI agent who in turn handed all the data over to the sheriff.

Curry P. Boyd, Haywood County, Tenn., teacher, said Negroes in that area who attempt to register and vote face intimidations through various ways, such as inability to get loans at a bank.

"AS OF NOW no Negro has registered there since Reconstruction days," he said.

He said after his own unsuccessful attempt, he had lost his job as a school principal. He also was fined $33.50 for having a faulty muffler on a car he had just bought, while the prior owner had been driving it all year without being stopped, he added.

A North Carolina woman, Mrs. Louise Lassiter of Seaboard, told how she and other Negroes were given educational tests when they sought to vote. She was told to read parts of the Constitution.

"I MISPRONOUNCED a word," she added. "Everything had to be perfect. And for those who pass this, there is another test. There is nothing Negroes can do to pass."

Dr. Daniel W. Wynn and Fidelia Joanne Adams, both of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, told how they had been turned down after taking tests which included reading and copying portions of the Constitution.

The five members of the volunteer commission panel included Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Washington area, who told the audience that the question at hand was not a political nor an economic one, but basically a religious issue.

Others on the panel were the Rt. Rev. George W. Baber, Philadelphia, presiding bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Philip A. Camponeschi, the executive secretary of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of the City of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Roland P. MacKay, Chicago, and the Rt. Rev. Ewbank Tucker, Louisville, Ky., presiding bishop of the African Episcopal Zion Church.

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

PROF. ROBERT RANKIN
DUKE UNIVERSITY

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-27-60

N. C. Professor Fills Vacancy On Rights Group

WASHINGTON—The six-man U.S. Civil Rights Commission's newest member, Prof. Robert Rankin of Duke University, is expected to win confirmation easily by the Senate.

He was nominated on Thursday by President Eisenhower to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia. Mr. Battle was rated as a segregationist. His successor is considered a moderate.

THE DURHAM resident, who is 61, has the approval of North Carolina's senators, Sam Ervin and Everett Jordan. They suggested his appointment to President Eisenhower.

Sen. Ervin is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee which will consider the appointment before sending it to the full upper chamber.

10 1960 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

MEMBERS
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 2-27-60

Hampton Man Included

Five Added To Staff Of Civil Rights Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Five new officials have been added to the staff of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, it was announced last week by Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the commission.

They are:

Dr. Ellis O. Knox, of Washington, D. C., professor of education at Howard University, who will serve as a consultant to the commission; Attorney John W. Roxborough II, of Detroit, Mich., who will serve as a general attorney; Attorney William Alfred Smith, of Hampton, Va. who wil serve as consultant to Comissioner Geroge M. Johnson; Attorney Christopher F. Edley of Philadelphia, Pa., and Attorney Orlando S. Hobbs, who will serve as attorneys for the commission.

DR. KNOX, who has been a teacher at Howard University for 29 years, has published four books and more than 20 professional magazine articles in the field of education. He holds memberships in 11 professional societies, has been awarded numerous plaques and honors for significant achievement, and has been a public lecturer for more than 30 years. He received the A. B., A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of California.

Attorney Roxborough, who has been a member of the Detroit Law Firm of Roxborough and Roxborough since 1949, served the Department of State as a member of the Personnel Project Planning Staff in 1954-55, and was very active in legal and civic organizations in Michigan. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the University of Detroit.

ATTORNEY Smith, a general practitioner in Hampton, served as a law clerk to Attorney W. Hale Thompson in Newport News, Va. and was once assistant educational direction of a men's dormitory at Howard University. He is a graduate of Virginia Union university and the Howard university law school.

Attorney Edley, a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Moore, Lightfoot and Edley, was an assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, and chief of the Appeals Division from June, 1954 to September, 1956. He also served Philadelphia as chairman of the Police Technical Advisory Committee and a commissioner on the Committee on Human Relations. He is a graduate of Howard University and the Harvard University law school and was the recipient of a John Hay Whitney Fellowship.

ATTORNEY HOBBS, a general practitioner in Washington and Maryland, is a Phi Beta Kappa honor graduate of Dartmouth College and the Howard University law school. He was formerly associated with the law firm of Belford V. Lawson, Jr.

Staff Director Tiffany also announced the resignation of Attorney Rufus Kuykendall, assistant staff director for laws, plans and research, which will become effective on Feb. 26.

Civil Rights Advisory Group Named In Miss.

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

JACKSON, MISS. - In face of strong opposition from pro-segregationist Citizens Councils, a five member advisory committee to the Federal Civil Rights Commission has finally been assembled.

Two of its members including the vice chairman and secretary are Negroes and one member is a woman born in Washington, D. C. All others are native Mississipians.

DIFFICULTY IN STARTING

One of the chief difficulties in setting up the committee was the refusal of people to serve on it. A number of prominent citizens had flatly rejected appointment to the committee.

The Citizens Councils contend that Mississippi should have no part in the federal government's efforts to bring about integration.

Elected chairman of the committee at its first meeting held here last week was Rev. Murray Cox of Gulfport a retired Methodist minister who declared he was not opposed to integration.

"HELD DOWN"

Rev Cox was quoted as saying "There is a feeling among a great many people that the Negro has not had justice and that he is not recognized as a person with God-given right.

"The Negro has been held down economically. Employment has been held over him as a club, and that's not right."

Dr. James Lucius Allen of Columbus, a Negro pharmacist and a member of the NAACP who was elected Vice Chairman of the committee, described his idea of the duties of the committee as helping let the nation know "Mississippi is not as bad as they think it is."

"What I hope to achieve.... is better relationship between the white and colored, more government and factory jobs, more voting by Negroes, better transportation facilities for the Negro and better education opportunities for the Negroes that wil help them help themselves."

CIVIL RIGHTS LIKE EVOLUTION

Retired Admiral Robert Briscoe of Liberty said he wanted to help put the civil rights issue on the basis of evolution. "You can't accomplish this by legal or by pressure policy," he said.

Admiral Briscoe, former Southeast Europe NATO Commander, suggested the Citizens Councils' attack upon the advisory committee was ill-advised.

"Unless we furnish the commission the information from Mississippi," he said, "we are forced to take their decisions without being represented."

Dr. A. Benjamin Britton of Jackson, a Negro physician, agreed with the admiral in saying: "I think the proponents of civil rights and states' rights are missing a great opportunity to express themselves."

Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt, a white Jackson housewife, expressed her vews of the committee's functions as "to promote understanding and a harmonious working together toward the attainment of the ideals of equal opportunity for all men."

Jackson, Miss
Sat. 1-9-60
Advocate

ON CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Dr. A. B. Britton, Jr., prominent local physician, is a member of the recently organized State Advisory Committee of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. He is a native of Jackson where he received his early education. A graduate of Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., he served in the Medical Corps of the Army during the Korean War and served in both Korea and Japan, and attained the rank of Major. He is married and is the father of four children.

HOLDOUT ASKS RACIAL STAND

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

COLLINS, Miss. (AP) — V. O. Campbell, a holdout appointee on the Mississippi civil rights advisory committee, said he would like for the group to adopt a segregation policy before he joins.

Campbell said Saturday he had a program which "I believe expresses the true attitude of all Mississippians."

The program includes the following points:

1. Maintain segregation and show how it works.
2. Encourage construction of Negro schools and recreation facilities.
3. Encourage Negroes to maintain racial identity and to organize civically.
4. Encourage respect for Negro as human being.
5. Encourage Negroes to develop business and job opportunities.
6. Encourage white-Negro co-operation as long as church, school and social segregation is maintained.

"This program," Campbell said, "would be a good opportunity for us to find out what the committee wants or is expected to do. I want to ask them to adopt it at the next meeting in February."

..arted on first try—

Civil Rights Commission sets new Louisiana hearings

B'ham News, B'ham, Ala. Thur. 8/4/60, P.1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—(AP)—The Federal Civil Rights Commission today ordered a hearing in Louisiana Sept. 27 and 28 on complaints by Negroes that they have been denied voting rights.

A spokesman said the complaints "run into the dozens" and involve at least 13 parishes (counties) in Louisiana.

HE DECLINED to name the parishes from which the complaints have been received saying that to do so would hamper the investigative work.

The commission originally scheduled a hearing into complaints from Louisiana for Shreveport July 13, 1959, but this was called off when a federal court enjoined the commission from proceeding with that action. A location for the hearing ordered today has not been chosen.

In the earlier case, the Louisiana attorney general acting on behalf of a group of voting registrars raised the constitutional question whether the commission had authority to set up rules of procedure which did not provide an opportunity for a person being investigated to confront the witnesses and conduct cross-examination.

The Civil Rights Commission then suspended activities which might have involved public hearings pending a Supreme Court decision.

THE SUPREME COURT on June 20 ruled that the commission had authority to set up the rules under which it conducted voting hearings. The court also ... the 1960 Civil Rights Law ...ained provisions to clarify the

The commission spokesman said the hearing next month represents a taking up again of a Louisiana investigation where the commission left off last year.

He said complaints have been received that Negroes who are qualified to vote here were denied the right to register and that some qualified Negroes who had previously registered were purged from the voting lists.

When the hearing was called off last year the commission was seeking information from the voting registrars in 19 Louisiana parishes, which included Claiborne, Caddo and Webster.

THE SPOKESMAN said that the parishes in the new hearing are not necessarily the same as those involved a year ago. He said some different parishes no doubt are involved and that the number may be increased to more than 13 before the hearing starts.

Probe Of Voting-Rights Denial Set

Hearing Due In Louisiana

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. Fri. 8/5/60 P.3

Washington, Aug. 4 (AP)— Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing September 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in Federal Court.

Spokesmen said the complaints runs into the dozens and come from parishes (counties) throughout the state.

Lower Court Overruled

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

On July 12, a Federal District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on grounds that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

In Louisiana, the State attorney general, Jack Germillion, said he had anticipated the hearing and would participate, but complained:

"It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to cooperate with the commission, but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

Voting Rights Denials Face Fall Hearings

B'ham World
B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 8/10/60

Civil Rights Commission To Hear Louisiana Complaints

By ROY McGHEE
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Federal Civil Rights Commission announced Thursday it will go to Louisiana in September for hearings on "dozens" of complaints by Negroes that their voting rights have been denied or taken away.

The hearings, scheduled last year but blocked by a legal maneuver, will be held under terms of a Supreme Court ruling that the commission does not have to let local officials cross-examine or confront witnesses.

A commission spokesman said the investigation will be held Sept. 27 and 28 at a site still to be chosen. He said compliance had been received from all over the state, and that 13 or more parishes, counties, would be involved.

The commission scheduled hearings in July of last year on complaints from hundreds of Negroes in 19 parishes that they had been purged from the voter registration rolls. The state secured a temporary injunction blocking the investigation.

Later, a Federal District Court held that the hearings could not be held unless the commission allowed witnesses to be cross-examined and confronted by those they accused of taking away their rights.

In June of this year, the Supreme Court upset that decision. The commission had waited for that ruling, since it felt no real progress could be made in the investigation if cross-examinations were allowed.

The commision spokesman said the complaints to be heard in September would not necessarily involve the parishes that figured in the 1959 allegations. He said revealing the parishes now might hamper the commission's work.

Claiborne, Caddo and Webster were three of the parishes involved in last year's complaints.

Rogers Calls for 'Referees' To Advance Negro Voting

Change in the Rights Act Would Permit U.S. Court Aides to Certify Persons for Federal and State Balloting

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Administration produced a sweeping new proposal today to advance Negro voting.

It called for appointment of "United States voting referees" by the Federal courts. The

The text of Rogers' proposal appears on Page 18.

referees would certify as qualified to vote persons who had been unable to register because of race, color or religion.

The proposal, described at a news conference by Attorney General William P. Rogers, was a substitute for the Federal registrar plan suggested by the Civil Rights Commission. In several respects it went well beyond the registrar idea.

Most important, the Rogers proposal would cover both state and Federal elections. The commission suggested the use of Federal registrars only in elections for Federal office.

The referees would be empowered to watch the balloting and make sure that Negroes were allowed to vote and that their votes were counted. The commission plan stopped at registration.

Once the referees declared a man qualified, any state official who interfered with his voting would be subject to commitment for contempt of court—by a judge, without a jury. This could be a crucial proviso because of Southern juries' reluctance to convict in cases of racial discrimination.

The Administration proposal dramatically changed the strategic picture of civil-rights legislation in Congress.

Until now, all-out civil rights forces had lined up behind the commission's registrar plan. The Administration has been cool to that plan and has plumped instead for a much more modest civil rights package it sent up last year.

Expected to Be Focus

The Rogers proposal almost certainly will be the focus of debate from now on.

One all-out advocate of civil-rights legislation, Representative Emanuel Celler, was quick to endorse it. The Brooklyn Democrat's action was the more significant because he has often been critical of the Justice Department in this Administration.

On the other hand, Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, said it was more appropriate to keep administration of voting in Congress and the executive than to put it in the courts. And if the courts move no more quickly on voting than they have on school integration, he said, the Rogers system would take too long.

The Civil Rights Commission's idea differs from Mr. Rogers plan in a number of respects.

The commission plan would be set in motion whenever nine persons in any area filed sworn complaints that they were being denied the right to register because of their race.

The commission would investigate these complaints and pass those found substantial on to the President. He would certify them and would appoint a Federal official in the locality—such as a postmaster—as a Federal registrar.

The registrar would register the persons under standards set by state law. A person so registered could demand to vote in any election for Federal office.

If a state official refused to let him vote, most of the registrar bils envisage the official being criminally prosecuted, with a jury trial.

The Rogers plan would supplement the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

That act gave the Justice Department the right to bring civil suits in behalf of voting rights. The suits may result from complaints—no fixed number—sent to the department or brought to local agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Court Order Possible

The result of such a suit, if the department wins, is a court order directing state officials to register certain named persons.

Mr. Rogers' plan would allow the Justice Department to follow up any successful suit under the 1957 act by asking the judge to appoint voting referees. He could do so if he found, on the basis of the suit just ended, that there was a "pattern of practice" of discrimination.

At that point any others in the area could go to the referees—without starting a new suit. The referees would prepare a list of those who should be entitltd to vote. the referees' findings would be reviewed by the court and made part of a court order "unless clearly erroneous."

Those so qualified would be given certificates and a list would be sent to state officials. Anyone then obstructing their voting would be in contempt of court.

Would Have Wide Powers

The referees would have all the powers exercised by masters in the Federal courts. These would include the right to subpoena witnesses and documents, and to administer oaths.

Just last week President Eisenhower voiced doubts on the registrar plan. At his news conference today the President indicated that an alternative had been worked out and referred reporters to Mr. Rogers fo it. [Question 2, Page 14.]

Mr. Rogers explained at his news conference today that one advantage he saw in his proposal was that it would "operate within the established judicial framework." Judges and their appointees, the referees, would find the facts.

To make sure that action could be taken when state registrars resign, Mr. Rogers proposed that Congress specifically allow suits to be brought in such cases against the state itself. In a case now before the Supreme Court, the Justice Department contends that the 1957 act already authorizes it to sue states.

Federal Registrars to Protect Negro Voting Backed by Storey

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Dr. Robert G. Storey, Texan vice-chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, urged Congress today to authorize the appointment of Federal registrars to protect Negro voting rights.

He is a former dean of Southern Methodist University's Law School and he told the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration that he had no doubts about the constitutionality of the procedure.

His plea put him in advance of President Eisenhower's position on Federal registrars. The President told his last news conference that he was not sure the procedure would be constitutional. The Justice Department is studying that aspect of the proposal.

In addition, Vice President Nixon has said that the Administration was not sure it would be an effective way of insuring voting rights. In effect, the Administration is cool to the proposal and apparently will not support it.

Origin of Proposal

The plan originated with the Civil Rights Commission last year. Possibly the most significant aspect of today's proceedings was the shift of the civil rights issue from the Southern-dominated Judiciary Committee to the Rules Committee.

Last year the Judiciary Committee's Southern members were able to block all civil rights legislation from the Senate floor by using parliamentary delaying tactics.

In the Rules Committee, however, the South will have a more difficult case. That committee's nine-man membership includes only one Southern Democrat, Senator B. Everett Jordan of North Carolina. Its chairman, Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, is a proponent of civil rights legislation.

One explanation for giving jurisdiction to the Rules Committee is that it is the committee that originates Federal election law.

With the Senate leadership committed to opening of floor action on a rights bill in mid-February, a cooperative Rules Committee could solve the parliamentary problem by reporting out a registrars bill next month.

In the light of that possibility some observers thought it significant that Senators Carl Hayden Arizona and Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democrats, attended today's hearing. Both are high in the Democratic hierarchy and close associates of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate majority leader.

On hand also was Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr., Democrat of North Carolina, the Southern bloc's specialist on constitutional law. Although not a committee member, he questioned Dr. Storey frequently and disputed his position.

Dr. Storey did not specifically endorse any of five bills before the committee, but he insisted that the principle of Federal vote registrars was constitutional.

The commission has recommended that the President be empowered to appoint registrars in areas where investigation confirm complaints that voting rights are being denied by local administrators.

At the hearing Senator Ervin said he feared that the proposed law might open the way for appointment in the South of "carpetbag registrars" from other areas of the country.

Dr. Storey replied that the registrars should be local citizens.

He added that Congress might also want "to consider sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted."

Rogers Asks Court to Back Negro Voting

Argues in Person To Stress Vital Issue

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI).—Attorney General William P. Rogers, arguing his first case before the Supreme Court, today defended the Federal government's authority to enforce Negro voting rights.

Mr. Rogers asked the nine justices to overrule a lower court which declared a portion of the 1957 Civil Rights Act unconstitutional, voiding a Jusice Department suit against voter registration practices in Terrell County, Ga.

Mr. Rogers said the decision, by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis, of Americus, Ga., was interfering with "the legal right of people in a democracy to vote without regard to race or color."

The court took the case under advisement. The brief arguments by Mr. Rogers and attorney Charles Bloch, of Macon, Ga., representing the Terrell County registras, and the scarcity of questions from the bench suggested the possibility of an early decision.

The Attorney General usually leaves Supreme Court arguments to the Solicitor General's office. No Attorney General has argued in person before the high court since 1947 when Tom C. Clark, now a member of the court, appeared in the tidelands oil case.

Mr. Rogers never before had presented a case to the court personally. He gave no reason for doing so today, but it was obvious he wanted to stress the importance of the case to the civil rights program.

The Justice Department had sought a court order from Judge Davis to require the Terrell County registrars to stop putting roadblocks in the way of Negroes wanting to register to vote.

Mr. Rogers told the Supreme Court the registrars took an unduly long time to process Negro voting applications. He said five Negroes who applied in 1956

and five other who applied in 1957 did not get their applications cleared until 1958. The applications of white persons, he said, were acted on within a day or two.

Judge Davis declared unconstitutional the portion of the Civil Rights Act permitting the government to seek court orders to deny violations of voting rights. He held that the act was invalid because it permitted court actions against private individuals.

Mr. Rogers said the Justice Department suit, however, was "one against state officers, not private individuals."

Mr. Bloch argued that while the registrars, in the actions complained of, were acting as state officials, their activities were of their own design and probably violated the state's own law.

Court hears rights case

BY LEW HAWKINS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) — The Civil Rights Commission seeks today to break a legal roadblock which has stalled hearings on Negro voting rights in the South.

In arguments before the Supreme Court, the agency asks reversal of a 2-1 ruling by a three-judge federal court in Louisiana. That court decided 17 Louisiana voter registrars need not appear before the commission unless advised in advance of charges against them and given the right to confront adverse witnesses and cross examine them.

AT STAKE is the entire system of procedures set up by the commission after its creation under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The commission maintains it can't carry out its task of determining facts and of reporting to Congress and the president unless it can protect its sources of information from retaliation.

It argues it is purely an investigative group, without trial powers, and its hearings are properly conducted under the same rules applying to congressional hearings. In the latter, the rights of prior notice, confrontation and cross examination be not extended to witnesses.

Attorneys for the registrars argue, however, that the commission is not an instrument of Congress but an executive agency of quasi-judicial and nature and bound by all the rules applying to such regulatory bodies.

In today's proceedings, the commission was to be represented by Lawrence E. Walsh, a deputy attorney general of the United States. Appearing for the registrars were Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion of Louisiana, and Albin P. Lassiter, district attorney of Quachita Parish, Monroe, La.

FOUR HOURS have been set aside for the arguments. A decision probably will not be returned by the high court for many weeks.

This Louisiana case is one of three key ones involving the controversial 1957 Civil Rights Act which now are before the Supreme Court.

Arguments were heard last week on one case in which a federal district judge in Georgia declared portions of the act unconstitutional on the ground that it gives the attorney general the right to file injunction suits against individual citizens as well as state officials. This was regarded by the government as so important that Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers made his first appearance before the Supreme Court to argue for reversal.

Accepted for hearing but with no argument date set is a third case in which a federal district judge in Alabama ruled that the act does not permit the federal government to sue a state on charges of discrimination against Negroes who wish to register and are unable to do so.

U. S. Attorney General Argues First Case Before Supreme Court

Defend Government's Power To Enforce Negro Vote Rights

Washington, Jan. 11—Attorney General William P. Rogers argues his first case before the Supreme Court today — a defense of the federal government's power to enforce Negro voting rights.

Rogers was scheduled to present the government's appeal from a decision last April by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Americus, Ga., who held unconstitutional a section of the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

The Supreme Court turned to the oral arguments after handing down decisions and orders Monday in its first session since the Christmas holidays.

In today's hearing, the court granted 3 minutes to each side to present its arguments. This is the usual amount of time allowed in appeals with uncomplicated issues.

The defendants are voting registration officials of Terrell County, Ga., who are represented by attorney Charles J. Bloch, of Macon.

The U. S. attorney general usually leaves Supreme Court arguments to his solicitor general's office. No attorney general has argued in person since 1947 when Tom C. Clark appeared in a Tidelands case. Clark is now a member of the Supreme Court.

South Rebuffed In Another Test On Voting Plan

House Rejects Amendment To Exempt State And Local Elections

SHOWDOWN IS 157-137

Both Lower Chamber And Senate Slow Down In Battle Over Civil Rights Legislation

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Another Dixie-backed attempt to exempt state and local elections from the Administration's Negro voting referee plan was defeated in the House Monday.

Offered as an amendment by Representative August Johansen (R., Mich.), the proposal was defeated 157 to 137. A somewhat similar proposal was defeated last Friday 137 to 134.

A Republican-liberal Democrat coalition again supplied the winning margin, as it has in all decisive tests in the House battle over civil rights legislation.

Rogers Opposes It

Representative Emanuel Celler, the Brooklyn Democrat who is leading the liberals, read a letter from Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers opposing the amendment. Republican leader Charles A. Helleck (Ind.) announced his opposition to it.

Mr. Celler declared, "Denial of the right to vote is 100 per cent wrong, and cannot be 50 per cent corrected."

But Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), Dixie leader, countered by showing Mr. Celler has introduced two different bills limited to Federal elections.

A slowdown in the battle was evident in both houses Monday. The House spent only two hours on it, with only one vote. The Senate debated it for even less time, without a vote.

The House once again quit for the day with the final form of the Negro voting referee plan unresolved. The bill before the House has four other sections, all subject to amendments.

Despite the House's slow pace, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) still hopes the House can complete action on a bill by Wednesday. Other House members think it may be the end of this week, or later.

Senate Resumes Debate

The Senate, which took up civil rights legislation Feb. 15 and went through two weeks of around-the-clock sessions, Monday started its sixth week on the subject.

Dixie senators served notice they will fight any move to put a House-passed bill before the Senate without first sending it to the Judiciary Committee.

Anticipating another by-passing maneuver, similar to one used three years ago to expedite Senate passage of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.) announced the Dixie position.

In 1957, Vice President Richard Nixon, who presides over the Senate, ruled the House-passed bill did not have to go to the Judiciary Committee, and his ruling was upheld by a majority of the Senate.

In other developments, Representative Jamie Whitten (D., Miss.) reported he has met with Dixie House members who are willing to join in establishing a "bargaining bloc" to deal with Republicans and liberal Democrats for control of the House next year.

The Whitten group's plan is to deny either side the majority needed for control unless concessions to the South are forthcoming. The group, now said to number 37, is to meet here Nov. 11 after election of the next Congress.

Behind The Struggle Persistent

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga.

40 Nat'l Groups Pushed Civil Rights

Fri 3-18-60

Behind the perennial struggle for more civil rights legislation is the persistent work of an organization formed out of the desire of approximately 40 national groups to combine their efforts into one skilled, trim lobbying arm.

Fourteen years ago, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights was set up in New York City. It grew largely out of the former National Council for a Permanent FEPC founded by A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Randolph had established the Council shortly after his famed "March on Washington" protest movement in 1942 brought about Executive Order 8802 under President Roosevelt. This created a temporary Fair Employment Practices Commission to investigate the complaints of Negroes that they were being excluded from employment in war industries. Since that time, FEPC, once the No. 1 burning issue before Congress, has been enacted in 18 states.

The Leadership Conference was set up as a means for getting legislative action on the broader base of the whole civil rights concept. Today, it is concentrating on improving and strengthening the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which it considers only a start towards lifting Negro Americans to full citizenship.

ROY WILKINS

The chairman of the Leadership Conference is Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP and it shares office space with the association at 20 W. 40th Street in New York City. Secretary of the Conference is Arnold Aronson of New York.

For the duration of the current fight in Congress, the Conference has taken space in the Congressional Hotel on Capitol Hill in Washington where it can have easy access to the House and Senate chambers and the office of the Leadership Conference. These [illegible] organized labor, women's [illegible]ciations and fraternal, civic, [illegible] church organizations. [illegible] addition to the issue of guar[illegible] the right to vote to all [illegible] regardless of race, creed [illegible] color, the Conference believes [illegible] the matter is in Title III of the 1957 bill.

TO INITIATE SUITS

This provision empowers the Attorney General of the United States to initiate civil suits on behalf of the individuals who have been deprived of their rights originally included in the bill proposed by the Eisenhower Administration. After Southerners in Congress raised a hue and cry that this was an invasion of states rights, President Eisenhower repudiated the section and it was stricken out by the Senate.

World wide unrest among colored peoples who are demanding their freedom now is being reflected in lawmakers.

The hard spadework of the campaign comes in the patient, sometimes tedious and delicate groundwork which must be done behind the scenes. This involves constant leg work and thorough familiarity with congressional procedures.

The tacticians who chart the activities must not only be alert to parliamentary meaneuverings, but must have a photographic mind for the faces and personalities of the members of Congress. Every move made by them must be recorded and discussed at the daily meeting which the group holds.

This painstaking job of monitoring what goes on in the mazes of the Capitol, and the offices and committee rooms is directed by Clarence Mitchell, the earnest able chief of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP. He knows practically every member of Congress by sight as well as a lot about their individual habits and personalities.

Mitchell has strong assistance from representatives of the various member groups who participate in

five weeks of debate over the civil rights issue.

But rebellious Republicans made it plain that the administration's plan might be in for further trouble before a final showdown.

Rep. H. R. Gross, R-Iowa, suggested that president Eisenhower's civil rights commission be abolished to help pay for "the army of referees" that he said would be needed under the administration's voting referee plan.

In attempting to limit the plan to federal elections, Budge said the administration proposal would permit the federal government to intervene in "local elections where the sole proposition was whether a dog should be on a leash."

Rep. George A. Kasem, D-Calif., replied that the constitution's voting rights guarantees applied as much to local elections as to federal elections.

As soon as this thy son was come, thou has killed for him the fatted calf. And he (the father) said unto him, Son... it was ment that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy blother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found. (Luke 15: 30-32.)

PRAYER: Father of all mankind, we thank Thee for Thy love which embraces all mankind. Grant, we pray, that the ties that bind us all to Thee may bind us to one another in Thy family. In Jesus' name. Amen.

America among Negroes who are growing increasingly impatient at the slow pace of "moderation" and "gradualism."

At the same time, die-hard segregationists are seizing upon the passive resistance demonstrations going on in the South to use violence againts Negroes.

The Leadership Conference recognizes these facts and says that the old political strategem of giving civil rights in tiny doses will not fit the present mould. With the whole world watching the struggle for human rights in America, it believes the Federal Government must fill the role of being the strong protector of those who are discriminated against.

NEW TECHNIQUE

This year, the Conference developed a new technique for more efficiency in its lobbying efforts. It organized regional assemblies of selected delegates from key congressional districts.

Meeting in Washington, the groups gather on the night of their arrival for briefings and instructions. For the next two days, they fan out over Capitol Hill on their assignments of "button-holing" their representatives and finding out their positions on pending civil rights bills. Reporting sessions are held on the second night.

At each of the assemblies, Roy Wilkins meets with the groups and various senators and congressmen have spoken to the delegates. This person to person technique adds a new dimension of respect from the lawmaker who knows that the delegations can be relied on to make a full report to the "folks back home." Care is exercised in getting people who are registered voters in the home district of congressmen. In an election year, this carries doubles weight.

The first of the regional assemblies was February 15 - 16 and included six states: Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and New York.

The second was February 23-[illegible] and included: New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

The third assembly took place on March 9 - 10 and included California, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland and Minnesota. These are the 18 states considered pivotal in national elections.

Administration's Voting Rights Guarantee Piece Saved By Rights Backers

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 3-19-60

ATTY. GENERAL ROGERS JOINS IN TO SAVE BID

p. 1

By FRANK ELEAZER
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — House civil rights advocates, their ranks depleted by weekend absenteeism, barely threw back an effort Friday to limit the administration's voting rights guarantees to federal elections.

By a vote of 137 to 134, they managed to muster the strength to defeat an amendment by Rep. Hamer H. Budge, R-Idaho, that would have exempted state and local elections from the administration's plan for setting up federal referees to insure Negro voting rights.

The civil rights bloc also defeated a second restrivtice amendment offered by Rep. George Meader, R-Mich. It would have paved the way for additional challenges to a decision by federal referees to add Negroes to local lists of qualified voters.

Meanwhile, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D-Ill., moved in the Senate to strengthen the administration's voting rights proposal by writing in a provision to permit the appointment of federal voting registrars upon the receipt of 50 complaints about voter discrimination.

He said the administration's plan would be completely ineffective and would register "only a small and minute fraction of the millions new disenfranchised."

The House quit for the day after voting down the Meader and Budge proposals.

Both amendments were vigorously opposed by the administration. Attorney General William P. Rogers wrote civil rights leaders that Budge's proposals, if approved, would be an open invitation to southern states to set separate dates for state and federal elections.

OPPOSED BY HALLECK

Despite the administration's position, a majority of the Republicans on the floor voted for the Budge proposal. Among those voting for the amendment was Rep. John W. Byrnes, Wis., the chairman of the House GOP Policy Committee.

Opposing it were GOP leader Charles A. Halleck, Ind., whip Leslie C. Arneds, Ill., and Rep. William M. McCulloch, R-Ohio, the floor leader for the administration's civil rights legislation, which has been the subjicct of House debate since March 10.

Both votes reflected widespread absenteeism by members from nearby northeastern states who normally could be counted as civil rights proponents. Southern opponents of the pending bill were out in full force.

Partly because of this absenteeism, worried House leaders decided after the Budge vote to forego further work on the measure until next Monday. A final showdown on the entire bill was expected sometime next week.

How Federal 'Referees' Would Aid Vote Rights

The Call Kansas City Mo.
Fri. 3-18-60
p. 1

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — Chances were growing Monday that Congress will accept with little, if any, change the administration's plan to provide "referees" to protect Negro voting rights in the South.

Even if the legislation clears Congress before April, it seems doubtful that it will have widespread impact on next November's elections.

This is so because the new plan would not begin to operate in any area until the justice department, acting under the 1957 civil rights law, has won a federal court suit against election officials in that area.

Although the proposed legislation applies to persons of any "race or color" in any area of the country, it is directed principally at helping Negroes vote in the South.

Here step-by-step are the procedures provided by the plan:

● One or more Negroes from a given community complain to the justice department that they are qualified but are being denied the right to vote.

● The Attorney General, acting under the 1957 law, files suit in federal court to enjoin the election officials from denying the vote to the complainants. Actually, the justice department doesn't have to wait for complaints. It can file suit whenever it wishes.

● A court trial is held. If the Justice department wins the case, the judge directs the state election officials to permit the Negroes to vote.

● At this point the Justice department, if it chooses to use it, can put into operation the new plan which is designed to insure voting by additional Negroes—not those involved in the initial court trial. The attorney general may request the judge to determine whether a "pattern" of discrimination against Negro voters exists in the locality.

The Call
Kansas City Mo.

● The judge must make a finding of yes or no, but the legislation leaves it to his discretion as to how long he can take to decide.

● If the judge finds there is a "pattern" of racial discrimination, he may appoint one or more voting referees. He does not have to do so immediately. He could for example, warn the community that unless the "pattern" is eliminated promptly, he will appoint a voting referee.

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p. 4

● Once the judge appoints a voting referee, he cannot revoke his decision for at least a year and cannot do so then unless he determines that the "pattern" no longer exists.

● At this point other Negro voters in the area—if they have tried unsuccessfully to register—can go directly to the voting referee and present their voting qualifications, such as age and residence. Where states have literacy tests, the voting referee would give the test. State election officials or others wishing to dispute the Negroes' testimony would not be permitted to speak out at this hearing.

● The voting referee makes his decision, submitting a list of qualified voters to the judge along with a verbatim stenographic report of any oral literacy test given to the applicants and including results of any written test.

● At this point the judge is ready to issue an order directing the election officials to permit the "qualified" Negroes to register and vote. But the state has 10 days to file objections to any or all Negroes on the list.

● The judge can consider the exceptions filed by the state or refer the dispute back to the voting referee for a hearing. The state could challenge the age and residence qualifications, but literacy qualifications would be judged solely on the basis of the answers given earlier to the voting referee.

● The dispute could lead to another federal court trial. However, if an election is approaching the judge can issue a provisional order requiring that the Negroes be permitted to vote pending final determination of their qualifications. This order presumably would direct that the disputed ballots be segregated and not counted until the case is finally settled.

● If state election officials refuse to obey a provisional or regular order—they would be subject to puishment for contempt of court. The maximum punishment for contempt would be $1,000 in fines and six months in jail, if the violator is given a jury trial. Without a jury trial the maximum penalty would be $300 in fines and 15 days in jail.

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What Negro Faces In the Deep South

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
3-18-60
P. 28

By CLAUDE SITTON

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

NEWTON, Ga.—Voting rights proposals before Congress promise the Negro little help when viewed in the framework of this Deep South community.

Elections in Baker County are considered "white folks business." Leaders of both races said this week they forsee no change no matter what Congress does.

Although the county's Negroes outnumber whites by about 1,000, not one is registered. Those questioned said that, while they want to vote, they had no intention of asserting a right to do so.

The reason given is a fear of economic and physical reprisals.

This story is appearing today in The New York Times.

Past incidents provide an ample basis for these misgivings.

"I don't want my throat cut," commented one man in explaining why he would make no effort to register even if a federal voting law is passed.

LIKE ROBBING

Another Negro compared it to an attempt to rob a bank. "You might get in but you might not get out," he said.

"It doesn't make any difference what Congress and the Supreme Court say the law is," declared a white overseer. "It won't matter a damn in Baker County, not during this generation."

Many students of race relations have cited this atmosphere of intimidation in criticizing the voter referee plans being debated in Washington. They contend that Negroes would be reluctant to seek relief under these measures in the Deep South.

This narrow band of dark soil and Negro majorities that curves across the region from the Virginia Tidewater to the east Texas pine barrens is the chief target of the proposed legislation. Elsewhere in the South, most persons concede, apathy is the biggest barrier to increased Negro—and white—registration.

Twenty-nine Southern counties have no Negroes on the voting rolls, according to the Southern Regional Council. Negroes register with difficulty in others. But it is questionable whether they vote in substantial numbers in any but a few counties of the area.

TYPICAL SECTION

The council's executive director, Harold C. Fleming, once said, "The typical county in which Negroes are disfranchised is a rural county in the old plantation belt."

"Large landholdings and farming are the major way of life, there is little or no industry, farm tenancy is high, years of educational achievement low, and per capita income low. The percentage of Negroes in the population is high, 50 per cent or more."

Baker County fits that description well. The stretch of gently rolling flatland, checkered by stands of longleaf pine, pasture and fields of peanuts, lies in Georgia's southwest corner.

Three plantations cover much of its area. Two are owned by Northerners—Richard K. Mellon of New York and Hill Blackett, a retired Chicago advertising executive. The third and largest, Ichauway, is the property of R. W. Woodruff of Atlanta, board chairman of a major soft drink concern.

GOOD HUNTING

The county is famous for its quail hunting. President Eisenhower has visited Ichauway several times and recently sampled the shooting at Blue Springs Plantation, which dips into Baker from adjoining Dougherty County.

A few small farmers are prosperous. But life is hard for the others, who subsist on the meager income from small crops of peanuts, cotton and corn grown in the sandy clay. A number of Negroes own and operate their own farms. Most, however, work as farmhands at $3 to $7.50 a day.

The county has an estimated 5,500 residents. But it has been losing population for more than a decade. "Those who get an education soon leave," said one Negro leader. This, apparently, is true of many whites.

This county seat on the banks of the muddy, sluggish Flint River has all the aspects of a dying town. Buildings sag in disrepair. But its five whisky stores do a lively trade, testimony to Newton's status as an oasis in a desert of dry counties.

White officials said race relations were good. "You won't find a group of people anywhere in the world that think more of a good Negro than the people of Baker County," asserted Kenneth E. Jones, chief of the Board of Voter Registrars.

Negroes disagree. "We have some fine white people," said one. "But they're outnumbered."

RAP SHERIFF

Some Negroes and a few whites accused Sheriff Warren Johnson of harassing and mistreating Negroes. "One of our chief problems here is law enforcement at the local level," said Blackett, owner of Wallington Plantation. Other whites also criticized him.

Johnson attributed the criticism to politics. He said there is no difficulty for those among the minority race "that want to be niggers, and that's all we want 'em to be." But he indicated it might be unwise for any to attempt to vote.

"Why, you take two of the best-natured dogs in the world and throw sand on 'em and they'll get to fighting," explained the sheriff. "And I hope they (Congress) don't throw any sand on us down here in Baker County."

REMAIN PERSISTENT

Following enactment of the 1957 Civil Rights Law, four Negroes made a number of attempts to register. They remained persistent despite the usual efforts by white officials to postpone the matter. On the night of Dec. 12 of that year, dynamite explosions wrecked the front porch of one and cars owned by two of the others. The fourth was in jail at the time on an illicit whisky charge but was later released.

FBI agents made an unsuccessful effort to find the culprits. J. A. Williams, whose house was dynamited, said this week that after the incident "I did promise my wife I wouldn't attempt to register any more."

Concerning the proposals now before Congress, Williams said:

"I don't believe you could get those people (Baker County Negroes) interested in trying to register if the federal government couldn't protect them any further than just registering."

But a 83-year-old man, who is virtually blind, declared:

"I believe somebody is going to have to die to get any rights. We're not going to get anywhere by being afraid. These white folks wouldn't treat us like they do if we had the right to vote."

FBI Silent On Probe Of Voting Complaints

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Nov. 19, 1960
P. 10

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The FBI has been ordered by the Justice Department to investigate a number of complaints of alleged voting fraud in the presidential election, it was learned Saturday.

Neither the department attorneys working on voting fraud complaints nor the FBI would comment on the cases of alleged irregularities under investigation.

But informed sources said the department had received a tremendous volume of mail urging investigation of improper election activities and that a number of FBI inquiries were already under way.

The sources said, however, that it was still too early to determine whether mail relating to the election was heavier than normal for presidential election years.

They also said that many of the letters and telegrams received by the department merely suggested the possibility that voting frauds had occurred, without spelling out charges.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, who has been in Florida with Vice President Richard M. Nixon this week, could not be reached for comment. He warned prior to the election that the government would prosecute violations of the federal voting laws.

The Justice Department would become involved in the recount process going on in some states only if recounts turned up evidence of fraud.

On Friday, the Republican National Committee announced it was sending representatives into eight states to take a "close hard look" at the election results. The inquiry would be made in Illinois, Texas, Missouri, New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—all carried narrowly by President-elect John F. Kennedy.

Negroes in Black Belt Say Vote Law Won't Aid Them

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, Ga., March 17—Voting-rights proposals before Congress promise the Negro little help when viewed in the framework of this Black Belt community. Elections in Baker County are considered "white folk's business."

Leaders of both races said this week that they foresaw no change in the situation, no matter what Congress did.

Although the county's Negroes outnumber whites by about 1,000, not one Negro is registered. Moreover, those Negroes questioned said that, while they wanted to vote, they had no intention of asserting their right to do so.

The reason given is a fear of the economic and physical reprisals that might be the lot of any Negro who sought to register. Past incidents provide an ample basis for these misgivings.

Like Robbing a Bank

"I don't want my throat cut," one man commented in explaining why he would make no effort to register even if a Federal voting law was passed.

Another Negro compared registration to an attempt to rob a bank.

"You might get in but you might not get out," he said.

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Many students of race relations have cited this atmosphere of intimidation in criticizing the voter-referee plans being debated in Washington. They contend that Negroes would be reluctant to seek relief under the provisions of these measures in most counties of the Black Belt.

This narrow band of dark soil and Negro majorities, which curves across the region from the Virginia Tidewater to the East Texas pine barrens, is the chief target of the proposed legislation. Elsewhere in the South, most persons concede, apathy is the major barrier to increased Negro—and white—registration.

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Negroes disagree. "We have some fine white people," said one, "but they're outnumbered."

Some Criticize Sheriff

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Negroes accuse the sheriff of having killed a youth with little or no justification. Mr. Johnson said the victim, a Negro, had resisted arrest and that ended the case.

4 Sought to Register

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Wants Right to Vote

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"I believe somebody is going to have to die to get any rights. We're not going to get anywhere by being afraid. These white folks wouldn't treat us like they do if we had the right to vote."

Julius L. King, 60, who operates his family's 500-acre farm, took part with Mr. Williams in the registration attempt. His car was dynamited.

"The new law wouldn't be worth anything to us but death," he said. "We would be just like we are right now."

Advises 'Negro Friends'

The chief registrar, Mr. Jones, said he had told "my Negro friends" who had asked for advice not to register. However, he contended that he and the two other registrars would put them on the books if they applied and were found qualified.

The registrar, a soft-spoken, hospitable man, invited Paul Phipps, a Negro carpenter, to the Jones home to discuss the problem with a visitor. Mr. Phipps' wife is a school teacher in Newton.

"I would be an ingrate," said the registrar, turning to the Negro, "if I didn't tell him what the implications would be if his wife attempted to register. To put it bluntly, she would lose her job."

The carpenter said he and his wife were qualified, and Mr. Jones agreed that this was probably true. Mr. Phipps then asserted that they should be permitted to vote, "but we can't register."

'I've Got to Live'

Why?

"Well, I've got to live," he replied. "I don't want my job cut off and my wife's job cut off."

Mr. Phipps said other Negroes would take the same view of Federal voting legislation.

"I know the law may be passed," he explained, "but we've got to live here in Baker County."

Mr. Jones suggested that Negro teachers be asked for their opinions.

The teachers questioned declined to be quoted or to have their names used. In view of this, they would be unlikely to appear at the ballot box with a certificate from a Federal voting referee.

RIGHTS BILL SEEN LIMITED TO VOTES

Diluted Administration Plan Is Emerging in Congress

By JOHN D. MORRIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12 — A bill limited in all major respects to assuring Negroes the right to vote in the South is beginning to emerge from the civil rights battle in Congress.

While the final shape of the legislation may not be known for weeks, maneuvering in the Senate and House in the last few days has reinforced prospects for enactment of a sharply trimmed version of the Administration bill.

The Senate's deletion yesterday of a section that would have made it a crime to obstruct by violence or threats school desegregation orders of Federal courts encouraged predictions of further modifications when voting is resumed next week.

A provision endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision appeared to be in the greatest peril. Also in prospect was a strong move to strike out authority for Federal grants and technical assistance to Southern communities complying with school desegregation orders of Federal courts.

With such deletions, the bill would deal mainly with voting rights. Election officials would be required to preserve records and make them available to Federal investigators. Federal district courts would be authorized to appoint voting referees to assure the registration of Negroes and see to it that their votes were counted.

Other relatively minor provisions deal with hate bombings and the education of children of military personnel in communities where public schools are closed to avoid desegregation.

The bill would also give statutory status to the Committee on Government Contracts, which seeks to provide equal job opportunities for Negroes in industries holding contracts with the Federal Government.

The House, where another version of the Administration bill is pending, is expected to add a voting-referee provision next week and send the measure to the Senate. The House bill contains a section on obstruction of court desegregation orders almost identical with the one stricken by the Senate. It also calls for preservation of voting records, anti-bombing penalties and educational facilities for children of armed services personnel.

The Senate and House were in recess today. House leaders arranged with Southerners at a conference to curtail general debate Monday and start voting on amendments.

In the Senate, leaders appeared confident that voting would proceed without the necessity of further round-the-clock sessions to break a Southern filibuster.

Democratic leaders were hopeful that in the end it might not be necessary to invoke closure, the parliamentary device for curbing debate. The hope was based on the possibility that further modification of the bill might avoid resumption of the Southern filibuster.

... moderate bill, and it's going to represent substantial progress," Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, told reporters. "The Senate has demonstrated [in the voting this week] that reason prevails and it will reject the extremists on both sides."

Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Senate Republican lea...

er, suggested that by deleting the anti-obstruction section the Senate had improved the prospect for eventual acceptance of the House bill as a substitute. It is possible that the anti-obstruction section could be saved by such a tactic, although the Senate could, if it wished, delete the same provisions from the House text.

That, however, would probably necessitate a time-consuming Senate-House conference to iron out differences between th two versions.

Forecasts that the Senate would pass the House version also came from Representatives Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, the House Republican leader, and Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, Democratic manager of the House bill.

"I am sure," Mr. Celler said, "that the House will keep the [anti-obstruction] section in. The Senate will welcome the bill in our form.

The Senate's rejection of the section came after it had been broadened to covere interference with any Federal court order, including injunctions against illegal picketing, boycotts or other so-called unfair practices by labor unions. Liberal civil rights Democrats joined Southerners on the vote to strike the section. They feared it might be used to harass unions involved in jurisdiction disputes.

"There was no reason to broaden it," Mr. Celler said. "It was designed for situations like the one in Little Rock, where it was difficult to get at members of the mob."

Most Senate liberals turned against the section when organized labor intervened against the broadening amendment. They argued that the Administration had failed to show a need for new powers to cope with obstruction of court orders even in desegregation cases.

HOUSE DECLINES, 137-134, TO CURB VOTING REFEREES

The New York Times

New York

Rejects Bid by Southerners and a Republican Group to Limit Plan to U.S. Offices

Sat. 3-19-60

ROGERS OPPOSES MOVE

fil

But Many in G.O.P. Ignore His Civil Rights Appeal—Liberals Lose in Senate

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 18—The Southern bloc, with Republican help, came within three votes today of a major civil rights victory in the House of Representatives.

By that margin the House rejected a move to make the Administration's voting-referee plan applicable only to voting for Federal offices. The vote was 137 to 134.

The Administration plan would create referees to register qualified Negroes and to help them vote in areas where courts find local discrimination against them. It would apply to all voting—for Federal, state and local officials in general or primary elections.

Its complete coverage was one of the virtues that Attorney General William P. Rogers cited early last month in arguing that it was superior to all other registration plans. It was one of the features that gained wide Democratic support for the bill.

Douglas Plan Defeated

The Senate, meanwhile, killed another voting-registration plan sponsored by Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois. The vote was 53 to 24 to table, or kill, the Douglas plan, which had the backing of Democratic liberals.

The Senate majority is waiting to act on the House version of the referee plan. While it waits, advocates of other registration plans are using the pause to get record votes on their own bills. This was the significance of the vote on the Douglas plan.

Today's proposal in the House for bobtailing the referee plan was sponsored by Representative Hamer H. Budge, Republican of Idaho and one of four Republicans on the House Rules Committee.

Mr. Rogers composed a last-minute plea against the Budge amendment. This was read to the House by Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, floor manager of the Democratic civil-rights forces. It was also cited by the Republican civil-rights manager, William M. McCulloch of Ohio, in his appeal for the House to vote down Mr. Budge's proposal.

Nevertheless, a large proportion of the Republicans remained unmoved by the Attorney General's appeal. About half of the Republicans who voted sided with the Southerners against him.

There was no roll-call. Members first stood to be counted, then marched up the aisle to be registered for or against.

On the first vote, the count of standing members, it was 148 to 129 against Mr. Budge. Newsmen in the galleries counted slightly more than forty Republicans voting for the Budge amendment and fewer than forty for the Administration.

Among those standing against Mr. Rogers was Representative John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, chairman of the House's Republican Policy Committee.

In the second counting — the up-the-aisle march — the Administration lost votes and the Budge-Southern group gained. In the miling on the floor it was impossible to tell whether this was because of switched votes or because some Representatives who took part in the first vote had left the floor and others had come in for the second tally.

Survives Repeated Attacks

Mr. Celler and Mr. McCulloch said afterward that they had thought a civil-rights defeat was more likely on the Budge amendment than on any other amendment before the House.

Today's vote, they suggested, was the high-water mark of the South in the House fight. The voting-referee plan remains intact despite repeated assaults on it all week. Its defenders, Democratic and Republican, have shown that they have the strength to beat off its assailants.

Now the problem is to get it passed. Last week-end, many members talked about finishing the bill by last Wednesday. Now they are talking about finishing it by next Wednesday. The Southerners remain in a debating mood.

The Senate, meanwhile, continued to mark time waiting for the House bill. The Senate is in an odd situation. It cannot get a vote to put any controversial civil-rights proposals into its bill but it can get votes to kill them.

This is because Senate rules cut off debate once a member moves to table, or kill, a piece of pending business. If the tabling motion carries, the controversial business is killed. If the tabling motion fails to carry, the controversial business still does not go into the bill.

Douglas Move Foredoomed

Thus the Senate tabled today Senator Douglas' voting-registration proposal, dear to liberal Democrats but foredoomed for lack of Republican support.

This plan, sponsored by Senator Douglas, differed greatly from the referee plan. The referee plan would be triggered by the court's finding a pattern of discrimination.

The Douglas plan would have been triggered by a petition filed with the President. Then, the President, "after such investigation as he may deem appropriate," would have been empowered to appoint Federal registrars to enroll Negroes if he determined that they had been systematically denied voting rights because of race or color.

After an afternoon of debate, the Douglas plan was tabled. Shortly afterward the Senate recessed for the week-end.

U. S. Role Protested

In the House test, Mr. Budge argued that the Federal Government had no right to intervene with referees in local elections. The Federal authority, he argued, could be applied only to balloting for Federal offices.

Expounding the referee plan last month, the Attorney General said it was based on the Fifteenth Amendment, empowering the Federal Government to prevent the states from abridging the right to vote on account of race or color. This, he said, applied to the right to vote in all elections, not just Federal elections.

In fact, he contended, one of the chief defects of various Democratic plans then being circulated was their general failure to provide for coverage in state and local elections.

In a letter to Mr. McCulloch, for reading to the House, Mr. Rogers restated this argument. The Fifteenth Amendment applied to all elections, both state and federal, he said.

"It would be sheer sanctimony for the United States, on one hand, to continue to guarantee in its Constitution, as it has since March 30, 1870, the right of Negroes to vote without discrimination in all elections, both Federal and state, and, on the other hand, ninety years later, in March, 1960, to enact legislation which, by failing to enforce the right, clearly implies that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections," he wrote.

The vote on the Budge amendment showed about forty fewer members present today than for other important votes earlier in the week.

This is because many Representatives from the Northeastern states take a four-day week-end to succor law practices at home. The normal week-end absenteeism among this group accounted partly for the civil-rights group's poor showing against the Budge amendment.

House Nails Down Negro Vote Clause

Ballot-Now-Count-Later Amendment Is Adopted Over Southern Resistance

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The House voted 188-120 today to nail new Negro-voting assurances into its civil rights bill.

It adopted an amendment saying:

If Negroes or others who have been kept from voting apply to a Federal court referee, and their cases are still unsettled on election day, they will be allowed to vote anyway.

Their ballots would be impounded until their cases were settled, and then counted.

The amendment was drawn to attract support for the Eisenhower Administration voting referee plan from the sizable group of Democrats who pushed a plan of their own yesterday with some temporary success.

Southerners resisted, with Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) predicting that in some places the impounded votes might be held in reserve "until they see how many votes they need."

The amendment's author, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D., Mich), said the vote-now-count-later system was intended to prevent stalling "so as to nullify the right to vote."

Amendment Acceptable

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R., Ohio), leading the Administration forces in the House, said they found the O'Hara amendment agreeable.

Late in the day the House decided not to try for a vote on the referee proposal itself until tomorrow.

Before quitting overnight, however, it defeated a Southern-sponsored amendment which would have required additional proofs from would-be voters that they had been kept from the polls because of race or color. The vote was 143-121.

Senate Puts Off Action

The Senate also decided to put off action until tomorrow on its pending business. This is an amendment by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N. Y.) to make it a Federal crime to cross state lines with explosives to be used to bomb schools, churches or other structures, or to possess such explosives.

While the House maneuvered and the Senate debated on civil rights, President Eisenhower called for "the best bill the Congress will give me."

The House on Monday, in its first major actions on the bill knocked down two Administration proposals.

One of these would have given legal status to a presidential commission to press for Negro employment rights on jobs under government contracts.

The other would have authorized grants of Federal money and technical assistance to areas trying to desegregate their public schools.

Other Developments

In other civil rights developments:

1. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, told reporters he doesn't care whether the eventual bill carries a Republican or Democratic label—he just wants something effective.

Of the 189 million Americans, Johnson said, relatively few belong to Americans for Democratic Action, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to the Ku Klux Klan, or to any organization "that wants all or nothing."

2. Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee said in a New York speech that to compromise on the issue "would make a hollow mockery of our platform."

Butler said, too, that a compromise would invite political defeat next November.

3. Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D., Va.) introduced in the Senate a set of amendments to eliminate "some of the harsher features." One would limit the authority of the voting referees to elections of Federal officials only.

Rights Bill On Voting Is Expected

3 Candidates Decry Limitations

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three senators seeking the Democratic presidential nomination said Sunday any civil rights bill passed by Congress is likely to be limited largely to protection of Negro voting rights.

"I think we are going to get a bill pretty much confined to voting, although I wish it had gone beyond that," said Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass).

Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn), who also favors broader legislation, said, "It is becoming more apparent each day that the civil rights bill being considered by Congress will center around voting rights of Negro citizens."

Sen. Symington (D-Mo) said on an ABC-TV program—College News Conference—that while he would hope the bill would go further, "there seems to be a growing feeling that the final bill may only be a voting bill."

This is the course that has been urged all along by Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas, another presidential hopeful.

Johnson, trying to steer a middle course between Democratic colleagues sharply divided over civil rights legislation, has called protection of voting rights the heart of the issue.

The Senate, which will start a sixth week of civil rights debate Monday, is largely marking time while waiting for the House to act. Passage of a House bill is expected around midweek.

Humphrey said in a statement issued in Milwaukee that he hopes the House will send the Senate a bill providing "truly effective voting rights protection.

NAME ONLY

"If it does not — if we get a voting rights bill in name only I think the Senate should replace it with a really sound and meaningful measure," he said.

Humphrey said he is convinced that, "If any significant number of disfranchised Negro citizens is to vote, it can be done only by way of administrative procedure as recommended by the Civil Rights Commission."

The commission proposed the appointment by the President of federal registrars in areas where necessary to prevent discrimination against Negroes seeking to register and vote.

However, by a 53-24 vote Friday, the Senate tabled and thus killed an amendment by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill) embodying the commission's proposal.

BOTH AWAY

Both Humphrey and Kennedy were away campaigning, but they were announced as opposed to tabling motion.

Humphrey said he has "grave reservations as to the possibilities of registering large numbers of Negroes through court-appointed referees as the administration recommends."

"Our federal courts are simply not set up or equipped to do such a job," he said.

All votes taken so far in the House, however, indicate that the referee plan will be the key feature of the measure it sends to the Senate.

Kennedy, who was interviewed by Sen. Keating (R-NY) in a taped television program for New York stations, did not go into the type of voting rights measure he thought would be most effective.

He said, however, that if he could have had his way, he would have included in the legislation authority for the attorney general to bring injunction suits only for the protection of voting rights.

A proposal to broaden his authority to cover school desegregation cases and all other types of civil rights cases was rejected by the Senate on March 10 by a 55-38 vote.

Durham Man Takes Seat On Civil Rights Commission

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 8-13-60

WASHINGTON — (UPI)— Robert S. Rankin, a political science professor from Durham, N. C., was sworn in Thursday as a member of the Civil Rights Commission representing the South. P. 15

Dr. Rankin, 60, chairman of political science department at Duke university, was sworn in at a White House ceremony witnessed by his five fellow commissioners, staff aides and Mrs. Rankin.

A SEAT ON the commission has been vacant since the resignation last autumn of John S. Battle, former governor of Virginia.

Dr. Rankin was nominated by President Eisenhower to fill the post last February, but the Senate did not confirm the appointment until July 2.

Before and after the noon swearing in ceremony, Dr. Rankin attended a day-long meeting of the commission.

DR. RANKIN, a member of the Durham city council, told newsmen, "I go into this post as a southerner and a Democrat. I am taking this difficult job for the reason that some of us in the South must help decide some of these problems which arise under the title of civil rights. We should be represented."

Dr. Rankin said he represented "one southern viewpoint, not the southern viewpoint." He said he considered himself more of a moderate on racial problems than some southerners.

Governor Battle's Resignation

The Afro-American

There was something patently barren about the exchange of notes between President Eisenhower and former Governor John S. Battle of Virginia upon the occasion of the latter's resignation from the Civil Rights Commission.

Baltimore, Md. 10

Background for this exchange was the President's reported effort to persuade the Virginian to continue as a member of the Commission, and Battle's determination to be rid of a job many believe he didn't want in the first place.

Virginia's Battle wrote: "It is very difficult for me to decline any request from you, sir, but having served for the two-year term of the original life of the Commission, I feel I must now ask to be relieved of the assignment."

Sat. 10-24-59

* * *

THE PRESIDENT'S politic and polite response was: "You have my sincere thanks and appreciation for the great contributions you have made to the work of the Commission which, as you know, I consider of major importance to the welfare of the nation."

The barrenness of the notes is they are more rhetorical than factual.

In accepting the appointment two years ago, Battle stated publicly that his primary interest was to give expression to the Southern point of view. P. 4

This he did, even to filing a strong dissent from the Commission's majority report to the President — calling it not an impartial factual statement, but rather an advocacy of pre-conceived ideas in the field of race relations.

Of course, every fair-minded person who read the report disagrees with Battle.

* * *

SINCE THE President believes in the importance of the Commission's work, he, too, must be in disagreement with the Virginian.

If this is true, then how can he call Battle's contributions "great?"

The truth is he can't, any more than Battle can sincerely express regret in leaving the Commission when, in fact, his mission has been accomplished.

The lesson the President should learn from the Battle adventure is that diehard segregationists can hardly make a worthwhile contribution in the field of race relations.

Battle's successor, at least, ought to be a person with an open mind on the subject.

Gov. Battle Has Had Enough

Alabama Journal Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 10-14-59

GOV. JOHN S. Battle of Virginia has resigned from the Civil Rights Commission without giving specific reasons for doing so. He told the President that he wants to resume his law practice in Charlottesville. It is not unlikely, however, that the former Virginia governor has become tired of being a minority member of the commission. And that is not surprising. P. 4-A

When the Civil Rights Commission majority recommended that federal voting registrars be created to pass upon eligibility of any and all applicants to vote for representatives and senators, Gov. Battle was one of the two Southern members to object to a constitutional amendment which would make such a revolutionary change in the rights of states to fix the qualifications of voters. It is too bad that the distinguished Virginian could not remain and fight that issue to the end.

Rights Official Resigns His Post

B'ham Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI) — President Eisenhower today accepted the resignation of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

He praised Tiffany for the way he handled his job. "Your untiring efforts have contributed significantly to the success of the commission to date," the President wrote. Sat. 12-3-60

Tiffany, former attorney general of New Hampshire, said in a letter dated Nov. 8, that he wanted to return to private life. His resignation is effective Jan. 1. P. 5

"It is my feeling that the commission on civil rights has reached the stage of national recognition for its constructive efforts in a most vital field of national concern," Tiffany said.

He said the agency has made significant findings and recommendations since it was established in 1957.

"These will lead to greater progress in the realization of the American dream of equal protection of the law for all citizens regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin," he added.

House Nails Negro Voting Guarantees In Rights Measure

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

South Loses Fight Against Amendment

Thurs. 3-17-60

Ballot-Now-Count-Later Plan Approved 88 to 120

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP) — The House voted 188-120 today to nail new Negro voting assurances into its civil rights bill.

It adopted an amendment saying: If Negroes or others who have been kept from voting apply to a federal court referee, and their cases are still unsettled on election day, they will be allowed to vote anyway.

Their ballots would be impounded until their cases are settled, and then counted.

The amendment was drawn to attract support for the Eisenhower administration voting referee plan from the sizable group of Democrats who pushed a plan of their own yesterday with some temporary success.

Southerners Resist

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The amendment's author, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich), said the vote-now-count-later system was intended to prevent stalling so as to nullify the right to vote."

Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), leading the administration forces in the house, said they found the O'Hara amendment agreeable.

Late in the day the House decided not to try for a vote on the referee proposal itself until tomorrow.

Before quitting overnight, however, it defeated a Southern-sponsored amendment which would have required additional proofs from would-be voters that they had been kept from the polls because of race or color. The vote was 148-121.

Action Put Off

The Senate also decided to put off action until tomorrow on its pending rights bill amendment by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) to make it a federal crime to cross state lines with explosives to be used to bomb schools, churches or other structures, or to possess such explosives.

While the House maneuvered and the Senate debated on civil rights, President Eisenhower called for "the best bill the Congress will give me."

The House on Monday, in its first major actions on the bill, knocked down two administration proposals.

One of these would have given legal status to a presidential commission to press for Negro employment rights on jobs under government contracts.

The other would have authorized grants of federal money and technical assistance to areas trying to desegregate their public schools.

Eisenhower was asked whether he would urge his Senate lieutenants to try to restore these two points. He replied:

"I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress and so I believe in this bill, and I'm going to ask for it.

"Now of course I want the best bill the Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area."

Eisenhower was asked, too, whether he approves the sitdown demonstrations Negroes have been conducting at white-only lunch counters in Southern cities.

He replied that he deplores any resort to violence, whether it is to gain equal rights for minorities, or to deny them rights.

He also said orderly marching in the streets and peaceful assembly are constitutional and proper.

Other Developments

In other civil rights developments:

1. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, told reporters he doesn't care whether the eventual bill carries a Republican or Democratic label—he just wants something effective.

Of the 180 million Americans, Johnson said, relatively few belong to Americans for Democratic Action, to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, to the Ku Klux Klan, or to any organization "that wants all or nothing."

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3. Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va) introduced in the Senate a set of amendments to eliminate "some of the harsher features." One would limit the authority of the voting referees to elections of federal officials only.

REFEREE PROPOSAL SURVIVES, 137-134

The Times Picayune
New Orleans

House Kills Exemption in State, Local Voting

By GARDNER L. BRIDGE

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration's civil rights program weathered storms in both the Senate and House Friday.

The House, by a teller vote of 137-134, rejected a Southern-backed drive to exempt state and local elections from the proposal for court-appointed voting referees. Members are not recorded by name on a teller vote.

In the Senate, a move to substitute presidentially appointed registrars for the referee plan was turned back on a 53-24 roll call vote. The Senate move was sparked by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who contended the plan for court referees to insure the right of Negroes to register and vote without discrimination would prove "almost completely ineffective."

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.), quarterbacking the administration program, torpedoed the Douglas amendment with a successful motion to table and thus kill it.

DIRKSEN BLOCKS MOVE

Dirksen, the Republican floor leader, said he was willing to give the President great powers but added that there has "got to be some review of his authority."

He said the Douglas proposal would displace state machinery on a "bare finding by the President" and would provide no opportunity for a state official to seek a court review.

Under the administration plan which Dirksen sponsored, voting referees could be appointed only after a federal district court judge found that a pattern or practice of discrimination prevailed in the area.

Douglas' amendment was based on a recommendation by the civil rights commission of last September calling for appointment by the President of federal registrars. However, where the commission plan would have applied only to federal elections, Douglas broadened the proposal to include state and local elections as well.

RECESS UNTIL MONDAY

The House, after refusing to limit its referee plan to federal elections, recessed until Monday when a vote on the referee proposal itself may be reached.

The proposal to restrict the voting referees' jurisdiction to federal elections was renounced as sheer sanctimony by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers.

Rep. Hamer H. Budge (R-Idaho), who sponsored the amendment with Southern support, argued vainly that the Constitution never intended the federal government to police all elections, "even those as to whether dogs should be kept on leash."

In the voting Republicans joined with Northern and Western Democrats to defeat the Budge amendment.

Rogers set forth his views in a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), who is acting as floor manager for the administration program in the House.

ROGERS SCORES MOVE

Budge's amendment would have limited to federal elections, including elections for president, the scope of the administration's plan for court-appointed referees to guarantee the voting rights of Negroes. Under the administration program, the referees would be empowered to act in state and local as well as federal elections.

The House began debating Budge's proposal after the Justice Department released Rogers' letter saying the exemption of state elections "would be an open invitation for the establishment of segregated elections for state officials thus denying Negroes their clear constitutional right to vote without discrimination in such elections."

Rogers said the 15th Amendment which guarantees the right to vote without discrimination, should be removed from the Constitution if it is not to be enforced.

"It would be sheer sanctimony," he said, "to enact legislation which by failing to enforce the right, clearly implied that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections."

Before taking up the Budge proposal, the House defeated 119-91 another in a series of amendments designed to eliminate procedural shortcuts provided in the administration bill for voting rights cases.

Measure To Assure Negroes The Vote

The News and Courier, Charleston, S.C.

Those Kept From Voting Could Apply To Federal Court Referee

Thurs, 3-17-60

By J. W. DAVIS

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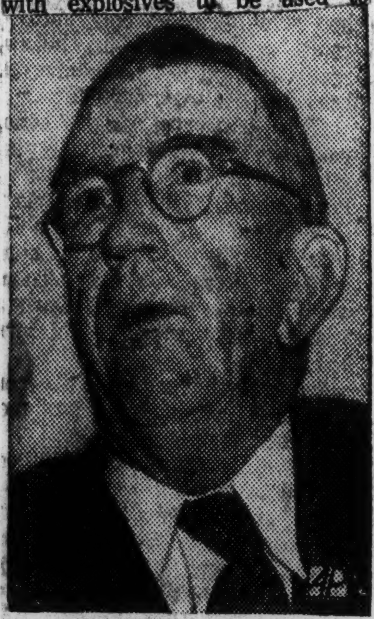

REP. H. W. SMITH
'Hold Votes In Reserve'

Racial News
... See Page 5-D.

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The other would have authorized grants of federal money and technical assistance to areas trying to desegregate their public schools.

Eisenhower was asked whether he would urge his Senate lieutenants to try to restore these two points. He replied: "I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress, and so I believe in this bill, and I'm going to ask for it.

"Now of course I want the best bill the Congress will give me in this very troublesome and sensitive area."

Eisenhower was asked, too, whether he approved the sit-down demonstrations Negroes have been conducting at white-only lunch counters in Southern cities.

He replied that he deplored any resort to violence, whether it was to gain equal rights for minorities or to deny them rights.

He also said orderly marching in the streets and peaceful assembly are constitutional and proper.

In other civil rights developments:

1. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, told reporters he doesn't care whether the eventual bill carries a Republican or Democratic label—he just wants something effective.

2. Chairman Paul M. Butler of the Democratic National Committee said in a New York speech that to compromise on the issue "would make a hollow mockery of our platform."

Butler said, too, that a compromise would invite political defeat next November.

3. Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.), introduced in the Senate a set of amendments to eliminate "some of the harsher features." One would limit the authority of the voting referees to elections of federal officials only.

RIGHTS HEARING IN LA. SEPT. 27-28

Commission to Examine Voting Complaints

New Orleans, La.

By W. JOYNES MACFARLAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27 and 28 in Louisiana.

Fri, 8-5-60

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in federal court.

Spokesmen said the number of complaints runs into the dozens and come from parish (counties) throughout the state. They shied away from an earlier estimate that at least 13 parishes were involved.

The place for the hearings will not be fixed for some days, but it seemed likely all sessions will be held in one city.

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

DIFFICULTIES SEEN

On July 12, a U.S. District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on grounds that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20 the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations questioned in the Louisiana case.

In Louisiana, the state attorney general, Jack Gremillion, said he had anticipated the hearings and would participate but complained:

"It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to cooperate with the commission but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

Spokesmen said there were no indications of other voting hearings in the near future. One said complaints have been received during 1959 and 1960 from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and California in addition to those from Louisiana. But he added that commission staff work now is centered on the latter state.

PROGRESS REPORTED

The commission also received a report on progress of the staff study of alleged inequities in administration of justice. A spokesman said that during the last year more complaints have been received regarding administration of justice than have come in concerning voting. He added the complaints have come from all over the country, about as many from the North as from the South.

Dr. Robert S. Rankin of Duke University, Durham, N.C., was sworn in as a commission member at a White House ceremony. He succeeds former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia.

The commission's move came while the Department of Justice continued with its independent examination of racial voting patterns, under authority of the 1960 Civil Rights Act.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers has invoked the act to ask inspection of voter registration records in 12 counties in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

RECORDS BEING STUDIED

The six counties of McCormick, Hampton and Clarendon, S.C., and Webster, Fayette and Early, Ga., have complied. Their records have been photographed and are now being analyzed.

Elsewhere the attorney general's request resulted in litigation.

The government recently obtained an order from a U.S. District Court requiring East Feliciana Parish in Louisiana to open its records and parish officials have taken an appeal.

Demos Impute Turnabout In Ike's Recommendations

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Tues. 8/9/60. P. 2-A

By LEWIS HAWKINS

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower handed a long list of legislative chores to Congress Monday and the Democratic presidential nominee said many of them can be carried out if the Republicans cooperate.

Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who heads the Democratic ticket, and his running mate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, joined in imputing a politically inspired turnabout to some of the Republican President's recommendations.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, withheld immediate comment.

PARTY PLATFORM

The Republicans' Senate leader, Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, described the message as a challenge to the Democrats to show whether they intend to carry out their party platform.

"The President has spoken like a true craftsman in calling for action on his program and telling Congress to stay on the job until it is approved," Dirksen said.

Johnson said Eisenhower now appears to be trying "to embrace vast portions of the Democratic platform." The Texas senator was sharply critical of the President's requests for domestic legislation which he already has "vetoed or threatened to veto." He cited especially area redevelopment and agriculture bills.

Like Dirksen, Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) saw the message as a "put up or shut up" challenge to the Democratic majority in Congress and said the President "has outlined how the Democratic majority can keep some of their promises if they really want to."

ADDITIONAL DEFENSE

Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn) said the President has made it clear that he'll not hesitate to call for additional defense appropriations if needed. Bush cited with approval Eisenhower's requests for restoration of foreign aid cuts, establishment of a 600-million-dollar Latin-American aid program and the food-for-peace program.

While indicating willingness to go along with Eisenhower's recommendations in some fields, Johnson quickly ticked off some as having no chance. One was the renewal appeal to raise the interest ceiling on U.S. bonds. This isn't needed and hasn't been for some time ,the Texan said.

Johnson said also he doubted any agreement could be reached on a postal rate increase or on additional federal judgeships ir the time available.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

And Kennedy, in a statement, expressed doubt that much can be done about civil rights legislation. He coupled this with an assertion that the two additional items asked by Eisenhower—aid for desegregated schools and a statutory committee on government hiring—could have been included in the 1960 civil rights law "with vigorous administration leadership."

Both Johnson and Kennedy saw political reversals in Eisenhower's attitude on defense spending, the food-for-peace program, farm aid and aid for depressed areas. Johnson noted also that the general attack on spending was coupled with requests for 500 million dollars additional for foreign aid and 600 million for a new Latin-American program.

Ike's Aides Are Against Civil Rights Push Now

Clarion-Ledger; Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Miss. Tues. 8/9/60 P. 1

Administration Claims Good Record On Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration frowns on any efforts to push further civil rights legislation at the post-convention congressional session—and it feels it's doing pretty well with available laws.

This, coupled with earlier developments, makes it unlikely that civil rights proposals will get anywhere in the session starting Monday. On the basis of already announced plans, some bills will be introduced in both Senate and House but there's scant chance any will be voted on or even reach the debate stage.

The administration's coolness toward fresh proposals is based on two main considerations:

1. New proposals if pushed might so snarl the session with Southern protests that pending "must" legislation could not be cleared in the limited time before the start of the intensive fall political campaigns.

2. A Justice Department belief that the action it has taken and will take under the 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts will continue to make clear the administration's determination to end discriminatory practices based on race.

The latter position was heavily underscored Saturday when Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers, on the eve of the new session, released a recapitulation of these actions covering the last three years.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) has announced he'll introduce legislation covering the Republican platform position. His fellow Republicans and New Yorkers, Sen. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. William E. Miller have announced they will introduce bills based on the Democratic platform. This plan was announced as a challenge to Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate majority leader and Democratic vice presidential nominee.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) later announced he would join Keating on Monday in introducing the legislation based on the Democratic platform.

But Sen Everett Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate minority leader has said he thinks the prospect for action on such bills at the short session is remote.

And Democratic presidential nominee John Kennedy said in New York he does not expect this short session to carry out the platform aims of either party.

The Justice Department's review of cases filed under the 1957 and 1960 civil rights acts listed five voting suits, two successfully concluded and three pending. The ones reported as won were in Fayette County, Tenn., and Washington Parish, La. The others are in Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama.

In addition, the department statement noted that under the 1960 act it has called for the voting records of a dozen Southern counties where totals of Negro voters seemed far out of line with Negroes' proportion of the population.

Apart from the actions involving voting, the department cited its suit against officials of Harrison County, Mississippi, seeking to end racial segregation on a Gulf Coast beach near Biloxi which was developed with the aid of federal funds.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Aug. 8-7-60

COOL TOWARD FRESH PROPOSALS

Administration Drops Plans To Push Session For New Civil Rights Laws

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In addition, the department statement noted that under the 1960 act it has called for the voting records of a dozen Southern counties where totals of Negro voters seemed far out of line with Negroes' proportion of the population.

The examinations were carried out without opposition in South Carolina's McCormic, Hampton and Clarendon Counties and in Georgia's Webster, Fayette and Early Counties. The records were photographed and now are being analyzed.

Litigation thus far has blocked efforts to examine the voter registration records in Alabama's Wilcox, Sumter and Montgomery Counties and East Feliciana, Ouachita and East Carroll Parishes (counties) in Louisiana.

The department said that soon after the records were called for in McCormick County, S.C., 46 Negroes were registered to vote, compared with four before.

Apart from the actions involving voting, the department cited its suit against officials of Harrison County, Mississippi, seeking to end racial segregation on a Gulf Coast beach near Biloxi which was developed with the aid of federal funds.

Under the antibombing section of the 1960 act, three men have been charged with planting a bomb at the base of a dormitory building at Philander Smith College, a Negro institution in Little Rock, Ark.

The department reported its civil rights division had 25 lawyers on its staff in May, now has 32 and is to increase this number to 35 soon.

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

No Pressure For New Rights Laws Revealed

By SUSAN WAGNER

WASHINGTON (UPI—The Eisenhower administration has abandoned as politically unwise plans to pressure for new and stronger civil rights legislation in the session of Congress beginning Monday, it was revealed Saturday.

High officials said they believed that in view of the partisan racial rights squabble expected to break out in both Senate and House, such a move might be construed as a cynical attempt to embarrass the Democrats.

The Justice Department earlier had planned to make a renewed plea for some of its old civil rights proposals and to offer new ones. But sources said that this strategy, worked out by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and his close adviser, Attorney General William P. Rogers, has been revised since Nixon was named the GOP presidential nominee.

Some Republican members of Congress already have announced they will introduce civil rights legislation embodying Democratic platform pledges in a frank attempt to put the Democrats on the spot.

CHANCE TO BE COUNTED

Planning this attack is Rep. William E. Miller (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Republican congressional committee who said the bills would give the Democrats a chance to "stand up and be counted over whether they really support their own platform."

The administration is reluctant to become embroiled in such a situation. It has steadfastly claimed that it has posted a strong nonpartisan civil rights record for which it has not been given full credit.

This was underscored Saturday by Nixon's disclosure that Rogers has been meeting with the executives of chain stores with southern outlets to try and convince them they should end discrimination against Negroes.

The administration's views came to light as Rogers received a report from Assistant Attorney General Harold R. Tyler, Jr., who heads the Justice Department's civil rights division.

PENDING VOTER CASES

Tyler reported on the status of voting cases brought under the legislation passed both in 1957 and earlier this year.

He noted that voting cases are now pending in Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, while another case in Tennessee was successfully completed in April.

"Significantly, the acts of 1957 and 1960 have been ultimately upheld in every court test of these statues to date," a Justice Department statement said.

The Georgia case was filed in Terrell County, Tyler recalled; the Alabama suit in Macon County, the Louisiana case in Washington Parish, and the Tennessee action in Fayette County.

The report noted that action is pending and a trial will probably take place this fall in Bienville Parish, La., on grounds of voting discrimination.

Tyler also reported that "another important suit" was filed by his division last May against officials of Harrison County, Miss.

This complaint, he reported, involved an alleged breach of contract between the United States and the county for erection of a sea wall and beach on the Gulf coast near Biloxi.

The government contends that Mississippi authorities have violated the contract by restricting the beach to white persons only.

10 1960

Volunteer
CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

METHODIST-
BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM

Bishop Oxnam on voting

The Afro-Am.

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam told the audience at the hearing by the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission on Sunday at Asbury Methodist Church:

Baltimore, Md.

"If you will allow me to say this: That the whole issue that has been the subject of segregation is primarily, from my point of view, not a political issue. It is basically a religious issue, because the Lord commanded that we love one another.

"I suggest to you that you do not segregate people you love.

"Consequently, you are violating one of the fundamental principles of the faith when we do segregate and it becomes basically a religious issue, but this whole question of voting to me, is incredible — that in 1960 men and women must come here in a democracy and ask for the privilege of voting.

"It is incredible that we have to face that.

"All we are here to do is to see that sooner or later the fundamental principles of democracy become applied.

"I am of the opinion that when the colored citizen has the vote and exercises his franchise as a free man, the legal, economic and other problems will fall into line because there is power in the vote and that is precisely where we should be upon this issue."

This

By Governor Patterson

The Talladega Daily Home

Federal Vote System Lashed

Talladega, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alabama's Gov. John Patterson warned today that creation of federal voter registrars or supervisors would lead to "chaos and bitterness."

He told the Senate Rules Committe that passage of such proposals would result in "a further deterioration of the relations between the states and the federal government."

"They could well lead to a breakdown of the election machinery in many states," Patterson said in a prepared statement, "and will bring grave consequences instead of what the authors of the bills intend."

The Alabama chief executive labeled the pending bills unconstitutional. He said the U. S. Constitution leaves the power to set voter qualifications to the individual states.

Patterson said the measures "are an attempt by the federal government to set the qualifications of electors in the states and to put federal officials actually in charge of elections.

"Such action is a usurpation of the powers of the states by the federal government and is a clear violation of the sovereign rights of every state in the union."

He said he resents the bills' inference that Alabama officials are violating their duties. He described the legislation as obviously politically inspired and an insult to the officials of every state."

Alabama's prospective voters —white and Negro— have adequate legal action they can take if they think their rights have been violated or that they have been discriminated against," he said.

"No one can come before this committee and truthfully tell you that the laws of my state protecting the rights to vote are not adequate," Patterson asserted.

He urged the committee to reject the federal voter registrar bills, thus requiring complainants "to seek their redress in the proper and legal manner in the state courts."

"Before you resort to the tactics of grinding us under the heel of the federal boot and before you wreck our election machinery," he said, "make the complainants at least try to test their rights in our state courts."

Southern Group Protests Vote Registrar Bills

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)— Headed by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama, a group of Southern spokesmen Tuesday strongly challenged the constitutionality of proposed bills to establish federal vote registrars.

The Southerners, including Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga) and Charles L. Bloch, deputy assistant attorney general of Georgia, testified before the Senate Rules Committee considering various bills to set up such federal vote registrars or referees.

Patterson said that if the bills were enacted the result would be chaos and bitterness between state and federal officials.

Such law, he said, also "could well lead to a break-down of the election machinery in many states."

Patterson, like Talmadge and Bloch — the latter an expert on constitutional law—strongly challenged the constitutionality of the proposals.

Talmadge told the committee, headed by Sen. Thomas E. Hennings (D-Mo), that, constitutional questions aside, a grave implication involved is that of giving presidents sweeping powers to control elections.

The power to appoint federal vote registrars, he said, is "the power to control elections" and that in turn means the power to control not only Congress but state legislatures.

Leadoff witness—

Storey supports U. S. registrar bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) — Robert G. Storey, vice chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, today suggested federal sanctions to punish what he called the evil denial of the right to vote.

The Dallas, Tex., lawyer testified as the leadoff witness in Senate hearings on bills proposing federal intervention to protect voting rights of Negroes or other minority groups in federal elections.

The Senate rules committee, conducting the hearings, has before it a variety of bills which would authorize the president to appoint temporary federal registrars to register voters in cases where state or local officials have denied them the right to register to vote in federal elections.

ADVOCATING legislation along this line as an official spokesman for the commission, Storey told the senators the legislation should go even farther.

"Effective temporary federal registrar legislation must include some provisions which will guarantee that such registrants will be permitted to vote in federal elections and to have that voted counted," Storey said in a statement which he read to the committee.

"Congress may wish to consider appropriate sanctions, equitable or otherwise, to assure that the vote may be cast and counted," he added.

Presumably this was a suggestion that Congress consider imposing either civil sanctions through courts of equity, or criminal sanctions through the criminal courts. But he did not spell this out in his statement.

STOREY VIGOROUSLY defended the constitutionality of the temporary registrar idea, proposed by the Civil Rights Commission last year. President Eisenhower has questioned whether it would be constitutional, and the Justice Department now has the constitutional question under study.

Story, however, said the constitutional rights of Congress to enact such a law is clear.

Some hot debates in the committee apparently are in the offing.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), a vigorous opponent of any new civil rights legislation, showed up at the hearing. He sat with rules committee members, after obtaining their permission to question Storey. Ervin is not a member of the rules committee, but said he was there to help a colleague, Sen. Everett Jordan (D., N. C.), who is a member.

STOREY WAS expected to answer Southern opponents who have denounced the proposed legislation as an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights.

He is a former president of the American Bar Assn. and until recently was dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School at Dallas.

Five of the six commission members approved the proposal. Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, who since has left the commission, was the lone dissenter. He declined an invitation to testify.

ADVOCATES of stronger civil rights laws are pushing for its adoption at this session of Congress, but so far the administration has not given its backing.

President Eisenhower said at his news conference last week that he had no objection to the proposal being studied by Congress, but he said he didn't know whether it would be constitutional.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), a chief strategist for Southern foes of new civil rights measures, has said the constitution clearly gives the states the right to determine the qualifications of voters.

The Civl Rights Commission, in recommending authority for presidential appointment of federal voting registrars said it had found that "a substantial number of Negroes are being denied their right to vote."

"THE INFRINGEMENT of this right is usually accomplished through discriminatory application and administration of state registration laws," the commission's report said.

To offset that, in areas where the commission investigates complaints of such action and finds them valid, it proposed that the president be authorized to designate a federal officer or employe in the area—such as a postmaster—to act as a temporary registrar.

He would be empowered to register all persons he found qualified under state law, and they would have the right to vote in any election for federal officials.

The commission said that federal registrars "should serve only until local officials are prepared to register voters without discrimination."

REGISTRAR BILL GETS IKE FROWN

Specific Rights Bill Not Favored, Is View

By JOHN CHADWICK

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration was reported Wednesday as looking with disfavor on a proposal to use federal voting registrars as a means of overcoming discrimination against Negroes.

Sources within the executive department said key administration officials had decided against backing this highly controversial recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission.

In line with this report, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill) told newsmen at the start of the congressional session he does not think President Eisenhower will submit any additional civil rights measures.

PLAN COMPARED

Dirksen, the Senate's Republican leader, compared the plan for federal voting registrars to waving a red flag in the face of Southern foes who have denounced it as an unconstitutional invasion of states' rights.

There were advance rumblings of a battle over civil rights legislation even before the legislators had settled into their seats.

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) told a news conference a bill can be passed by the House within two weeks if enough members want it.

A measure embodying most but not all of Eisenhower's civil rights proposals last year is bottled up in the House Rules Committee, dominated by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Rayburn said the easy way to shake this bill loose and get it to the floor would be for a majority of the 437 House members to sign a petition to take it away from the Rules Committee.

Such a discharge petition is before the House but lacks the required 219 signatures.

Rayburn said he was not advocating this course and had never signed a discharge petition himself. He said he was just pointing out how a bill could be brought up if enough members want it.

He predicted that the House will pass a civil rights bill of some kind if the issue reaches the floor.

Across the Capitol, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) told newsmen, "I think it is obvious that Congress will consider and act on a civil rights bill at this session."

CLOSELY LINKED

The civil rights issue is closely linked to political maneuvering this presidential election year. Johnson, who is being pushed by Rayburn for the Democratic presidential nomination, recalled that Senate leaders had agreed last session to take up civil rights legislation by Feb. 15.

The real showdown will take place in the Senate, where Southerners can make use of their traditional filibuster weapon under rules requiring a two-thirds majority to shut off debate.

Last year, at the 11th hour, Congress voted a two-year extension of the Civil Rights Commission, but all other civil rights measures fell by the wayside.

BYPASS STRATEGY

Dirksen said that if the House passes a bill before mid-February, he favors placing it directly on the Senate calendar rather than letting it go to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss).

This bypassing strategy was used in 1957 when Congress passed the first civil rights measure since the close of the Reconstruction era after the Civil War.

While referring to the federal voting registrars plan as "a red flag," Dirksen declined to say whether he personally favors it.

"I am taking a delightfully neutral position for the moment," he said.

NO HEARINGS HELD

However, he added that no committee hearings have been held on the proposal and that the plan raises questions of when registrars would be appointed, where they would serve, and what authority they would have.

As outlined by the Civil Rights Commission, the registrars would be appointed by the President to serve where and as long as deemed necessary to assure Negroes and other minority groups the right to vote for federal officials without discrimination.

The plan was recommended by five of the six members of the commission. The lone dissent was filed by former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, who since has resigned from the commission.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn), a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has introduced a bill to carry out the commission's recommendation. So has Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY).

RUSSELL DISAGREES

Alabama Journal
Montgomery, Alabama

Rights Group Pushes U.S. Registrar Plan

Mon. 1-18-60

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The vice chairman of the Civil Rights Commission urged today that Congress approve a plan to appoint federal registrars to insure the rights of would-be voters kept off local voting lists through discrimination.

Robert G. Storey, former dean of the Southern Methodist University law school, also told the Senate Rules Committee that Congress might consider "appropriate sanctions" to assure that the vote is cast and counted.

Once registered, Storey said, such targets of discrimination must be guaranteed the right to vote and "have that vote counted."

Storey's proposal for "appropriation sanctions, equitable or otherwise," suggested the use of civil as well as criminal penalties.

Storey also gave the committee a legal argument to support the constitutionality of the federal registrar plan for federal elections.

In advance of today's hearing Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), long-time chief strategist for the Senate's Southern Democrats, said he did not believe the present Supreme Court would uphold the constitutionality of such a plan.

Russell is not a Rules Committee member and made his statement to United Press International.

PROPOSAL MADE

The commission proposed that the President be authorized to name federal officials — court clerks and the like—to register prospective voters on the basis of verified complaints of at least nine individuals that they had been unable to register and vote in a particular voting district.

"I couldn't believe that even the present Supreme Court would hold such a provision to be constitutional," Russell said in commenting on the proposal strongly opposed by southerners.

Russell spoke amid growing indications that the administration has some doubts about the constitutionality of the plan.

At his news conference last Thursday, President Eisenhower suggested that the plan was advanced as one which "might have some validity" but said "I don't even know whether it is constitutional."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Friday that the Justice Department was studying the effectiveness of the proposal as well as its constitutionality. If it is found wanting, he said, the administration will recommend a substitute plan to guarantee voting rights.

ACLU asks quick okey of U.S. registrar bill

WASHINGTON

The American Civil Liberties Union last week called for prompt approval of a bill that would authorize the appointment of temporary Federal registrars in areas where the vote is denied because of color, race, religion or national origin.

Testifying before the Senate Rules Committee last week, Robert B. McKay of New York University Law School presented the case for the ACLU.

* * *

THE PROPOSAL to appoint temporary Federal registrars was included in the report made by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission last September. The Senate Rules Committee is currently holding hearings on the proposal.

Mr. McKay, a law professor, report promptly a bill "that called on the committee to would make it crystal - clear" that a man cannot be denied the ballot because of the color of his skin.

THE RIGHT of franchise, said Mr. McKay, "stands at the top of the list of fundamental rights enjoyed by U.S. citizens, and its abrogation— any time, anywhere —raises a civil liberties problem of major proportion."

There is no question that Congress has ample power to enact legislation creating temporary Federal registrars, declared the ACLU, asserting that this right is set forth in the Constitution itself.

End housing ban

ALBANY, N.Y. — Testifying before the New York State Senate last week, NAACP special housing assistant called for early passage of the Metcalf - Baker bill banning discrimination in the sale or rental of private dwellings.

Legality Of U.S. Registrars Under Constitution Debated

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two Northern senators and the Negro member of the Civil Rights Commission argued Tuesday it would be constitutional to set up federal voting registrars to insure Negro voting rights in the South.

The senators, Jacob J. Javits (R-NY) and Philip A. Hart (D-Mich), gave their arguments in person to the Senate Rules Committee. The Negro commissioner, George M. Johnson of Washington, sent the committee a statement of his views.

The question of constitutionality has become more important since last Wednesday when President Eisenhower told his news conference he didn't know whether the federal registrar arrangement would be legal under the constitution.

Southern senators have called the idea unconstitutional from the time it was first proposed last September by the Federal Rights Commission.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr., (D-Mo), chairman of the Rules Committee, said he has invited Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to testify as soon as possible. It would be Rogers' job to advise the President as to the constitutionality of the plan, and the committee would like to have his opinion.

Under this plan, temporary federal registrars could be empowered to register would-be voters in areas where it is found that local or state officials prevent them from qualifying to vote.

How long the Rules Committee hearings might continue remained in doubt. Hennings, one of the Senate's foremost advocates of new civil rights laws, said he had hoped to finish the hearings in three or four days. They began Monday.

However, Hennings said Southern senators opposed to the federal registrar plan had indicated that a number of Southern governors, state attorneys general and lawyers would like to give their views.

Rogers Blasts Registrar Bill, Pushes His Vote Referee Plan

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 2-6-60.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Atty. Gen. Rogers angrily dismissed the federal registrar plan Friday as about as worthless in helping voteless Negroes "as a ticket to the Dempsey-Firpo fight." P.1

He recommended that the Senate Rules Committee junk the proposals and substitute the administration plan for court-appointed referees to assure voting rights in federal, state and local elections.

Rogers' quick temper flared when Chairman Hennings (D-Mo) observed that some senators would oppose any move toward federal regulation of state elections.

"This is not regulation in any sense," the attorney general snapped. "It is implementation of the 15th Amendment (guarantee of equal rights). If it means anything at all, it should be enforced."

He grabbed a sheaf of papers and waved them at Hennings.

"If a temporary federal registrar gives a certificate to a Negro," he roared, "it's worth about as much as a ticket to the Dempsep-Firpo fight.

"Does the Negro get the right to vote given to him by the 15th Amendment or not?"

The registrar plan, recommended first by the President's Civil Rights Commission, calls for appointment of federal agents to replace local registrars who refuse to register qualified voters in federal elections.

The new administration plan would authorize court-appointed referees to see that qualified voters get the opportunity to register and vote in federal, state and local elections. Their decisions would be backed up by court injunctions. P.5.

Rogers said the administration opposed any "shotgun wedding" of its proposal and the registrar plan. But Sen. Keating (R-NY) favored such a "marriage" as the best means of getting some form of federal supervision enacted by Congress.

The attorney general's chief complaint against the registrar plan was that "it just won't work." Unlike court-appointed referees, he said, registrars appointed by the President would have no means to "enforce" voting rights.

He said voting rights must be extended to state and local elections, as well as federal elections, since the right to vote in them "is often of greater practical significance."

The registrar plan, he said, would "establish a system of 'separate and unequal' voting" by providing two voting procedures—one for state and local elections and one for federal elections.

"The need for the elimination of racial discrimination in both types of elections is apparent," he said.

The committee has held three weeks of hearings on the registrar plan. Hennings said it now would be impossible to have a bill ready for floor debate before Feb. 17 since many committee members must keep Lincoln Birthday speaking commitments out of town.

RIGHTS ADVOCATES SPLIT OVER PLAN FOR NEGRO VOTING

New York Times

Criticism of Administration Proposal for Referees Points to Roadblock

Thurs. 2-4-60

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—A potentially serious roadblock for civil rights legislation appeared to be developing today. It is a division among the pro-civil rights forces over how to advance Negro voting. P.1

The immediate issue is the Administration's proposal for the appointment of referees by Federal courts to qualify Negroes as voters and protect their rights at the polls. The plan was announced last week by Attorney General William P. Rogers.

In the last few days a number of advocates of Negro rights have criticized some aspects of the Rogers plan.

These critics include Washington representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Americans for Democratic Action, the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and some labor unions.

At a private strategy meeting two nights ago they were joined by a staff member of the Civil Rights Commission.

Criticism Reflected

The criticism from these sources is already being reflected among Northern Democrats in Congress. It adds to the inevitable political temptation of the Democrats to oppose anything suggested by the Administration, especially something endorsed by Vice President Nixon.

Any real falling-out between the Administration and the Congressional Democrats over a Negro voting plan could prevent the passage of major civil rights legislation. The general impression is that support from both these forces will be necessary to overcome Southern Democratic opposition.

The critics of the Rogers plan think it lacks one major advantage of the idea it was designed to replace — the Civil Rights Commission's suggestion that the President appoint Federal registrars when Southern officials will not register Negroes.

The basic idea of the registrar proposal was to get the voting issue out of the courts. The feeling was that the slow, formalized judicial process could never get Negroes voting en masse and that some simpler administrative process was needed.

Under the registrar idea, it was felt that Negro could go to such an official and do little more than show simple qualifications and sign his name. He would not have to hire a lawyer or go through a formal hearing with witnesses on both sides.

The fear of the critics is that the Rogers plan would require formal, virtually judicial hearings before voting referees to get any Negro registered. And that, they say, might scare Negroes from even trying to vote. P.14

"What white person would subject himself to such a long, complicated process in order to vote?" One critic asks. "The goal should be to let the Negro register by the same simple method as the white man—in five or ten minutes."

Herman Edelsberg, Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League, puts it this way: P.14

"Negroes should not have to run a gantlet, litigate a case in order to vote."

Constitutionality Questioned

The Justice Department's answer is that it would probably not be Constitutional to set up a nonjudicial process covering registration for both state and Federal elections. And it opposes the restricting of a new civil rights bill to Federal elections, as the commission would.

Mr. Edelsberg and the others say they are not fighting Mr. Rogers' plan, but simply think it can be improved. In fact, they largely accept the Attorney General's basic premise.

This is that any new device should begin with a judicial finding that Negroes have been denied the right to vote in a locality because of race. Under the Rogers plan, if the judge found a "pattern or practice" of discrimination, the Justice Department could ask him to appoint referees.

The critics are concerned about possible loopholes in the Rogers scheme, which would allow repeated appeals and court fights about the appointment of referees and about each of their findings.

Attempts may be made to combine the Rogers plan and the commission's referee proposal. But Mr. Rogers has made it clear that he will not favor such a combination, and the President will certainly take his advice.

In these circumstances much will depend on the position of the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson. His job will be to work out something bearing enough of a Democratic stamp and still acceptable to the Administration.

HOUSE UNIT OPENS CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT

The New York Times

Northerners Map Strategy —Southerners Win Delay

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—The long-awaited hearings of the House Rules Committee on civil rights opened today with a two-hour exchange of salvos between the Blue and the Gray.

When the forces disengaged at mid-day this was the situation: Fri. 2-5-60.

¶The Northerners had plainly outlined their strategy: to force a relatively mild bill out of the committee, then toughen it on the House floor with amendments affording Federal assistance to increase Negro voting in the South. P.1.

¶The Southerners had won another week's delay in the hearings after the Northerners conceded they were still undecided about what kind of voting-rights amendments they would offer on the floor.

¶Both sides had enjoyed a rhetorical workout in the arguments, charges and countercharges with which they will be flailing each other through the coming months.

Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Democratic chairman of the committee, charged that the civil rights advocates were planning to "manacle" the South with "carpetbag" law.

Reepresentative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of Brooklyn and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared that the rest of the country could not "just sit supinley by and pusillanimously await" Southern action that would never come to safeguard Negro voting rights.

Reepresentative William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, suggested that Mr. Celler was out to abuse the South solely for political advantage among Negro voting blocs in the North.

The bill before the committee, written last year, has four parts. These would impose criminal penalties for obstructing court-ordered school integration, permit Federal action against accused incendiarists fleeing a state require preservation of Federal voting records and provide school facilities for service men's children in areas where public schools are closed by integration disputes.

The real fight this year is expected, however, over two new proposals, both designed to increase Negro voting in the South. P.13

One, originated in the Civil Rights Commission, would empower the President to appoint Federal registrars to enroll Negroes if systematic obstruction of voting rights can be demonstrated.

The other, presented by Attorney General William P. Rogers, would authorize Federal courts to appoint voting "referees" to register Negroes if systematic obstruction is shown, to conduct them to the polls and to see that their ballots are counted.

At the moment, civil rights advocates are divided over the merits of the plans, but determined to push one on the floor.

Mr. Smith, who opposes all civil rights bills, said today that these two voting plans, rather than the four-point bill before the Rules Committee, were the real issue. Yet they were not even in the bill his committee was requested to act on, he protested.

"You aim to get them in this bill, Manny, now don't you?" he asked Mr. Cellar. "That's what this is really about."

There were many proposals "on the griddle," Mr. Cellar replied.

The registrar plan, Mr. Colmer protested, provided for "resurrection of the carpetbag days" and would set up "a system of carpetbag registrars."

Mr. Celler said the Rogers plan for voting "referees" had "the advantage of doing away with carpetbagging" by permit-

ting the appointment of local citizens as referees.

"I'm inclined to favor it," he said, though he conceded he was still not fully decided.

Mr. Rogers will appear before the Judiciary Committee next Tuesday to explain it in detail, he said.

"I think you gentlemen should decide what kind of manacles you're going to put on us before the bill comes up in the Hose," Mr. Smith said.

Further Rules Committee hearings will be delayed, he went on, until Mr. Celler heard from the Attorney General.

SENATE UNIT MAPS BATTLE FOR BILL TO AID NEGRO VOTE

The New York Times

New York

Committee to Seek Workable Civil Rights Plan Based on Referee Proposals

Mon. 2-8-60

ROGERS' IDEA IS FAVORED

p. 1

New Measure Likely to Bar Complaints by States at Registration Hearings

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The hard work of drafting a civil rights bill that meets both the legal and the political necessities will begin in the Senate Rules Committee this week.

The problem is to please both Republicans and Northern Democrats and also to produce a workable bill. Both parties now seem agreed that the objective is legislation that will take a major step toward extending the voting of Negroes in the South.

The Attorney General, William P. Rogers, told the Rules Committee bluntly last Friday that workable legislation would have to be based on his proposal for voting referees to be named by the Federal courts. It is probably true also that no bill straying too far from his proposal would get solid Republican support.

On the other hand, Mr. Rogers did leave the way open for some accommodation of views. That was the import of a little-noticed aspect of his testimony.

Snag in Plan Feared

Some civil rights organizations, and some interested Democrats at Capitol Hill, had feared that Mr. Rogers' plan envisaged Negroes' going through a formal hearing before the referees to qualify as voters. The fear was that few Negroes would be willing to undertake that burden.

For that reason some of these observers preferred the Civil Rights Commission's proposal for registrars who would register Negroes in a simple administrative process. At the same time, these observers recognized the deficiencies found by Mr. Rogers in the registrar plan, notably the fact that it would be limited to Federal elections.

Mr. Rogers, in his testimony on Friday, corrected the impression that his referees would have to hold formal, judicial hearings. He indicated that a Negro would appear alone before the referee and do no more to qualify than a white man would to register.

The Attorney General suggested that any objections by state officials could be voiced not before the referee, but would be submitted later, when he reported to Federal court. The state could file exceptions to his

p. 30

No Objection to Change

The significance of this testimony is that the drafters on the Senate Rules Committee could write Mr. Rogers' view of procedures before the referee into the bill. His draft does not detail the referees' procedure, but he has indicated he would have no objection to the change.

There is some feeling that the Democrats at the Capitol will want to put their own imprint on the civil rights bill that passes. This aim might be satisfied by working with the general approach of Mr. Rogers but making changes such as that one.

Mr. Rogers said he was "not concerned about labels." If a legally sound bill is enacted, he said, he does not care whose name is attached to it.

The Senate is scheduled to begin its civil rights debate a week from tomorrow. There will be no important business on the floor of either house this week because Republicans are traveling to make Lincoln Day speeches.

Two committees in the House of Representatives will be dealing with civil rights.

The Rules Committee will continue its hearings on a bill covering some of the Administration proposals of last year, chiefly the preservation of voting records. The bill does not include the new referee or registrar plans.

On Tuesday the House Judiciary Committee will consider the referee proposal. In Mr. Rogers' absence, the Deputy Attorney General, Lawrence E. Walsh, will testify. The committee chairman, Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, reiterated today that he favored the referee plan over the registrar proposal.

One problem worrying the civil rights advocates in the House is the possibility that, when the Rules Committee sends last year's bill to the floor, an amendment to add the referee plan may be ruled not germane. An attempt may be made to have the Rules Committee permit such an amendment.

Various committees in both houses will continue scrutinizing the defense budget this week. And a House Education subcommittee will begin work on a compromise school aid bill.

Rights Battle Scene Shifts To Committee

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Civil right backers shifted their efforts to the Senate Rules Committee today in hope of winning approval of legislation to guarantee Negro voting rights.

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D-Mo.) called a meeting of the rules group to consider the voting rights proposals. But there was no certainty of action today.

The Senate was scheduled to convene early to plow ahead with its overall civil rights debate which brought three test votes during a nine-hour session Tuesday.

The official business before the Senate is an unrelated minor bill, affecting a Stella, Mo., school district. But senators have been invited to make it a civil rights vehicle by attaching amendments.

KEATING CONFIDENT

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) pro-civil rights member of the rules committee, predicted there was enough support in the nine-member group to approve a voting rights proposal. But he would not predict action at today's meeting.

The committee had before it a plan for federal voting registrars, advocated by the Civil Rights Commission; Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers' proposal for a system of federal voting referees, and a bill drafted by Hennings to combine features of the two plans in a proposal for "federal enrollment officers."

Tuesday, southern Democrats blocked a move by Keating to get the judiciary committee to act on long - stalled civil rights legislation.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) objected to Keating's motion for approval of a seven-point administration bill. Johnston argued that the committee could not legally sit while the Senate was in session. He was upheld by Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and the committee adjourned without acting.

Warns Congress—

The Birmingham News

Patterson blasts U. S. registrars

Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—(AP)—Alabama's Gov. John Patterson warned today that creation of federal voter registrars or supervisors would lead to "chaos and bitterness."

He told the Senate rules committee that passage of such proposals also would result in "a further deterioration of the relations between the states and the federal government.

"THEY COULD well lead to a breakdown of the election machinery in many states," Patterson said in a statement, "and will bring grave consequences instead of what the authors of the bills intend."

The Alabama chief executive labeled the pending bills unconstitutional, declaring that the U. S. constitution leaves the power to set voter qualifications to the individual states.

Patterson said the civil rights measures "are an attempt by the federal government to set the qualifications of elections in the states and to put federal officials actually in charge of elections.

"Such action is a usurpation of the powers of the states by the federal government," he charged, "and is a clear violation of the sovereign rights of every state in the union."

HE SAID HE RESENTS the bills' inference that Alabama officials are violating their duties, describing the legislation as "obviously politically inspired and an insult to the officials of every state."

Alabama's prospective voters—white and Negro—have adequate legal action they can take if they think their rights have been violated or that they have been discriminated against, he said.

"No one can come before this committee and truthfully tell you that the laws of my state protecting the right to vote are not adequate," Patterson asserted.

The Alabama governor urged the committee to reject the federal voter registrar bills, thus requiring complaintants "to seek their redress in the proper and legal manner in the state courts."

"Before you resort to the tactics of grinding us under the heel of the federal boot and before you wreck our election machinery," he said, "make them (complaintants) at least try to test their rights in our state courts."

SEN. EVERETT JORDAN (D., N. C.) asked Patterson if he knew why 19 holders of high scholastic degrees in Macon County were denied voting rights, as reported by the Civil Rights Commission.

Patterson replied that the Commission did not make full details about these would-be voters available to state authorities.

"I do know this of my knowledge," the governor said, "not one of those 19 nor any other Macon County Negroes has appealed the registrars board decision to a state court since early 1955."

Gallion points to carpetbagger law

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 2—(AP)—The federal voter registration referee bills pending before Congress have an "infamous precedent," says Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion.

Gallion yesterday cited a law, enacted during the reconstruction days of 1871, which put the same federal control on voting processes as the current proposals would.

Then, he said, "Congress passed punitive legislation creating federal election supervisors who upsurged registration and voting machinery in states throughout the South and even in many non-Southern states."

"Northern senators," Gallion said, "aware of the glaring abuses, actually took the lead" when the 1871 act was repealed 23 years later.

The attorney general appeared before the Senate rules committee last Friday and testified against the voter referee bills.

He called them "a wild, politically inspired bid for support of the NAACP, the Americans for Democratic Action and the Urban League."

Rogers for vote plan

The Afro-Am
Baltimore Md

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Attorney General William P. Rogers appeared to have won support Thursday for his plan calling for Federal court-appointed referees to oversee the registration and voting of qualified colored persons in areas where they are deprived of that right.

At the end of his two-hour appearance before the Senate Rules Committee, Senator Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri, committee chairman, commended the Attorney General on his presentation.

Before the hearing, Hennings had indicated that he might have some critical questions to ask the Attorney General. If he had any such questions in mind, he forgot them as Mr. Rogers demolished the recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission for the appointment of temporary Federal registrars by the President and made out a strong case for his own plan.

* * *

SENATOR HENNINGS said he will call a meeting of the Rules group on Feb. 17 to act on the various proposals before the committee. Four of the bills embody the Commission's proposal of federal registrars. A fifth bill would establish a three - member Congressional Elections Commission with power to conduct all such elections.

All of these proposals are limited to federal elections. The Attorney General emphasized that the Administration proposal, in contrast, extends to state elections.

* * *

THE FEDERAL voting referee plan has not yet been introduced in the Senate. Its introduction was deliberately withheld to keep it from being referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi is the chairman. That committee is the graveyard of all civil rights legislation.

The Rogers voting referee plan, which appears to be gathering strength on both the Senate and House sides, can be substituted for any of the bills which are pending before the Senate Rules Committee and can be reported by that group.

If it is not reported from the Rules Commitee, it may be offered as an amendment to any bill which may be considered when the Senate begins debate on civil rights legislation about Feb. 15.

* * *

SEN. KENNETH B. KEATING, New York Republican, put into the record of the hearing Thursday his proposal combining the Rogers proposal with the Commission idea, but he got no help from the Attorney General.

Keating admitted that the voting referee proposal was preferable to the registrar proposal. He said the Rogers proposal has "very many advantages" over the registrar proposal." He added that his effort was to reconcile the two.

The Attorney General insisted that the registrar proposal "just will not work." He said it would not get the vote for any colored person.

Hennings asked the Attorney General whether it had occurred to him to propose referees or special masters to assist Federal courts in the formulation of plans to accomplish desegregation of public schools.

* * *

"NO, IT HAS not," Rogers replied. "The history of scoool litigation does not suggest that Federal courts formulate plans for school desegregation. On the contrary, they (Federal courts) have avoided any participation in the formulation of plans.

"What the courts have done is to indicate to responsible state officials their obligation under the Constitution and require them to formulate plans.

"The court, in effect, says you can adopt any kind of plan you want but it must be consistent with the Constitution of the United States; you formulate your plan and report to me."

Rogers told the committee that his plan has the support of the Administration and that Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Senate Republican leader, is for it.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL denied that anyone refused registration to vote because of his color and would have to hire a lawyer under his plan. He said the plaintiff in the action would be the United States. "The United States has an interest in seeing that constituional guarantees are lived up to," he declared.

The colored person who comes along after the original suit to enjoin the deprivation of the right to vote is not going to have to have a lawyer, Rogers said. He will go to the FBI or the United States Attorney, Rogers said, "and we will help him."

He added that the voting referee will make an "expeditious decision" on whether the person is qualified under state law to vote, and separate suits will not be necessary for each voter. Their names, he said, will be added to the original decree enjoining officials from engaging in the practice or following the pattern of denying qualified colored persons the right to vote.

* * *

UNDER FEDERAL court injunctions, he said, state officials are not going to be "quite as obstreperous" as they would be without such an injunction.

Southern Senators, who have been very much in evidence as Attorneys General and Governors of Southern states appeared in opposition to any legislation to guarantee voting rights, boycotted the committee Thursday.

Not a single one turned up to hear or question the Attorney General. In addition to Hennings and Keating, the only other Senator present was Norman Brunsdale, North Dakota Republican, who succeeded the late Senator William Langer.

Rogers Statement and Draft Bill on Rights

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Following are the text of a statement made by Attorney General William P. Rogers today on a new proposal to protect voting rights, and the text of a draft bill he submitted:

Rogers Statement

It has been an unpleasant fact for too many years that in a few areas of the country segments of our population have been systematically and deliberately denied the right to vote because of their race or color. Fortunately, in recent times there has been a growing concern with the problem and a strong national determination to end racial discrimination in all its forms. It is particularly important to do so in the field of voting. Discrimination in that field is wholly inconsistent with our democratic system. Then, too, the opportunity to use the ballot is a principal means by which other forms of racial discrimination may be combatted.

I am therefore in favor of appropriate legislation which will accelerate the elimination of discriminatory practices in voting, and have given considerable thought to the various bills which have recently been introduced in Congress to eliminate discrimination in voting on grounds of race or color.

Most of the bills which have been introduced are designed to effectuate the proposal for the creation of temporary Federal registrars, contained in the report of the Commission on Civil Rights to the President and Congress dated Sept. 9, 1959. The commission has recommended, in substance, that legislation should be enacted authorizing the designation by the President of local incumbent Federal officers or employes to serve as "temporary registrars." This designation by the President would occur after investigation and a determination of some kind by the commission that individuals, otherwise qualified under state law to vote, have been denied the right to register because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Problems Are Cited

The proposals presently before the Congress present several serious problems both with respect to reach an effectiveness. The Commission on Civil Rights has made it clear that it is not committed to any specific proposal. Therefore, in line with the spirit of the recommendations of the commission, the Department of Justice has prepared a bill to deal with racial an color discriminations in elections, both Federal and state. I believe this bill would be more effective than the Federal registrar proposals and would avoid many of the serious and practical problems connected with Federal registrars.

This bill would authorize the Federal courts in voting rights cases brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to appoint officers, who for present purposes might be called United States voting referees, to certify as qualified to vote at any election all persons found to be qualified and all other persons similarly situated who apply to the voting referee for certification. The voting referee's certifications would be made a part of the court's decree in the original proceeding, and the decree would provide that the persons named are entitled to vote. The decree would be forwarded to the state election officials so that they would be put on notice of the action of the court.

The bill provides that procedures would be established under which the referees or other court officers would be authorized to attend elections and make a report to the court as to whether a person entitled to vote under the decree has been denied that right or the right to have his vote counted. If those rights are denied, contempt proceedings could follow against those named in the decree or other officials who are on notice of the order of the court.

Precedents Are Recalled

The use of United States voting referees would reduce the burdens which might otherwise be imposed upon the courts and would contribute to the effectiveness of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. There is, of course, ample precedent for courts to appoint officers to assist them in carrying out their functions. These include, for example, referees in bankruptcy, masters to conduct corporate elections, receivers, special masters, and the like.

Inasmuch as the bill would amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957, it is also proposed that it deal with a technical problem arising under that act. Notwithstanding the clear intention of Congress that that act should fully implement the Fifteenth Amendment, it has been contended that the resignation of registrars or other state officers, without their positions having been filled, leaves no appropriate defendant who may be proceeded against. This bill would make it explicit that in such circumstances a suit against a state may be initiated that suits already pending may be continued against the state.

I think the approach I am suggesting has several advantages.

1. The bill would operate within the established judicial framework and would supplement existing legislation. It would come into effect after a judicial determination has been made that a violation of voting rights under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 has occurred. This would avoid the constitutional and legal questions which would arise under plans based upon a determination by a non-judicial body that state officials have discriminated against citizens in violation of the federal constitution.

2. This bill would be more effective than the proposed registrar bills in implimenting the constitutional guarantees to all citizens of the right to vote without discrimination on account of race or color. Other bills cover only registration and provide less realistic guarantees that Negroes who are registered would be permitted to vote or would have their votes counted. This bill would cover both registration and voting.

3. This bill, which would provide the courts with additional remedies to enforce their decrees, would, as a practical matter, become effective at an earlier date than the other plans. It would be an amendment to and would supplement the Civil Rights Act of 1957, the constitutionality of which is now being considered by the Supreme Court. Thus, in all probability, this bill would become operative sooner than any of the other proposals. Since these other proposals are not within the established judicial framework, they would, I believe, be subject to a more extended an dsevere legal challenge.

4. Under most of the registration bills which have been proposed the only sanctions are criminal ones against state officials. Often the criminal process is of little or no avail in these cases. Under our bill officials who defied or obstructed the order of the court would be subject to contempt proceedings which could be brought in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

5. Even if the Federal registrar proposals in their present form should be partially effective, they would relate only to national elections. They would not relate to state elections. Although the result is clearly unintended by their sponsors, such proposals might provide an opportunity for the establishment of a system of "separate and unequal" voting, with whites registering at one place and voting in all elections and Negroes registering in another and attempting to vote in national elections.

6. Our bill would not fragmentize the election process. It would leave the election procedures in the states where they have always been. At the same time it would operate within established judicial procedures to prevent discrimination in all elections, as the Constitution of the United States intends.

Proposed Bill

A BILL

To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of United States voting referees, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that Section 2004 of the Revised Statutes (42 U. S. C. 1971), as amended by Section 131 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 637), is amended as follows:

(A) Add the following as subsection (E) and designate the present subsection (E) subsection "(F)":

"In any proceeding instituted pursuant to subsection (C) of this section, in the event the court finds that under color of law or by state action any person or persons have been deprived on account of race or color of any right secured by subsection (A) or (B) of this section, and that such deprivation was or is pursuant to a pattern or practice, the court may appoint one or more persons (to be known as voting referees) to receive applications from any person claiming such deprivation as to the right to register or otherwise to qualify to vote at any election and to take evidence and report to the court findings as to whether such applicants or any of them (1) are qualified to vote at any election, (2) have been (A) deprived of the opportunity to register to vote or otherwise to qualify to vote at any election, or (B found by state election officials not qualified to register to vote or to vote at any election.

"Any report of any person or persons appointed pursuant to this subsection shall be reviewed by the court and the court shall accept the findings contained in such report unless clearly erroneous. The court shall issue a supplementary decree which shall specify which person or persons named in the report are qualified and entitled to vote at any election within such epriod as would be applicable if such person or persons had been registered or otherwise qualified under state law. The Attorney General shall cause to be transmitted certified copies of the original decree and any supplementary decree to the appropriate election officials of the state, and any such official who, with notice of such original or supplementary decree, refuses to permit any person, named as qualified to vote in such original or supplementary decree, to vote at any election covered thereby, or to have the vote of any such person counted, may be proceeded against for contempt.

"The court may authorize such person or persons appointed pursuant to this subsection to issue to each person named in the original decree or any supplementary decree as qualified and entitled to vote at an election, a certificate identifying the holder thereof as a person qualified and entitled, pursuant to the court's original decree or supplementary decree, to vote at any such election.

"The court may authorize such person or persons appointed pursuant to this subsection (or may appoint any other person or persons) (1) to attend at any time and place for holding any election at which any person named in the court's original decree or any supplementary decree is entitled to vote and report to the court whether any such person has been denied the right to vote, and (2) to attend at any time and place for counting the votes cast at any election at which any person named in the court's original decree or any supplementary decree is entitled to vote and report to the court whether any vote cast by any such person has not been properly counted.

'Any person or persons appointed by the court pursuant to this subsection shall have all the powers conferred upon a master by Rule 53(C) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The compensation to be allowed to any person or persons appointed by the court pursuant to this subsection shall be fixed by the court and shall be payable by the United States.

"The court shall have authority to take any other actions, consistent with the provisions of this subsection, reasonably appropriate or necessary to enforce its decrees."

(B) Add the following sentence at the end of sub-section (C):

"When any official of a state or subdivision thereof has resigned or has been relieved of his office and no successor has assumed such office, any act or practice of such official constituting a deprivation of any right or privilege secured by subsection (A) or (B) hereof shall be deemed that of the state and the proceeding may be instituted or continued against the state as party defendant."

First Rights Section Passed by Senators

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Bomb Bill Provisions Widened

Fri. 3-18-60. P. 1-A

The New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Five weeks of Senate debate, produced Thursday the first section of a new civil rights bill.

It was a broad but relatively non-controversial anti-bombing statute tailored to suit Southern objections. The vote for adoption was 86 to 1.

The only dissenter was Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader. Dirksen said that the clause had little relevance to civil rights and that he voted nay in protest to the way his administration-backed omnibus bill is being carved in Congress.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) and leader of the Southern bloc, said Dirksen's vote reminded him of the bull who charged the express train — commendable courage but deficient judgment.

Civil rights action in the House, meanwhile, came to a standstill Thursday afternoon as Southerners decided to make an extensive record of talking opposition. No one was accusing the Southerners of filibuster, but civil rights advocates conceded there was no chance of winning House passage this week.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.) and floor manager of the Democratic civil rights forces, doubted a bill could be sent to the Senate before the middle of next week.

The adoption of the antibombing language in the Senate leaves five more sections of the Dirksen omnibus bill to be dealt with. Moving at the rate sustained since the debate began, the Senate would continue to be absorbed in civil rights until June 15.

The anti-bombing clause was originally drawn to make flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing school or church buildings a federal crime.

Last week this was broadened to include flight in all types of bombings. This was a concession to Southerners and to Republicans who wanted to take the opportunity to apply the law to labor disputes.

Thursday it was further expanded by three more provisions suggested by Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) and slightly modified by Sam J. Ervin (D., N.C.)

The Keating amendment would make it a federal crime to transport or help transport explosives for the purposes of criminal bombing. The penalty would be a $10,000 fine, 10 years imprisonment, or both. It would authorize the death penalty, on jury recommendation in bombings where someone was killed.

It would also make it a federal crime to make bombing threats or spread false information about bombings. The penalty would be a $1,000 fine, one year in prison, or both.

Senate Puts Clause In Rights Measure

The News + Observer Raleigh, N.C. Fri. 3-18-60 P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate voted a broad transportation clause into the antibombing section of its civil rights bill Thursday and then adopted the section 86-1.

The "no" vote was cast by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader. He said the Senate was straying far afield from civil rights.

However, it was a persistent advocate of civil rights legislation Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) who offered the transportation proposal.

What It Does.

It would prohibit transporting in interstate commerce any explosive with knowledge or intent that it would be used against any building or property to interfere with its use for educational, religious, charitable, residential, business or civil purposes.

The section, in its original form would have made it a federal crime to flee across a state line to avoid prosecution for the bombing of a church or school. Earlier this week the Senate voted to broaden this flight-from-prosecution penalty to embrace the bombing of any kind of property.

The Keating amendment was adopted 87-0, with Dirsken recorded as not voting but paired against it—meaning he and a backer of the amenndment agreed to cancel each other's vote.

Thursday's 86-1 adoption of the bombing section marked the first time the Senate has approved any section of the administration's seven-point 1960 civil rights program.

Last week hte Senate knocked out another section—one to make it a crime to resist by force or threats of force any court order for school desegregation.

In the House.

Meanwhile, the House was making little headway with the various civil rights amendments before it. There had been a chance it would vote Thursday on the voting rights section.

Debate on Southern-sponsored amendments occupied the House members during the day. One proposal would require Negroes or others complaining of voting discrimination to give strict proof.

In one other development, Senate leaders agreed they would not call for a Staurday session because members have other duties calling for their attention.

The Senate could not expect a House bill before next week in any event. House leaders gave up hope of final action until then, after four hours of debating the proof-of-discrimination amendment. The amendment was beaten 192-121.

Senate Adds New Clause In Rights Bill

The News & Courier Charleston, S.C. Fri. 3-18-60 P. 1

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Racial News

. . . See Pages 2-B, 7-C.

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In a surprise maneuver Thursday, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa), moved for an ahead-of-schedule showdown on the explosive voting

by Sen Everett M. Dirksen leader. He said the Senate rights protection issue.

In this section, backers of civil rights legislation mean to provide federal help for Southern Negroes who say local or state officials are depriving them of the right to vote.

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Debate on Southern-sponsored amendments occupied the House members during the day. One proposal would require Negroes or others complaining of voting discrimination to give strict proof.

First Big Change In Rights Bill

By WARREN DUFFEE

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — An unusual coalition of southerners and pro-labor northerners joined Friday to strike from the Senate's civil rights bill a provision that would have provided federal penalties for persons thwarting school integration court orders.

The two factions acted for entirely different reasons. Their combined vote, however, brought about the first major change in the administration's seven-point civil rights bill snce it was laid before the Senate on Feb. 15.

The northerners' votes were desgned primarily to scuttle a tentatively - approved amendment by Sen. Frank Lausche (D-Ohio). It would have extended the provision to cover violation of all federal court orders, not just those involving school desegregation.

The Lausche proposal was tentatively approved by a vote of 65-19. The pro-union northerners voted against it on grounds that it could be used to harass unions involved in court injunction disputes.

Once the Lausche Amendment was approved, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) moved immediately to kill the entire section of the bill dealing with defiance of court orders, rather than risk the eventual enactment of the Lausche proposal.

Morse's motion was approved 49-35.

The fight against both the Lausche proposal and Morse's motion was led by senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), the chief sponsor of the administration bill.

✓

Civil Rights Advisory Body Gets No Complaints

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

2-19-60.

By DEL BOOTH

COLUMBIA (AP) — No complaints of civil rights violations have been received by the South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights since it was organized two months ago. P.S-C.

The bi-racial committee of four white men and three Negroes held its second meeting here Thursday to consider any complaints and to discuss areas of racial problems it will consder.

"I hope a sensible, peaceful solution to these problems can be found without going off the deep end," Chairman E. R. McIver, Conway businessman, said at the open meeting.

McIver, who is pro-segregation, said at one point "the colored man has got to use a lot of his own steam, and he's got a long way to go."

He was discussing Negro housing, McIver observed. "The top colored people in the community should help the lower element bring up the Negro community housing levels."

10

Dr. T. C. McFall, Charleston Negro physician, while agreeing in essence with McIver, said "discrimination" in employment of Negroes and in many other fields works against better housing for members of his race.

A. M. Secrest of Cheraw, weekly newspaper publisher and another white member of the committee, criticized sitdown demonstrations by Negroes at public lunch counters.

"It just increases antagonism," he said. "It was a poor place to start, where ingrained prejudices are most deep."

McFall objected to Negroes being accused of bloc voting when they vote for politicians who can "help us with our problems. I don't think that's fair."

"Statesmanship starts at the ballot box," McIver observed.

When the Rev. J. H. Nelson of Sumter, a Negro member of the committee, called attention to an old state law barring employment of Negroes in cotton textile mills, Secrest said "that law reflects custom. It doesn't shape it. I doubt if the law is enforced as such."

At one point McIver said some state segregation laws "are not constitutional—we all know that."

He singled out as obviously unconstitutional the state law that will close South Carolina State College for Negroes at Orangeburg the moment any Negro enters one of South Carolina's state-supported white colleges under court order. The law would also close the white institution.

The committee agreed it would only accept complaints submitted in writing. Some of the fields in which the group is interested in learning whether civil rights violations exist are those of voting, housing, migratory workers, local administration of justice, employment and education.

The only member of the committee absent was the Rev. Allan Jeffords of Camden, a Catholic priest who is a native of Florence.

Other members of the committee are C. P. Siceloff of Frogmore, a white man, and D. M. Duckett, a Negro of Rock Hill.

Formation of the committee, designed to advise the federal Civil Rights Commission, was announced in late December.

The South Carolina advisory committee was the last such state organization to be formed because of difficulty in getting prospective members to serve on it.

The committee went into a closed session after the open meeting.

McIver said the next meeting will be held in late March but no date has been set.

Court Defeats Barriers to Rights Probe

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 6/21/60 P.1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday blasted aside roadblocks which have stymied the Civil Rights Commission in its investigation of complaints of voting discrimination against Negroes in the South.

The court's 7-2 ruling put the commission in a position to resume hearings on such complaints, whether against voting registrars or private citizens.

Overturned were two injunctions issued in U.S. District Court for western Louisiana.

These had forced the commission to call off hearings in Shreveport, La., and to mark time with other investigations.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the Supreme Court specifically upheld commission rules which provide the identify of persons making complaints may not be disclosed, and that those summoned to testify, including persons against whom complaints had been made, could not cross-examine the complainants.

Both the lower court rulings involved held, in essence, that the commission could not deny voting registrars or private citizens involved in complaints the right to confront their accusers and cross-examine them without specific Congressional authorization.

One of the decisions was given last July by Chief Judge Ben. C. Dawkins in a suit by private citizens to halt the Shreveport hearings.

Last October, a three-judge district court, of which he was a member, made a similar ruling in a case involving 17 voter registrars in several Louisiana parishes (counties).

AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS

In disagreeing with the lower court, Warren said Congress authorized the commission to adopt the procedure in question.

Warren said the specific Constitutional question is whether persons whose conduct is under investigation by a government agency are entitled, by virtue of the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, to know the specific causes that are being investigated as well as the identity of the complainants and to have the right to cross examine those witnesses.

DUE PROCESS SATISFIED

He wrote that the purely investigative nature of the commission's proceedings, the burden that the claimed rights would place upon those proceedings, and the traditional procedure of investigative agencies in general "leads us to the conclusion that the commission's rules of procedure comport with the requirements of due process." P.11

Justice William O. Douglas wrote a dissenting opinion in which Justice Hugo L. Black concurred.

Douglas took the view that "important as these civil rights are, it will not do to sacrifice other civil rights in order to protect them."

RENDERS OPINION
Justice Warren

Rights Unit Is Upheld On Vote-Hearing Rules

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.
Tues. 6-21-60

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the Civil Rights Comission's rules that prevent Southern registrars from cross-examining their accusers at voting hearings. P.10

The vote was 7 to 2. Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented. They said confrontation is a right in such a case and is as important to persons accused of denying Negroes their voting rights as to security risks who have raised the issue in the past.

The majority based its ruling on the ground that the Commission is soley a fact-finding body without power to decide issues or impose punishment, and as such is no more required to provide full confrontation than a congressional committee or grand jury.

This still leaves open the question whether Federal agencies can fire alleged security risks from their jobs or take other actions on the basis of secret information.

The case against the Commission began 11 months ago in Louisiana when the Commission attempted to hold a hearing on complaints from 67 Negroes that they had been denied the right to registrar or vote solely because of their race. To protect Negroes, the Commission's rule has been not to make their identity known prior to hearings. No cross-examination is permitted by any witness.

Based on Greene Case

Louisiana officials had based their argument on the Supreme Court's decision in the Greene case last year. In that case, a Defense Department board had used secret information to withdraw security clearance from an employe in a defense plant and thus had caused him to lose his job.

The Court reversed that action on the ground that such procedures had not been authorized by either the President or Congress. The opinion used language suggesting that if it were authorized it might be unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority opinion in both the Greene case and yesterday's. He said the Commission's regulations were clearly authorized by the legislative history of the 1957 Civil Rights Act creating it. He said the procedure was constitutional because the Commission "does not and cannot take any affirmative action which will affect an individual's legal rights."

Probe History Cited

Warren said the investigative process "could be completely disrupted" if hearings were made trial-like proceedings. He cited the history of investigations in all branches of government from the founding of the Republic to back up his position.

Even if the Commission's hearings should lead to the registrars' loss of their jobs or even criminal prosecution, that would not be the result of the Commission's determinations and does not make their rules invalid, he said.

Douglas and Black protested that the Commission was employing unconstitutional means to reach a desired end. If the Negroes' charges were true, they said, the registrars violated Federal law and should either be granted full rights of confrontation at the Commission hearings or be sent before a grand jury.

Justice Felix Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion agreeing with the majority decision for different reasons.

U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
EDUCATION CONFERENCE MARCH 21,22, 1960
17 SCHOOL OFFICIALS FROM 10 SOUTHERN
AND BORDER STATES

Rights Panel Meets With School Chiefs

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By TED LIPPMAN
Constitution Staff Writer

GATLINBURG, Tenn.—Public school officials from Southern and border states and New York will meet with the U.S. Civil Rights Commission here Monday and Tuesday in the second annual conference on "Problems of Schools in Transition from the Educator's Viewpoint."

Information gathered by commission members will form part of the commission's next report to the President and Congress which will be released in late ...ber.

Members of state advisory committees to the commission from 14 states, including Georgia's chairman Sylvan Meyer of Gainesville, ... are attending the conference. ... met in closed session Sunday afternoon to discuss procedural problems that have arisen in holding advisory committee meetings.

Meyer, editor of the Gainesville Daily Times, is scheduled to speak at the Tuesday morning session of the conference. However, he said Sunday night he will probably have to return to Gainesville sometime Monday.

In addition to others expected to attend the conference Monday and Tuesday are five observers, public school officials from five southern states. Dr. Rual W. Stephens, deputy superintendent of Atlanta schools, is listed on the conference schedule as an observer, but commission staff members said they were not expecting him to attend.

At the first conference, held in Nashville, Tenn., last March, commissioners heard the stories of the large cities that integrated their schools in 1954 and 1955, including Louisville's community preparation for complete integration and Nashville's grade-a-year plan.

The 1960 conference is expected to explore the effects of integration on scholastic achievements, the Negro teacher, and the effectiveness of the grade-a-year plan in reducing the achievement gap between white and Negro pupils. Other topics to be examined are how placement plans are working, progress of integration in schools serving dependents of military personnel, the effect of integration on school attendance, and the consequences of the repeal of compulsory attendance laws.

Five civil rights commissioners are expected to attend the conference. The sixth, former Virginia Governor John S. Battle, has resigned. (His resignation is not yet effective. President Eisenhower has nominated Dr. Robert S. Rankin of Duke University as Battle's successor. He is attending the conference as a commission staff member.)

Of School Officials— Rights Group Won't Give Names

Birmingham Post-Herald
Birmingham

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, March 16—The U. S. Civil Rights Commission today declined to identify 17 school officials from 10 Southern and border states who'll attend the commission's two-day education conference March 21-22 at the Mountain View Hotel in Gatlinburg, Tenn.

"Some of the people don't want any publicity, presumably because of pressures that might be applied in their home towns," said David Koontz, an official commission spokesman.

The conference on "problems of schools in transition from the educator's viewpoint" is the second the commission has held. The first was held a year ago in Nashville.

Tennessee was chosen again as a meeting place because of its central location and also "because the commission has to meet where it can have non-segregated meetings," Koontz said.

Although the meetings will be "open" the 17 participants were promised there'd be no advance announcement of their identity, Koontz said. This, he said, was to preclude any possibility that the participants might get "squeamish" and decide not to attend.

States to be represented include Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, Delaware and Maryland.

Voting Rights Denials Face Fall Hearings

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8/6/60
P. 1

Civil Rights Commission To Hear Louisiana Complaints

By ROY McGHEE
(United Press International)

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Federal Civil Rights Commission announced Thursday it will go to Louisiana in September for hearings on "dozens" of complaints by Negroes that their voting rights have been denied or taken away.

The hearings, scheduled last year but blocked by a legal maneuver, will be held under terms of a Supreme Court ruling that the commission does not have to let local officials cross-examine or confront witnesses.

A commission spokesman said the investigation will be held Sept. 27 and 28 at a site still to be chosen. He said compliance had been received from all over the state, and that 13 or more parishes, counties, would be involved.

The commission scheduled hearings in July of last year on complaints from hundreds of Negroes in 13 parishes that they had been purged from the voter registration rolls. The state secured a temporary injunction blocking the investigation.

Later, a Federal District Court held that the hearings could not be held unless the commission allowed witnesses to be cross-examined and confronted by those they accused of taking away their rights. In June of this year, the Supreme Court upset that decision. The commission had waited for the ruling, since it felt no real progress could be made in the investigation if cross-examinations were required.

A commission spokesman said ... heard in ... not necessarily involve the parishes that figured in the 1959 allegations. He said revealing the parishes now might hamper the commission's work.

Claiborne, Caddo and Webster were three of the parishes involved in last year's complaints.

Voting Rights To Be Heard

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Civil Rights Commission To Examine Complaints On Denial Of Negroes

Fri. 8/5/60

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — Backed by Supreme Court support of its methods, the Civil Rights Commission moved Thursday to examine complaints of denial of Negroes' voting rights. It ordered a hearing Sept. 27-28 in Louisiana.

The hearing means the commission will be taking up again where it left off last year when its hearing procedures were attacked in Federal Court.

Many Complaints

Spokesmen said complaints run into the dozens and come from parishes (counties) throughout the state. They shied away from an earlier estimate that at least 13 parishes were involved.

The place for the hearing will not be fixed for some days, but it seemed likely all sessions will be held in one city.

The commission originally ordered a hearing on voting complaints to open in Shreveport, La., on July 13, 1959.

On July 12, a Federal District Court enjoined the commission from conducting the inquiry on grounds that it did not allow persons being investigated to confront those who testified against them or permit cross-examination.

Faced with this constitutional challenge to its authority, the commission suspended all plans for public hearings on voting complaints.

But on June 20, the Supreme Court held the commission has authority to conduct hearings under the regulations which were questioned in the Louisiana case.

In Louisiana, State Attorney General Jack Gremillion said he had anticipated the hearing and would participate, but complained:

Everything Kept Secret

"It's awfully difficult to get prepared for a ghost hearing, so we'll just be prepared as best we can. I would like to co-operate with the commission but it's very difficult when they try to keep everything secret."

Spokesmen said there were no indications of other voting hearings in the near future.

One said complaints have been received during 1959 and 1960 from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and California in addition to those from Louisiana. But he added that commission staff work is now centered on Louisiana.

[illegible]r. Rogers Serious?

[illegible] to be said both for [illegible] the [illegible] Referee Bill [illegible] of Justice sent to [illegible] week.

Supported by the Eisenhower Administration, the measure — if approved by Congress — would authorize [illegible] of U.S. voting referees.

These referees would certify as [illegible] to vote persons who had [illegible] the right to register because of race or color.

[illegible] of the referees would [illegible] to both Federal and state elections.

Speaking in support of the bill, U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers made the following points:

1. The law would operate within [illegible] existing framework of Federal courts. This would avoid the constitutional and legal questions which states righters have raised regarding [illegible] of Federal voting registrars.

2. It would cover both registration and voting. Most of the other bills before Congress deal only with registration, not guaranteeing that once a [illegible] is registered he must be given [illegible] opportunity to cast his ballot.

3. It would strengthen the Civil Rights Act of 1957 which has been under constant legal attack since its enactment.

4. State officials who defied or obstructed a court order to permit certain persons to register and vote, under the Rogers Bill, could be held in contempt.

A jury trial would not be required. Thus one of the civil rights roadblocks of reluctant southern juries would be avoided.

5. The new law would cover state elections which, in many respects, are more important to local citizens [illegible] elections.

6. The bill would leave election procedures in the states and thus [illegible] the charge of "federal interference."

At the same time, it would prevent discrimination in all elections, as the U.S. Constitution intends.

Critics of the Rogers Bill contend that the bill would shift the administration of voting laws from Congress to the courts.

This should not be done, they say, because the responsibility of upholding the Constitution rests with the executive branch of the government, [illegible] the judicial.

It also is argued that if the courts do not move any faster on voting than in the matter of school desegregation, the Rogers plan will take too long.

In view of the painful reluctance with which some Federal judges in the South approach the school desegregation and voting issues, this argument seems to have considerable justification.

But the most serious argument against Mr. Rogers proposal is that it appears to be just another move in the civil rights political game being played between the Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress.

Its main purpose appears to be to counteract the sharp criticism which resulted from the President's disappointing failure to support the carefully considered recommendations of his own Civil Rights Commission.

The mere sending of another civil rights proposal to Congress is not significant. Nor does it convince us that the Administration is genuinely interested in the enactment of meaningful civil rights legislation.

There are enough bills in the Congressional hopper now, if acted on, to solve the civil rights dilemma once and for all.

If the Administration really is interested in Congress moving forward in the civil rights field, it will influence Republican members of the House Rules Committee to vote for release of the bill buried in committee since last year.

It is morally wrong for politicians (Republicans and Democrats alike) to play politics with such a serious issue as human rights.

NEW REFEREE BILL FOR NEGRO VOTING GOES TO CONGRESS

The New York Times
New York

Justice Department Offers Changes to Assure the Effectiveness of Plan

Fri. 2-19-60.

LOOPHOLES ARE CLOSED

P.1

House Rules Group Clears a Civil Rights Measure— Senate Marks Time

Text of administration plan is printed on Page 10.

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18— The Justice Department today nt to Congress a new version its voting referee bill.

The ranking Republican on House Judiciary Committee, Representative William M. McCulloch of Ohio, said he would offer this draft as the ficial Administration plan. In probability, therefore, it will the focus of the civil rights ebate in the House.

The revised bill includes a umber of substantial changes signed to assure the effectiveness of the referee proposal to dvance Negro voting. The changes go a long way toward position of some civil rights vocates who feared they had n loopholes in the original aft.

The House Rules Committee, anwhile, formally cleared rights legislation for floor ion by a vote of 7 to 4. The ate is expected to begin ound March 10.

Southerners Hold Floor

the Senate the Southern- continued to hold the floor denounce the proposals on voting. But they conceded they were talking in a vacuum because of the leadership's plan to do nothing substantial until the House acts.

The Justice Department plan was disclosed on Jan. 26 by the Attorney General, William P. Rogers. It calls for the Federal courts to appoint referees to qualify Negro voters in areas where they face discrimination by state officials, and then to make sure the Negroes actually can vote.

Some of the civil rights forces were uneasy about the Rogers proposal because it did not detail how the referees would operate. The concern, was that they would have formal adversary proceedings, like a court, and that this would scare away most potential Negro registrants.

The new draft deals with this problem in great detail. It says that Negroes shall appear before the referee alone, without opposing witnesses and without being subject to cross-examination by state officials.

The draft also says explicitly that the Negro applicant should not have to do anything more to show his voting qualifications than a white person must do before the state registrars. That would imply a brief, simple proceeding.

F/10

'Pattern' of Discrimination

The referee plan would begin with a Justice Department suit under the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to make registrars accept certain Negroes as qualified. The department would then ask the judge to find that there had been a "pattern or practice" of discrimination.

A provision of the new draft says that at that point—once the judge makes the finding— every other Negro in tne "affected area" shall be legally entitled to a Federal court order qualifying him to vote if he meets state requirements of residence and literacy.

The judge could issue such orders himself, or he could appoint referees to interview the Negro applicants.

If a referee qualified a list of Negroes, the state would then have a right to challenge his findings before the judge. But the new draft bill says any Negro's literacy shall be determined solely on the basis of his answers to the referee, meaning that state officials could not question him in court.

The revised bill also gives the judge the power to issue temporary orders allowing Negroes to vote at forthcoming elections while their qualifications are under dispute in court.

Vote is 7 to 4

The long-expected action in the Rules Committee was taken on a 7-4 vote.

Voting in favor of the civil rigths legislation were Democrats Ray J. Madden of Indiana, James J. Delaney of Queens and Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts and Republicans Leo E. Allen of Illinois, Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, Hamer H. Budge of Idaho and B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee.

Opposed were the four committee Southerners — Chairman Howard W. Smith of Virginia, William M. Colmer of Mississippi, James W. Trimble of Arkansas and Homer Thornberry of Texas. A strong civil rights advocate, Representative Richard Bolling, Missouri Democrat, was absent.

The committee allowed fifteen hours of general debate. This is an exceptionally long time allowance, and under House rules it can be stretched out to cover many days. Southerners can be expected to do all the stretching possible.

A Southern motion to prohibit amendments to the bill on the House floor was beaten in the Rules Committee. This was significant because the bill now consists of only a few relatively minor civil rights matters, and the referee plan will be offered as an amendment.

'Scattergun Tactics'

In the Senate, maneuvers confirmed yesterday's report that Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the majority leader, would wait until the bill came over from the House to pres for action. Until then the Senate will just talk about civil rights, presumably stopping once in a while to let other business be carried on.

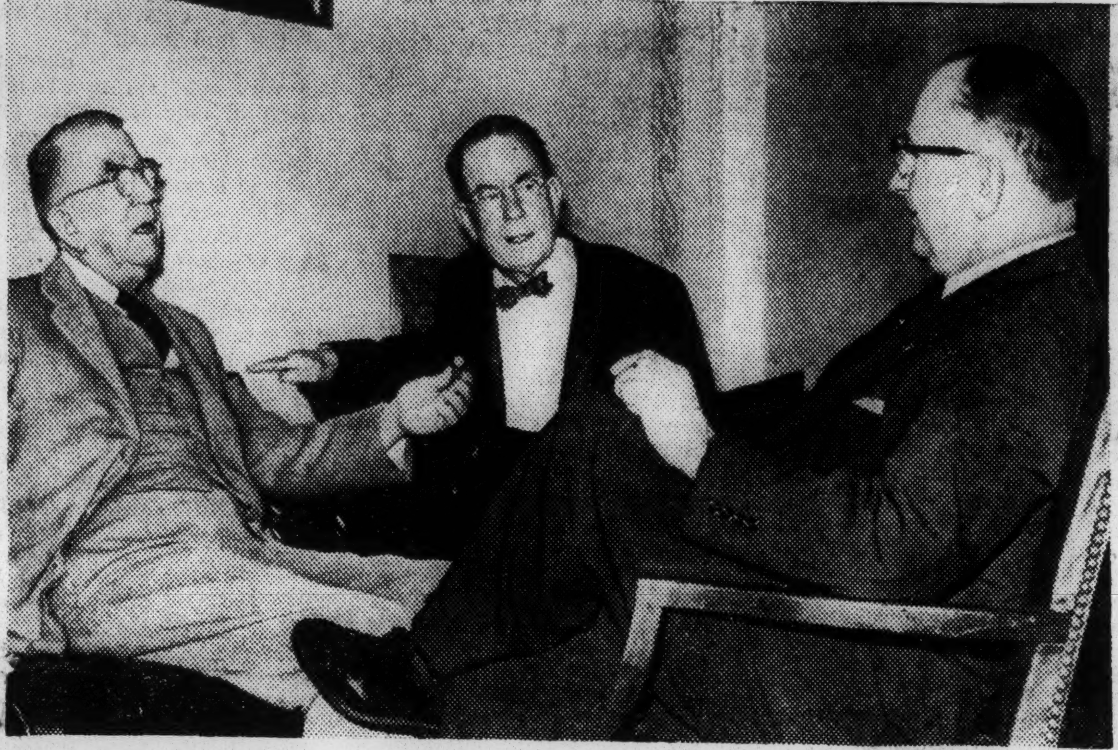
The Southerners' chief strategist, Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, conceded to reporters that the floor talk now was a waste of time. He said "we have to use scattergun tactics until we find out what dish we have to swallow and what poison they will administer."

He spoke after a strategy conference of eighteen Southern Senators. Texas and Tennessee were not represented.

Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Democrat of Georgia, held the floor for five hours and fifty-five minutes. He and Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, engaged in several sharp exchanges.

Senator Talmadge said at one point that if Congress took a secret ballot on civil rights measures "they would not receive a single vote."

Senator Javits objected to remarks by Southern Senators that Northerners and others supporting the rights bills were "just politicians, looking for votes." He accused the Southerners of "bidding for a lot more votes proportionately than we are."



Associated Press Wirephoto

REVIEW ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS: Three members of the House Rules Committee chatting yesterday after the panel voted to permit floor consideration of civil rights bill. From the left are the chairman, Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia; William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, and Leo E. Allen, Republican of Illinois. Mr. Smith and Mr. Colmer voted against putting bill before House; Mr. Allen favored it.

Vote Law Repeal Sentiment Seen

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Mon. 2-22-60
P. 1

Northern Virginia Officials Differ On Blank Paper Registration

By DAN POOLE
Star Staff Writer

Northern Virginia registrars generally are in favor of a proposal to repeal the State's blank paper voter registration law enacted in the last session of the General Assembly.

They vary, however, on the effect the law—supposedly designed to make it more difficult for Negroes to vote—has had on the number of registrations.

In Arlington, more than 100 persons, mostly white, have been unable to register because they could not complete the blank form. Fairfax County and Alexandria registrars say they have had few, if any, such failures.

A bill to permit voter registration on printed forms was introduced last week by 41 delegates. Chief patrons of the measure are Delegates Willard J. Moody and Donald H. Sandie of Portsmouth. Many communities used printed registration forms before the blank-paper law was adopted.

The 1958 General Assembly ended the practice of using printed forms for registering voters. Sponsors of that measure said the Constitution didn't permit printed forms.

Must Answer Questions

Under the registration law adopted in 1958, potential voters must answer a short list of questions on a blank sheet of paper. Registrars vary on whether they may have the questions before them or must write out the answers from memory.

Fairfax County Registrar Waneta Buckley commented it would be "wonderful" if the State would do away with the blank paper registrations. She said it would be easier and quicker to use the old printed forms, but added that the new policy has kept few persons in Fairfax from registering.

Alexandria Registrar Fred Petitt said the proposed change would have little or no effect on the operation of his office. He said the new blank sheet requirement has not kept anybody in Alexandria from registering. The only persons who have been turned away were those who had not met the tax requirements, he said.

Time Quadrupled

Mr. Petitt noted, however, that the blank forms may have kept some persons from even attempting to register because they were afraid of failing that requirement or thought it was too much trouble.

Arlington registrars said the blank form requirement has quadrupled the time necessary to register voters. They said they would welcome a change back to the printed forms.

Officials noted that one reason more white persons failed the requirement than Negroes is that the Negro civic groups in Arlington have conducted campaigns to educate their members about what is necessary to register.

In each of the jurisdictions, registrars said some applicants have walked out in protest when presented the blank form. Others have refused to register when advised they must pay a capitation tax.

Loopholes Are Closed In Voting Rights Bill

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa.
Sat 2-20-60
P. 5

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UPI).—The Admistration shelved its voting rights bill Friday in favor of a more detailed version aimed at meeting objections raised by Negro,

The new measure spells out step-by-step procedures Federal judges and court-appointed referees would follow in protecting the voting rights of Southern Negroes.

It was drafted at the Justice Department at the suggestion of key House Republicans who were concerned by protests that the original version contained loopholes that would make it ineffective.

SATURDAY SESSIONS

Administration forces said they would offer the new plan as an amendment in the House battle church and labor groups. next month. They felt that prospects for House passage were excellent.

Whatever civil rights bill is adopted in the House may well be accepted by the Senate, which has already plunged into its debate.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) planned to start Saturday sessions and keep the Senate in session somewhat longer each day in a move to tighten the squeeze on Southerners who are battling the measure.

Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh and GOP House leaders hailed the new referee proposal as "a better bill."

CHALLENGE PROVIDED

This represented a sudden about-face on the part of the Justice Department. Only last Tuesday Walsh, in making public an initial draft of the new bill, said the department was sticking to its original bill because it preferred to leave procedures to the discretion of Federal judges.

The revised version also contained a provision designed to answer one of the many angry complaints leveled against the original bill by Southerners. It specifically provides that State election officials in the South would get a chance to challenge in court any voting orders issued by a Federal judge. The original measure has no such provision.

Under the revised bill, Federal courts still could appoint referees to qualify Negro voters where they were being discriminated against by election officials. The referees also would make sure that they could vote.

PROTECTS COMPLAINANTS

Some civil rights proponents had expressed fear that Negroes would be deterred from appearing before referees if white adversaries were allowed to be present to challenge them.

The new draft says Negroes shall appear before the referee alone, without being subjected to cross-examination by State officials and without opposing witnesses.

It also provides that they would have to do no more than white persons to establish their voting qualifications.

Rogers Adds Last Straw

ATTORNEY GENERAL William P. Rogers is said to be working on new plan to take charge of the voting in the South because he thinks it will stand up before the Supreme Court.

His latest plan provides for U. S. district judges to name voting referees to certify qualified voters where the judge thinks someone's rights are being denied. He takes the position that this involves no invasion of states rights because the action is taken by federal judges who are on the spot and a part of the local communities. It cannot therefore be charged that Washington is taking charge of elections.

This kind of argument is disingenuous. If federal judges are placed in charge of local elections the last vestige of states rights goes out of the window, and even the Supreme Court would surely not have the audacity to uphold such a definitely unconstitutional plan. If federal judges have the power to decide who shall be voters through their appointment of voting referees, state governments are virtually abolished so far as established rights under the constitution are concerned.

Here is what could occur if this becomes federal law: A county precinct in Alabama may have Negroes to the extent of 10 to one. There is a Negro candidate, say, and a white candidate for constable. The U. S. Court's voting referees by a single word can provide that the Negro constable shall be elected, all because Washington has butted into strictly local affairs and decided that Alabama affairs shall be run this way.

As a matter of fact U. S. judges already have enough to do without putting this new burden upon them. Certainly it would occupy a major portion of their time because the NAACP would nag them into action.

We don't want federal registrars and we don't want federal court voting referees to tell us who shall and who shall not vote in this state. We got enough of that during carpetbag days, and we don't want a modern dose of it forced down our throats by a modern Thad Stevens in power in Washington who can name federal judges who will do his dirty work.

BACKS ADMINISTRATION ALTERNATE

Rogers Blasts Vote Plan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said Friday that voting certificates issued to Negroes under a Civil Rights Commission proposal would be about as worthless as tickets to the Dempsey-Firpo fight of 1923.

Rogers made what Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) called a "forceful and convincing" argument for the administration's alternate plan, which calls for the use of court - appointed referees where needed to protect Negro voting rights.

The Senate Rules Committee recessed until Feb. 17 after hearing the attorney general, making it unlikely that any committee action would be taken before the Senate opens debate on civil rights legislation Feb. 15.

Only bills carrying out the Civil Rights Commission proposal for federal voter registrars are before the committee. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican floor leader, has said the administration plan probably will be offered as an amendment to whatever legislation is called up when debate starts.

Rogers told the Rules Committee that the plan proposed by the Civil Rights Commission in a report to Congress last September won't work. For one thing, he said it has "no real enforcement machinery behind it."

Under the plan, federal employes would be appointed by the President to serve as temporary voting registrars in areas where discrimination was found.

Asserting the registrar proposal **"does not provide effective guarantees that those discriminated against will be able to vote," Rogers said: "The registrars would merely be authorized to determine that, under the state qualification laws, an individual is entitled to vote in a federal election and to issue to that individual a certificate to that effect. It seems doubtful whether this will in fact enable him to vote, and have his vote counted, in even a federal election."**

WILLIAM P. ROGERS
'Worthless Tickets'

U. S. Must Push Rights, Says Rogers

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (UPI) — Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said today the right to vote of Negroes in the South "must be pushed forward with the greatest possible speed by the United States."

Rogers, addressing the Detroit Economic Club, outlined Eisenhower Administration accomplishments and plans in the field of civil rights and said:

"All concerned know that there is no justification for continuing racial discrimination in the voting process and that it will ultimately be removed."

"But he added "wouldn't it be a great national blessing if the change could be made voluntarily rather than by difficult and disruptive processes of law enforcement."

Rogers throws weight against Dixie proposal

WASHINGTON, March 18—(AP)—The Eisenhower administration threw its weight today against the Southern-sponsored idea of limiting powers of proposed federal voting referees to federal elections.

Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers said that if state elections were exempted from such a civil rights law "it would be an open invitation for the establishment of segregated elections for state officials, thus denying Negroes their clear constitutional right to vote without discrimination in such elections."

Rogers set out this view in a letter to Rep. William M. McCulloch (R., Ohio), who is leading the battle in the House for the administration's civil rights program. The letter was made public at the Justice Department.

ROGERS SAID that if the 15th Amendment, guaranteeing the right to vote without discrimination, is not to be enforced it should be removed from the Constitution. He added:

"It would be sheer sanctimony . . . to enact legislation which, by failing to enforce the right, clearly implied that Negro voting need not be a reality in state elections."

McCulloch had asked for an expression from Rogers because Southerners have prepared a proposed amendment to the House civil rights bill to limit jurisdiction of federal voting referees to elections of federal officers.

SUCH AN AMENDMENT HAS not yet been formally introduced. But a battle over this idea is one of the obstacles between the House and final action on a civil rights bill.

It is one of the reasons that House leaders, who once hoped to pass a bill this week, are talking instead of next Wednesday as a target date for final action.

And senators who had indicated that body would pass next week the House bill they had expected to have by now made no effort to speed up consideration of their own bill on the subject.

Both houses were tied up on details of the administration's proposal for court-appointed referees to guarantee the voting rights of Negroes and other minority groups who say they can't vote because of racial discrimination.

ATTEMPTS WERE being made from both sides to substitute different systems and to change the details of the administration plan.

The Senate started consideration of that section after voting criminal penalties for interstate transportation of any explosive intended for bombing public or private buildings.

IT WAS ADOPTED 86-1, with Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen voting "no" because he said the Senate was straying far afield from civil rights.

The Senate takes up today a proposal by Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) to substitute for the referee plan the system of presidentially appointed voting registrars suggested last year by the Civil Rights Commission.

Douglas' proposal would apply that plan to both federal and state elections and would authorize its use if 50 or more complaints of racial discrimination were received from any county. The Rights Commission had proposed its use after only nine complaints, but limited it to federal elections.

THE HOUSE DEFEATED, 192-121, yesterday a Southern-sponsored amendment to the administration's plan which would have required more direct proof of racial discrimination before a disfranchised citizen could be given the right to vote.

The House has shown repeatedly in the past few days that proponents of the referee plan have the votes to repel Southern efforts to nibble away its provisions. But the bipartisan majority has a tacit agreement not to limit the Southerners' talking time—at least, not for a while longer.

SINGER HARRY BELAFONTE addresses thousands of labor union members during a freedom rally in New York's garment district. The rally was a part of three Civil Rights Day activities in the metropolitan area.—AFRO Photo By Russ Carter.

Stars, students note Civil Rights Day

The Afro American, Sat. 5/28/60

By STEVE W. DUNCAN

NEW YORK — Three events designed to focus nation-wide attention on Civil Rights Day, the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court decree outlawing school segregation, were held here Tuesday.

The Civil Rights Day observance started with an eloquently moving pilgrimage to the Statue of Liberty. At noon, a giant labor rally was held in the Garment District. The evening was topped off with a star-studded variety show in Harlem.

Harry Belafonte and Sidney Poitier headed a cultural subcommittee of the committee to defend Martin Luther King and the struggle for freedom in the South which planned the day.

"This ceremony paying tribute to the Statue of Liberty is our way of reaffirming our faith in our country," Mr. Belafonte told approximately 400 persons assembled at the foot of the statue of liberty.

In the delegation were religious leaders representing Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, high school and college students and entertainment artists.

* * *

BERNARD LEE, expelled from Alabama State College for his leadership in the student sit-in demonstrations, represented the Southern students.

As students from the Metropolitan area laid bouquets at the foot of our symbol of liberty, Mr. Lee read a proclamation reaffirming faith in the democratic process.

"The colored people are neither bitter nor discouraged," he said.

"We have faith in ourselves and a positive estimate for achieving our full status as American citizens under the republic."

Earlier the youth noted that "We come humbly but proudly proclaiming liberty, brotherhood and equality throughout the land for all the inhabitants thereof."

He asked all Americans to join in the spirit of the pilgrimage to freedom.

"We particularly call on our white brothers of the South to come with us on this pilgrimage to freedom and equality and brotherhood."

* * *

CLERGYMEN WHO offered prayers for freedom were Fr. George Ford, the Rev. Thomas Kilgore and Rabbi Edward Kline.

Stars besides Messrs. Belafonte and Poitier who made the pilgrimage to Liberty Island were Julie Belafonte, Odetta, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee and Maya Angalou.

"It was the biggest thing we ever had in the District," said labor leader Cleveland Robinson of the 30,000 persons who jammed the area between 7th and 8th Aves. on 38th St. for the freedom rally.

The evening celebration was performed before 10,000 persons by the Belafonte Folk Singers, Dorothy Dandridge, Alan King, Abbe Lincoln, Odetta, Sidney Poitier, Max Roach, Don Shirley, Sarah Vaughan, William Warfield and the Lester Henderson orchestra.

Student picket keeps school ruling birthday

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. 5-28-60

WASHINGTON

The sixth anniversary of the epochal Supreme Court school desegregation ruling didn't go entirely unnoticed this week. Some 60 college students, mostly from Howard, kept the day (May 17) by demonstrating an hour in front of the White House on Tuesday.

Placards, however, showed that students were not completely satisfied with progress made in school desegregation and other areas of human rights since the famous 1954 ruling. They read: "Liberty and Justice For All? — How About Me?" "We Died in War — Let Us Live in Peace," and, in an apparent allusion to Khrushchev, "Big Brother Is Watching You."

The students, organized by Laurence Henry, Howard divinity major, and Jean Chin, liberal arts freshman at Howard, had also appealed last week to President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon for more moral backing in the fight for human rights.

"We hope this observance," read the written appeal, "inspires the nation's Chief Executive and Congress to the exercise of active moral leadership." The appeal continued that the issue of human rights is "as unequivocal as that used by our government recently to sustain captive peoples in Eastern Europe, Korea and more recent still, to deplore racial persecution in South Africa."

Meany, Wilkins rap desegregation

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-28-60

George Meany, president of the CIO-AFL, and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, issued statements on the sixth anniversary of the United States Supreme Court's school desegregation mandate in which both sharply condemned the laggard pace of school integration.

Said Mr. Meany:

"Six years ago the American labor movement hailed the historic Supreme Court decision against segregated schools as a great stride toward the full achievement of equal opportunity for all. Unfortunately, that decision has been carried out with much less than the "deliberate speed" it ordained.

"Much more must be done to translate principle into reality, not only in the schools but in other aspects of civil rights. The task would be nearer completion if Congress had enacted a broad and effective civil rights law this year, instead of a very narrow measure of dubious value.

"Halfway and halfhearted action is not enough. We in the AFL-CIO pledge again that we will press the next Congress for legislation that will make our Constitution meaningful to every citizen, nor will we rely upon Congress alone: we will **attack bigotry and discrimination on all fronts, for as long as they continue to betray the democratic faith."**

Mr. Wilkins declared:

"On the sixth anniversary of the ruling only six per cent of the colored children of school age in the southern and border states has been released from the bondage of segregated education. . . .

"There are still 2.5 million colored children in segregated schools. . . .

"The NAACP is urging colored parents to have their children apply by the thousands under the pupil placement laws for transfers to schools which now are unlawfully labeled "white."

"Heretofore these laws have been applied only to colored children, but federal courts have ruled recently that they must be applied to white children as well if they are to stand.

"In this Presidential election year the political party that swallows the 'moderation' hokum of the southern politician on desegregation may meet coolness among colored voters.

"The colored college student sit-in campaign that has swept the South and received financial and moral backing from the adult colored community is a clear sign that colored citizens do not intend to standpat on segregation."

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

6 years of stalling and little progress

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-28-60

By LOUIS LAUTIER

The sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools was marked May 17.

That court placed upon Federal District courts the responsibility for determining whether school districts "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance."

Also, the high tribunal left it up to district courts to order admission of colored children to public schools "on a racially non - discriminatory basis with all deliberate speed."

Southern states have used every device imaginable to keep their schools segregated.

In Arkansas the power of the State was even used to block a court order for admission of nine colored children to Central High School in Little Rock.

* * *

SPECIAL SESSIONS of southern legislatures passed laws to:

Close the schools if a single colored child was admitted to a single white school;

Withhold state funds from mixed schools;

Provide tuition grants for the private schooling of children whose parents did not want them to attend mixed schools;

Permit the transfer of pupils from desegregated to segregated schools, and

Provide for separate classes for white and colored pupils within segregated schools.

* * *

EIGHT SOUTHERN states have adopted placement laws to assign pupils to schools on such factors as scholastic achievement, aptitude, health, morals, and residence.

As a general rule, these standards are applied only to colored children. Any white child is admitted automatically to "white" school, but a colored child seeking entry to a white school has to meet the standards.

As part of their effort to block desegregation, southern states have passed laws to restrict the activities of the NAACP or keep it from carrying on its activities.

* * *

SUCH LAWS would prohibit the NAACP from operating in the state unless it made public the names and addresses of its members and the source of every contribution.

Another law would require annual registration of every corporation which advocates abolition of racial discrimination or employs lawyers to engage in racial litigation.

In order to register, such corporations also would have to disclose the names and addresses of its members and the source of each contribution.

Southern legislatures also defined barratry so as to make criminal the furnishing of counsel and sharing of expenses

by the NAACP in racial litigation.

THURGOOD MARSHALL, director - counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, says only six percent of colored children in the South have been admitted to previously all - white schools.

The rate of such admissions has been one percent a year. At that rate, it will take 100 years to desegregate the public schools of the South.

There has been some voluntary compliance, particularly in the District of Columbia and a few cities. But in most of the states affected by the decision, the NAACP has had to bring suits to enjoin school segregation.

The NAACP has had to carry the financial and legal burden of such litigation.

* * *

SCHOOL districts which are still maintaining segregated schools are not likely to desegregate voluntarily, and the NAACP should not be compelled to bring suit on behalf of every colored child in such districts who wants a non-segregated education.

For future progress the Federal Government should bring the full weight of its authority upon school districts with segregated schools, particularly in six states.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina laws either require or permit the closing of schools under Federal Court order to desegregate.

* * *

THE PROPOSALS to bribe these states with Federal grants to desegregate are un-

acceptable.

The Civil Rights Commission has recommended that Federal agencies be authorized and directed to withhold Federal funds in any form from both publicly and privately supported institutions of learning, which refuse, on racial grounds, to admit students otherwise qualified for admission.

But that recommendation would not reach the elementary and high school.

The burden of initiating and prosecuting suits to compel compliance with the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools should rest with the Attorney General. He should be given the authority to prosecute such suits.

* * *

ATTORNEY GENERAL William P. Rogers has never said he was opposed to legislation authorizing such suits. He has merely doubted the wisdom of giving the Federal Government authority to start litigation in addition to that to protect voting rights.

But he specifically stated that he would not say that the Federal Government does not permanently need more authority.

The slow rate of progress being made in the changeover from segregated to desegregated schools suggests that such authority is badly needed.

COMMEMORATE SCHOOL RULING — Some 60 area college students demonstrated Tuesday in front of the White House in observance of the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling (May 17). Carrying lead placard is Kermit Reynolds, 29, Howard University Junior from New York City. Students mostly from Howard picketed an hour urging greater "moral leadership" by President in school desegregation and other areas of human rights.

...ghts Enforcement Greatest During 1959, Ryan Declares

Report To Atty. General Rogers Cites Convictions

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Activity in the enforcement of civil rights was greater in 1959 than in any other year, according to Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

In a year-end report to Attorney General William P. Rogers, Mr. Ryan said the Civil Rights Division had authorized prosecution in ... cases and had 83 cases pending in the federal courts as of Dec. ...

Included among the Division's successful prosecutions, he said, were three convictions for police brutality, two in Georgia and one in Idaho.

One of the Georgia cases involved the town marshal of Lyerly, Ga., who incited a mob to go to the home of another inhabitant for the purpose of "teaching him a lesson" and running him out of town.

When the mob arived at the victim's home, he fled into the woods where he was caught and beaten. The next night the same group again went to the victim's home and beat him.

IDAHO BRUTALITY

In the Idaho case, a police officer employed at Blackfoot was convicted of the brutal beating of an man who had been involved in a fight in a bar in that town.

Stepped up activity in the area of alleged violations of constitutional rights, Mr. Ryan reported, was marked by grand jury investigations in Ohio and Florida.

Several resulting cases involving use of "third - degree" methods in obtaining confessions from persons accused of crime are pending in Dayton, Ohio, against members and ex-members of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Office.

A federal grand jury in Jacksonville, Fla., returned 23 indictments Dec. 15 against prison guards for mistreatment of prisoners at the Florida State Prison at Raiford.

Other prosecutions for alleged civil rights violations by law enforcement and prison officials have been authorized in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, South Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. Ryan said.

REGISTRATION PROSECUTIONS

The Civil Rights Division filed in January the second case under the 1957 Civil Rights Act in the Federal District Court at Montgomery, Ala., against the Registration Board and Registrars of Macon County, Ala., to enjoin the refusal to register qualified colored citizens to vote. (The first case was filed in September, 1958, against registrars of Terrell County, Ga.)

A third suit was filed in the Federal District Court at Shreveport, La., against the White Citizens Council of Washington Parish (County), the voter registrars and others to enjoin them from purging colored voters from voting lists and to permit voters who had been allegedly purged to be reinstated without re-registering.

A fourth suit seeking to outlaw the "white primary" in Fayette County, Tenn., was filed in the Federal District Court at Memphis in November.

Mr. Ryan said additional complaints under the 1957 Civil Rights Act are at various stages of investigation.

The Georgia and Alabama cases are pending in the Supreme Court.

SUCCESS CLAIMED

Mr. Ryan claimed success for the Civil Rights Division in its initial efforts last January when Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson ordered the production of voting records and recalcitrant witnesses to testify before the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Ryan also claimed an "important victory" in the suit in which the commission was enjoined from holding hearings in Louisiana. He noted that a three - judge federal court upheld the constitutionality of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, although it contained the injunction by a 2-1 vote.

The Supreme Court has advanced the two cases from Louisiana against the Commission for hearing on Jan. 18.

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CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS (MICHIGAN)

Michigan orders better rights law enforcement

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Dec. 13-60
p. 15/10

LANSING, Mich. — State Atty. Gen. Paul L. Adams has warned county prosecutors to step up enforcement of Michigan's civil rights laws.

He told the prosecutors to publicize provisions of the laws to avoid allegations of misunderstanding when violations occur.

He stressed that state law requires equal accommodations at hotels, motels, restaurants, barber shops, in public transportation, theaters and other facilities.

Adams said it forbids advertising that accommodations are for certain races, creeds or colors.

He asked the 83 prosecutors to report to him what they have done to publicize the law.

* * *

ADAMS STATED further:

"From time to time this office has encountered alleged violations of this act. I am convinced that in many instances violations come about simply because the provisions of the act have not been publicized as fully as they ought to be."

A violation of the State Civil Rights Act is subject to a 15-day jail sentence or a $100 fine.

And any property owner, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place violating the act shall be liable to the injured party, in treble damages sustained, to be recovered in civil action.

Stiff C.R. Planks Spurring Integration

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A continuing upsurge of integration activity has stirred in the South since the adoption of stiff civil rights planks by both Republican and Democratic party platforms.

Aug. 8-14-60

Resistance to integration in the Deep South states of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana remains generally firm while border Southern states continue spasmodic integration.

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Gov. Ernest Hollings of South Carolina blames the civil rights planks of both parties for recent racial strife in his state.

The governor said, "Political platforms have no force of law and the reference of both party platforms to sit-in demonstrations does not give them any legal sanction."

No lunch counters have been desegregated in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas or Alabama. However, executives of major variety store chains told Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers this week that racial segregation has been ended at lunch counters in their stores in 69 Southern communities.

Other integration efforts include the admission of two groups of Negroes to a previously all-white municipal swimming pool in Charlotte, N.C. and the attendance of a small group of Negro students at four white churches in Atlanta. A bid last week by Portsmouth, Va., Negroes to buy lots in a white cemetery was rejected.

There was a round of sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters in Little Rock, Ark., in early summer but none since.

SUITS FILED

In Georgia, there have been recent unsuccessful sit-in attempts at department lunch counters in Atlanta and at the State Capitol, the City Hall and Fulton County courthouse cafeterias. Suits were filed to integrate the all-white cafeterias.

Florida's first race-mixing at lunch counters occurred quietly Aug. 2 at four downtown variety stores in Miami.

Durham, N.C., recently became the seventh city in that state to integrate lunch counters. The action came on a plan worked out by the Mayor's Committee on Human Relations which called for gradual opening up of public eating facilities to Negroes.

Blows were struck in Petersburg, Va. during a seige of sit-ins to force integration but Negro leaders said the sit-ins would continue. Forty arrests have paved the way toward a test of Virginia's stiff new anti-trespassing law. However, racial bars were lowered in two chain store lunch counters in Fredericksburg, and at Norfolk, Newport News, Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax. Richmond has begun serving Negroes at the Greyhound Bus Terminal restaurant.

In South Carolina there have been counter sit-ins in Greenville, Spartanburg, Orangeburg and Charleston. The Negroes either were not served or the counters temporarily closed. White spectators roughed up a white man who was with a group of Negroes staging a demonstration at Greenville July 18.

PUPIL PLACEMENT

The state court upheld constitutionality of a legislative act giving the State Legislature sole authority to assign schools as white, Negro, or integrated.

Virginia's State Pupil Placement Board has approved the application of three Negroes to enter two white schools in Fairfax County in September. In Roanoke, 39 Negro children, and seven in Roanoke County, are asking admission to white schools.

Schools in six Arkansas cities are integrated while a suit is pending in a district near Pine Bluff.

Last year in Florida two public elementary schools in Dade County were integrated voluntarily and separate suits have been brought seeking to force admission of Negro pupils to white schools in West Palm Beach, Miami, Tampa, Pensacola and Daytona Beach. All of these involve tests of the 1956 pupil assignment law — the state's principal bulwark against forced integration.

Fort Worth, Dallas and Houston are the only major Texas school systems under immediate pressure to integrate. Houston has designated three schools as integrated but a federal court rejected the plan and called for integraton of first grades in all schools.

Under the North Carolina pupil placement law, there has been some integration in schools of a number of cities, including Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point. This fall, three Negro children are to attend the first grade of a white school in Chapel Hill.

Integrated public libraries exist in several Southern cities, including Atlanta, Little Rock and Charlotte, N.C.

In Petersburg, Va., the public library closed July 6 when three Negro college students sought service in an area reserved for white patrons. Ruling on an injunction seeking desegregation of the library is pending.

Public swimming pools in most Southern states remain segregated, with few suits pending. An all-white public pool in Charlotte, N.C. admitted two groups of Negroes last week and 15 or 20 white swimmers out of an estimated 150 left the pool, asked for and received admission refunds. Parks and recreation officials estimate that attendance at Charlotte's two public pools has fallen off 50 per cent since the experimental integration move began two weeks ago.

Negroes swam unmolested this week at Miami Beach, Fla. In contrast, a near riot occurred at Biloxi, Miss. in early summer when Negroes tried to swim at a gulf beach area restricted to white persons.

Although buses in many Southern cities are integrated, unofficial segregation is maintained voluntarily for the most part.

The South's Minority Report

In the space of less than an hour in Los Angeles, the nation heard offered and officially rejected—though the vote is questionable—the South's minority report on the civil rights platform of the national Democratic Party.

That report was presented in a distinguished, restrained manner by a one-time New Englander, now a Georgian and state chairman of the party—James H. Gray, Albany newspaper publisher.

Gray . . . Spells It Out

The boredom that lay across the faces of many of the convention delegates may have conveyed to millions of TV watchers a too-easy impression that Gray was speaking so much nonsense.

We think that the American public deserves more opportunity to consider points the Georgian made. We doubt very much if elsewhere in the land, without Southern initiative, this superb summation, in relatively brief form, will get the attention it deserves.

P. 14

For ourselves, we think that there is many a man and woman in states North, East, Midwest and West, who does not want big government to become synonymous with the designation "America."

We believe that in Iowa, Indiana, Washington, North Dakota many businessmen, white collar workers, benchworkers, farmers would dread such extension of government as the over-all platform recommends, and which the civil rights plank graphically dramatizes.

The issue is not just a South's rejection of such strong proposals as that to support "whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests for voting." We doubt people of states of other regions would want to see laws passed specifically to deprive their state governments, their boards of registrars, from determining how much schooling, what reading or written capacity, a would-be voter must demonstrate before being allowed to cast a ballot.

Those people elsewhere need the chance to see that, whether they agree with the South's position on integration or not, what the platform proposes would put control of all elections, basically, in the hands of a Washington "elite" clearly heeding every signal of Americans for Democratic Action and others in the same "camp."

Mr. Gray's emphasis was based in constitutional understanding and warning to all of its willful violation by such proposals. "We do resist the kind of change," he said, "that will turn us more and more into a super state."

The rest of the nation should have more chance to understand the root of the Southern resistance. It includes racial considerations. It goes far beyond that however.

This platform in a variety of respects is based on an assumption that big-government is desired by a vast majority of Americans, that Washington is and should be the source of very nearly all power and final determination.

We believe rank and file throughout the nation would reject such an interpretation. The press elsewhere will not give the minority report its due coverage, we can assume. We need some way to put it in the hands of every thoughtful American the land over.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

South Must Face The Facts And Stay With The Democrats

What has been expected for some time is now official. Both major political parties have nominated presidential candidates and spawned "civil rights" planks that are unsatisfactory to the South.

There are those who still revel in dreams of fantasy that envisage a deadlocked electoral college and House election, but the great majority of Southern people including many of the third party and/or third force dreamers, know that either John Kennedy or Richard Nixon will move into the White House as a result of the November election.

The South must make a choice between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, any other course being an infantile, ineffective and impotent use of the franchise.

Those concerned with the preservation of some measure of the Southern way of life must lay aside all illusions that they can indulge themselves in the luxuries of two partyism and "voting for the man" adolescence, such as occurred in 1952 and 1956. It is time for the South to settle down and face up to hard-nosed political realities, a task at which the South has excelled in the past.

The paramount question that should guide the South in reaching a decision in November is: With which president, a Democrat or a Republican, can the South exert the most pressure?

When there is a Democratic president, regardless of who he is or what platform he ran on, he must face the hard, sobering fact that he is dependent on Southern Democrats for roughly one-third of his Senate strength and 40 per cent of his House strength. In a great measure, the South can make or break the entire legislative program of a Democratic president.

With a Republican president we have a different kettle of fish. A Republican president is dependent on the South for exactly no Republican senators and for about eight Republican representatives. The South can exert practically no direct pressure on a Republican president. Remember that after Jan. 20 the practicalities of government are worked out in Congress and a Southern state going for a Republican president in November carries little weight after Jan. 20. For solid proof, simply recall 1952, 1956 and subsequent happenings.

Many GOP apologists among the so-called "independents" make a great to-do over the unholy but sometimes helpful coalition of certain Republican senators with Southern Democrats on "civil rights" measures. These glib commentators gloss over the fact that the coalition works best with a Democrat in the White House, as well delineated in the public record.

In summing up, with a Democratic president, the South operates from a position of relative strength, whereas with a Republican president, the South operates from a position of relative weakness.

Remember that the South's only major effective force in Washington is the Congress. We should vote for a Democratic president in November to insure our congressional delegation all the power it can muster. To do otherwise is to cut our own throats.

J. E. WYATT,
5216 Avenue Q.

Eleven Unpledged Electors Now Alabama's Only Chance

In this 11th hour give Alabama a fighting chance. There is still one last possibility of preventing our Legislature and state courts from being completely taken over by the federal government. If we lose this opportunity it will never come again, and our state will be no more than a geographical division of the federal government.

There are six states of the "Deep South" with 57 electoral votes. These states today have laws allowing them to elect unpledged electors. If the election is close, and neither Kennedy nor Nixon receive the 269 electoral votes necessary for a majority, these states will hold the balance of power if their electors are unpledged. In this event there are three avenues open for Southern action:

1. Bargain with Kennedy or Nixon for concessions to the South.

2. Throw the election into the House of Representatives and bargain there, where each state has only one vote.

3. Prevent either Kennedy or Nixon from becoming the next president.

Alabama now has six unpledged electors on the Democratic ticket, but we need five more. Won't someone enter an independent slate of five unpledged men in the general election? Then, by voting a split ticket, we could elect 11 unpledged electors.

In the light of the Democratic convention, we can clearly see the Judases who advised us to vote loyalists. They advised Alabamians to vote for men who, standing before the television audiences of America, solemnly pledged themselves to destroy the state and local governments of Alabama, and the other Southern states.

Alabama is in its final retreat. Will not someone step forward and rally us for a last fight? Even though our elected leaders have deserted to the enemy and agreed to sell our state sovereignty, we can still turn our rout into victory if we have 11 unpledged electors and the election is close. Give Alabama a fighting chance. Pay no attention to John Patterson. The governorship will soon be an empty honor. Patterson will have given away its power and authority for the privilege of dispensing Kennedy patronage.

Marion Junction. — R. L. SIMONTON.

South to Fight For Softened Rights Plank

By ALVIN SPIVAK,
United Press International.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—The Democratic platform committee went into secret session today to consider a 1960 platform containing the farthest-reaching civil rights plank in party history.

Southerners on the 109-member group planned an attempt to soften the provision, but expected defeat in committee. They intended to carry the fight to the convention floor tomorrow if they fail in their efforts at the committee meeting.

Amendment Ready.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, a leader of the committee's Southern bloc, told newsmen he would offer a brief amendment to the civil rights plank, which a 20-member draft subcommittee wrote yesterday.

Failing acceptance of his amendment, he said, the Southerners would present a minority report before the full convention.

The proposed platform was tailored to the liberal program of Sen. John F. Kennedy.

The platform draft took an implied swipe at Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas by calling for the closing of tax loopholes, including the depletion allowance which benefits oilmen in his home state and elsewhere.

Tax Increase.

Another provision echoed Sen. Kennedy's statements that taxes should be increased if necessary to pay for welfare programs supported by the Democratic party.

In foreign affairs, the document was understood to criticize President Eisenhower's handling of events connected with the U-2 spy plane incident and the summit collapse and to call for modernization of the nation's over-all defenses to meet Russia's space-age challenge.

A sympathetic reference to sit-in demonstrations by Negro students at segregated lunch counters in the South was but one of eight points in the civil rights program.

That provision cited "the peaceful demonstrations for constitutional rights" as one evidence of the need for vigorous federal civil rights action.

Other points were understood to include a "pledge" to eliminate the literacy test and poll tax requirement in elections. It calls for direct federal control and operation of registration and elections when necessary to bar discrimination against Negroes.

Sen. Ervin said the plank included:

- Indorsement of a controversial proposal — which Congress has twice rejected—to empower the attorney general to file civil injunction suits in cases where state and local officials are accused of denying equal treatment to Negroes.
- Approval of permanent status for the Federal Civil Rights Commission.
- Support for the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision and a suggestion for federal assistance to school districts trying to implement the order.
- A revision of House and Senate procedures so civil rights legislation cannot be blocked by a minority of Southerners.
- Hard-hitting enforcement of existing voting laws and enactment of new right-to-vote legislation if necessary.
- Promulgation of an executive order forbidding racial or religious discrimination in any federal or federally aided programs.
- Enactment of a federal fair employment practices law.

The plank was patterned along not only Sen. Kennedy's lines but also on a mandate laid down by AFL-CIO president George Meany and other officials of organized labor. They have been pressuring for a tough civil rights plank as the key to a strongly liberal 1960 platform.

WORKS HARD FOR SOUTH

Mrs. Abernethy Thinks GOP 'Rights' Plank Less Harsh Than Democrats, Will Cast Her Vote For Richard Nixon

Talladega Daily Home, Talladega, Ala.
Wed. 7/27/60, P. 1

CHICAGO — (Special) — Mrs. Tom Abernethy of Talladega, Republican national committeewoman for Alabama, believes the civil rights plank of the Democrats is harsher than that of the Republicans.

Because of this and other basic issues, she said today she will vote for Richard Nixon for president.

Her statement follows:

It would be foolish to attempt to say this proposed civil rights plank is not a harsh one.

However, it represents neither total defeat for the South nor total victory for the forces which sought to jam through a plank even more severe.

In a grueling 10-day battle that gave us little chance for rest and none for convention social activity, the Southerners on this committee succeeded in certain major points.

We were able to stand off endorsement of sit-in demonstrations by name and there is no mention of FEPC.

On certain points we were steam-rollered into defeat.

I think those on the committee did their honest best in the face of the powerful orces led against them by Governor Rockefeller of New York.

Every Alabamian will have the responsibility of weighing this plank against the one adopted by the Democrats at Los Angeles.

I have tried to do this honestly and I find the Democratic plank to be a great deal more offensive and dangerous.

On this basis as well as on other major issues, I shall cast my vote for Richard Nixon for president.

Mrs. Abernethy has averaged 20 hours a day working for a mild platform that would be acceptable to the South.

She has managed to get by on two or three hours sleep every 24 hours, and on Sunday and Monday she went without any sleep at all, attending meetings through the day and night until early Monday afternoon.

On Wednesday she was able to relax somewhat. She attended a breakfast with President Eisenhower and later she and her husband, who is alternate delegate from the Fourth District, were to meet Vice President Nixon.

Amazing Promise

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Fri. 8-12-60
P. 14

Many curious and unlikely things are written into party platforms. But this one we would not have believed if we had not read it:

> We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests . . . as requirements for voting.

That remarkable statement is part of the Democratic plank on civil rights.

An attempt to bar literacy tests by federal action would probably be ruled unconstitutional. For the Constitution gives states the right to fix the qualifications of voters. Eighteen states have such provisions for obtaining an informed electorate—at least one that can read.

More than half these states are outside the South. There is no evidence that their laws are being used to keep qualified Negroes from voting. Such laws are in themselves no more discriminatory than those which bar children or the insane. They are, in fact, reasonable and needed safeguards. Should all states be denied their protections because a few have abused such statutes?

The very existence of such an extreme and ill-considered proposal has two evil effects. It nourishes fears and false hopes alike. It gives white southerners fresh ground for suspicions that northerners either have no understanding of their problems or no regard for their rights. Of course it is unlikely that any Congress will enact such a destructive proposal. But therein lies the second evil—popular disillusionment and cynicism created by the making of promises which cannot be fulfilled.

Vandiver Flying In For Rights Fight

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 7-8-60
P. 1

Special to The Constitution

LOS ANGELES—More members of the Georgia delegation flew here Thursday to join the fight against a strong civil rights plank in the Democratic platform and to head off a loyalty purge.

Georgia State Chairman James Gray of Albany tangled with advocates of a strong civil rights plank Thursday. Gray occasionally was heckled during his appearance before the platform committee, while his opponents were applauded.

Gov. Vandiver, who is committed to work to stave off a strong civil rights stand, is flying here from Denver, where he has been attending the National Governors' Conference, departing a day earlier than he had originally expected.

Two other Georgians arriving Thursday were Mrs. W. Bruce Shaefer of Toccoa and Robert Russell of Winder, summoned by Chairman Paul Butler for a meeting of the credentials committee at 10 a.m. Friday.

Officials of the credentials committee said the welcome mat is out for Southern delegations as a whole, but there were threats to bar individual delegates.

John Clark's Analysis:

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-6-60

Civil Rights GOP Plank Spelled Out

P. 2

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Courier Political Analyst)

CHICAGO, Ill.—Democrats and Republicans convened in the month of July, nominated candidates for President and Vice President and adjourned after tackling the burning question of fair and equal treatment—civil rights—for Negroes. Neutral observers describe both planks as the best in political history, but final judgment must be made by the people affected—Negroes themselves, Republicans and Democrats.

Only the Republican preamble to civil rights is quoted here, but it also reflects the basic philosophy of the Democrats. It reads in part:

"Equality under law promises more than the equal right to vote, and transcends mere relief from discrimination by government.

"It becomes a reality when all persons have equal opportunity, without distinction of race, religion, color, or national origin, to acquire the essentials of life—housing, education, education and employment.

"The Republican party—the party of Abraham Lincoln—from its very beginning, has striven to make this promise a reality. It is today, as it was then, uniquivocally dedicated to making the greatest amount of progress toward that objective."

■

ON SIX BASIC issues, the two parties made the following pledges:

VOTING

Republicans — "We pledge continuous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens. Legislation to provide that the completion of six primary grades in a state-accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes."

Democrats — "Promise to use full Federal powers to secure for all Americans the right to vote, and if that proves inadequate, to seek new powers to accomplish the goal. They advocate granting authority to the Attorney General to file injunction suits to prevent denial of civil rights. They pledge action to eliminate literacy tests and poll taxes."

■

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Republicans — "The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Desegregation suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded, will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.

"It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders.

"We will propose legislation to authorize the Attorney General to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the United States in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.

"Our continuing support of the President's proposal, to extend Federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

"We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date three years from now for the mere submission of plans for desegregation. Slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance.

"We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed, and that in no district should there be any such delay."

Democrats — "They state that they will use full power to insure the beginning of 'good faith compliance' with the constitutional requirement for ending discrimination in education . . . and contend that every school district affected by the United States Supreme Court desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least compliance by 1963.

"Aid is also advocated for school districts facing special transitional problems."

EMPLOYMENT

Republicans — Pledge continued support for legislation to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity, to make permanent, and to expand, with legislative backing, the excellent work being performed by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

"Appropriate legislation to end discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless these practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves.

"Use of the full-scale review of existing state laws, and of prior proposals for Federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a Federal State program in the employment area, and . . .

"Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment, so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South."

Democrats — "Establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, as well as broadening of the Commission on Civil Rights."

Here's How Democratic and GOP Civil Rights Planks Look

The Black Dispatch
Okla. City, Okla.

Democrats Say They Would Use Full "Legal and Moral" Powers to Desegregate Schools

Fri. 8/5/60

Republicans Promise to Push School Integration

P. 8

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Here's a point by point comparison of the GOP and Democratic civil rights plank. In parentheses are privisions included in the Rockefeller-Nixon 14-point program, which the Vice President was unable to get the platform committee to include.

Lunch Counter Sit-Downs

DEMOCRATS — "The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship . . . recently . . . in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at last the guarantee of our Constitution."

REPUBLICANS — "Reaffilrm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments . . . applaud . . . businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments . . . urge others to follow their example."

(Nixon wanted the Republicans to declare explicit "support" of lunch counter demonstrators but the platform committee voted this down.)

Public Schools

DEMOCRATS—Declared a new Democratic administration would use full "legal and moral" powers to assure beginning of good-faith compliance with Supreme Court desegregation decree. Said eevry affected school district should submit plan for at least first-step compliance by 196. Promised to back legislation to empower "and direct" the attorney geenral to seek federal court injunctions to prevent denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color.

REPUBLICANS—Promised the Justice Department will "continue . . . vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Opposed the Democrats' 196 target date on grounds that slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year "moratorium against progress." Promised to propose legislation to authorize the attorney general to bring federal court "actions" for school desegregation in appropriate cases "as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights."

BOTH—Proposed offering federal aid to school districts facing problems in integration.

Voting

DEMOCRATS — Promised to support whatever action is needed to eliminate literacy tests and payment of poll taxes as requirements for coting.

REPUBLICANS—Pledged legislation to provide that completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

Job

DEMOCRATS — Promised to support legislation to establish a **fair employment practices commission**, with power to "secure equal job opportunities for all."

REPUBLICANS—Said it was their "objective" to develop a federal state "program" in the area of job discrimination. Pledged to make permanent the committee ...

...e President already has set up ...y executive order to seek elimi...ation of racial discrimination in ...nployment on government con...acts. Pledged legislation to end ...scrimination in membership in ...rtain labor unions unless the ...ions do so.

(Nixon also wanted legislation ... bar employers with federal ...nchists from practicing racial ...crimination on pain of losing ...ir franchises.)

Housing

DEMOCRATS—Promised "action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally assisted housing."

REPUBLICANS — Pledged action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with aid of federal subsidies.

(Nixon wanted to include housing with "loan guarantees" which would include GI housing.)

Public Facilities

DEMOCRATS—Promised use of full executive powers to assure equal job opportunities and stop racial segregation through federal services and institutions and in all government contracts. Said time has come to end all discrimination in public facilities.

REPUBLICANS — Pledged action to assure public transportation and over government-authorized services shall be free from segregation. Opposed use of federal funds to build segregated community facilities and promised to remove any vestige of discrimination in operation of federal facilities.

Civil Rights Commission

DEMOCRATS — Promised to broaden scope and strengthen powers and make it permanent. Said strengthened agency would aid communities, industries or in-

dividuals in implementation of constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation and administration of justice.

REPUBLICANS—Said the report prepared by the commission "lays tht groundwork for fuhther legislative action and progress.'

Senate Filibusters

Both parties pledge to try to make broad changes in congressional procedures to make it tougher for filibustering Southerners to block civil rights legislation.

REPUBLICANS — Specifically promise to change Senate Rule 22 under which a two-thirds vote is required to cut off a filibuster, but don't say exectly how much they will tighten it.

DEMOCRATS — Without mentioning Rule 22 promise precedural changes to prevent minorities i neither house from blocking action by majority vote on any legislation "after reasonable debate."

The Civil Rights Planks Compared

Nashville Globe + Independent

By ROY WILKINS

Executive Secretary, NAACP
Chairman, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

Nashville, Tenn. Aug 5, 1960

There are striking differences between the 1960 planks of both parties and the ones adopted by them in 1956. Both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago.

The Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of F.E.P.C. and the Part III provision which was chopped from the 1957 civil rights bill. Even more signficant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement.

For the first time both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring from all areas of community and national life.

Both have pledged to remove the procedural roadblocks in the Congress that have impeded progress towards that goal.

Both have reaffirmed support of the historical right of peaceful protest against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment.

Most importantly, both have recognized the need for affirmative legislative and executive action by the federal government and have committed themselves to such a course.

In the area of voting, both parties have pledged vigorous enforcement of existing statutes and new legislation to overcome the barriers imposed by present "literacy" tests.

In the area of housing, both parties have pledged action to prohibit discrimination in all housing constructed with federal funds goes beyond this in that its term, "federally-assisted," would appear to include as well as all the insuring and lending functions of the federal government.

In the area of employment, both parties have pledged the elimination of discrimination within the federal establishment and on all work performed under government contract. We strongly favor the provision in the Democratic plank calling for the enactment of a federal F.E.P.C. and we trust that the "full scale review" referred to in the Republican plank will lead to Republican support of such a measure.

In the areas of education, both parties have pledged to implement the Supreme Court's public school desegregation ruling of 1954 and to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in order to facilitate compliance with that decision

The Republicans would authorize the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits, but only in school desegregation cases and then only under certain circumstances. The Democratic language is plain and unrestricted, authorizing injunctive action "to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color." Ironically, this provision was included in President Eisenhower's legislative program which was adopted as part of the 1956 Republican platform.

Our aim is to accelerate compliance with the school decision and to lift the heavy burden of litigation from harassed Negro parents. We hope that the deadline date set by the Democrats and the civil injunction proposals will result in more speed and less deliberateness.

The time has come to charge every school board affected by the Supreme Court's ruling with responsibility for initiating compliance. School authorties must not be permitted to continue the evasion of the law of the land which has resulted in a disgraceful average desegregation rate of one per cent a year.

We approve the provision in the Democratic plank for a permanent civil rights commission with broad powers and we heartily endorse the important and significant opposition by the Republicans to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities.

The interest, attention and controversy surrounding the discussion of the civil rights plank in both the Republican and Democratic national conventions indicate clearly that civil rights can no longer be regarded as a narrow issue of concern to minority groups alone. It must be recognized and dealt with as a national question that challenges the integrity of our democratic professions and our leadership of the free world.

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party by itself can make good the promises for civil rights legislation set forth in their platforms. Neither alone can "deliver."

Only through united action by both parties in vigorous support of the pledges they have made in common can we realize the goal of equal justice and equal opportunity to which both parties stand committed and to which our nation is dedicated.

We look forward to a beginning on such united action in the post-convention session of Congress next month.

You Take Your Choice

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 8-6-60
p 12

Now that both major parties have nailed down their civil rights planks, comparisons though often odious are in order.

The Democratic plank, while more wordy, strikes us as somewhat less explicit and realistic; but both recognize that color discrimination, racial segregation, job bias are national evils which the Federal Government should lead in extirpating.

While the Democrats urge an end to literacy tests for voters, the Republicans flatly promise efforts to make six years of schooling sufficient evidence of eligibility.

Where the Democrats set 1963 as a target date for desegregating all school districts, the Republicans would give the Attorney General power to initiate suits for school desegregation, a power now confined to voting cases.

The Republicans are less explicit than the Democrats on job discrimination who want a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission; but where the Democrats ignore entirely any pledge to do anything about racial discrimination within labor unions, the Republicans favor legislation to stop this vicious practice.

Where the Republicans would withhold Federal funds for building segregated racial communities, the Democrats have nothing to say about this.

The Democratic plank does not refer to Senate rules permitting filibustering, the Republicans are specific in pledges to do something to modify the notorious provisions which have enabled a minority of the Senate to flout the will of the people.

The Courier would like to re-emphasize that planks and platforms are merely expressions of intention, and that historically they have been forgotten after the votes were counted—so it is well not to be beguiled by them into a mood of child-like confidence.

Concededly both planks are an advance over those adopted in the past and it is well to have these expressions of goodwill and intention publicized to the widest extent; but phrases are far from performance.

How well these pious professions will be galvanized into action after next January will depend in no small nature upon the power and mobilization of the Negro vote in the [redacted]

Notes Parties Far-Sighted Stand on Minority Race; Calls for United Efforts

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs 8-4-60 p. 1

By Roy Wilkins
Executive Secretary, NAACP
Chairman, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

New York, N. Y.—There are striking differences between the 1960 planks of both parties and the ones adopted by them in 1956. Both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago.

The Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of F.E.P.C. and the Part III provision which was chopped from the 1957 civil rights bill. Even more significant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement.

First Time

For the first time both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

Both have pledged to remove the procedural roadblocks in the Congress that have impeded progress towards that goal;

Both have reaffirmed support of the historic right of peaceful protest against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment; Most importantly, both have recognized the need for affirmative legislative and executive action by the federal government and have committed themselves to such a course.

Voting and Housing

In the area of voting, both parties have pledged action to prihibit dis of existing statutes and new legislation to overcome the barriers imposed by present "literacy" tests. In the area of housing, both parties have pledged altion to prohibit discrimination in all housing constructed with federal funds or subsidies. The Democratic plank goes beyond this in that its term, "federally-assisted," would appear to include as well all the insuring and lending functions of the federal government;

Employment

In the area of employment, both parties have pledged the elimination of discrimination within the federal establishment and on all work performed under government contract. We strongly favor the provision in the Democratic plank calling for the enactment of a federal F.E.P.C. and we trust that the "full scale review" referred to in the Republican plank will lead to Republican support of such a measure.

In the area of education, both parties have pledged to implement the Supreme Court's public school desegregation ruling of 1954 and to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in order to facilitate compliance with that decision.

School Difference

The Republicans would authorize the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits, but only in school desegregation cases and then only under certain circumstances. The Democratic language is plain and unrestricted, authorizing injunctive action "to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color." Ironically, this provision was included in President Eisenhower's legislative program which was adopted as part of the 1956 Republican platform.

Rights Group

We approve the provision in the Democratic plank for a permanent civil rights commission with broad powers and we heartily endorse the important and significant opposition by the Republicans to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities.

No Narrow Issue

The interest, attention and controversy surrounding the discussion of the civil rights plank in both the Republican and Democratic national conventions indicate clearly that civil rights can no longer be regarded as a narrow issue of concern to minority groups alone. It must be recognized and dealt with as a national question that challenges the integrity of our democratic professions and our leadership of the free world.

United Effort

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party by itself can make good the promises for civil rights legislation set forth in their platforms. Neither alone can "deliver."

Only through united action by both parties in vigorous support of the pledges they have made in common can we realize the goal of equal justice and equal opportunity to which both parties stand committed and to which our nation is dedicated. We look forward to a beginning on such united action in the post-convention session of Congress next month.

Solons To Offer Civil Rights Bill

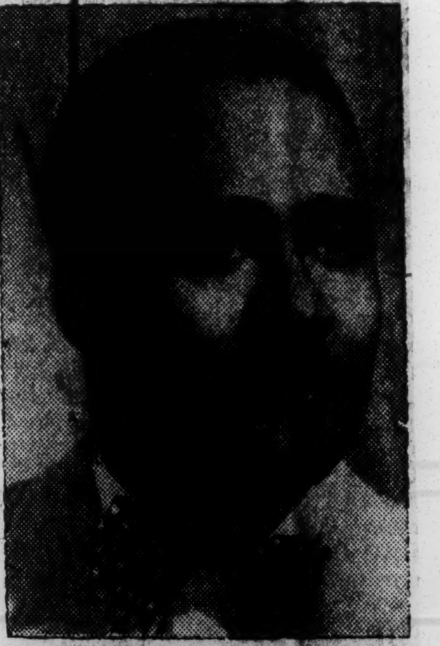
Bham World Sat. 8/6/60
B'ham Ala.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two New York Republicans said on Wednesday they will introduce a bill next week embodying the Democratic civil rights plank so the Democrats can make good on their party platform promises. P. 1

The move was announced by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating and Rep. William E. Miller. Miller is chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, which works for the election of GOP candidates to the House.

Keating and Miller making clear they hoped to embarrass their political opposition, said in a statement that their bill will encompass "every one" of the Democrats' civil rights pledges.

The Democratic plank called for an end of segregation in virtually all phases of American life. It also promised the creation of a Fair Employment Practices Commission FEPC to halt job discrimination and endorsed Negro sit-in demonstrations in the South.



Atty. ARTHUR D. SHORES

S.B.C. SPEAKER — Atty Arthur D. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council is scheduled to deliver the headline speech at the opening session of the 16th annual Southern Beauty Congress set for four o'clock Sunday afternoon, August 7 in the Masonic Temple Auditorium.

Mr. Shores, a former S. B. C honoree, is vice president and general counsel of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association. He is a charter member of the recently organized Birmingham Chapter of Frontiers of America, a nationwide service organization.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, chairman of Southern Beauty Congress, said that the Congress has met 14 times in this city.

Mr. Shores will speak on some phase of the S. B. C. 1960 theme, "A Successful Career in Beauty Culture Can Be Yours, If You Keep Abreast of the Changing Times."

Platform Group OKs Strong Rights Plank, Draws Dixie Protest

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mon. 7-11-60

By OVID A. MARTIN

LOS ANGELES, July 10 (AP).—Democratic Convention platform drafters agreed Sunday night on a civil rights plank which Sen. Sam J. Ervin (D., N. C.) said he could not accept.

Ervin is one of four Southern delegates serving on a 20-member platform drafting committee. He said the plank went too far in pledging use of Federal powers to end racial segregation.

STRATEGY IS VEILED

The North Carolina lawmaker declined to say, however, what Southern delegates would do about the plank. He said he planned to confer with other Southern leaders before the full 109-member resolutions committee takes up the platform at a closed meeting Monday.

Northern members of the drafting committee described the civil rights plans as excellent. They insisted that the party go on record pledging full use of Federal powers to end racial discrimination in voting, schools, housing, employment and other fields.

Ervin said the plank, if carried out, would impose three powers on the South in the segregation problem. They would be the Attorney General, the Federal courts and a permanent civil rights commission.

NOT A PROPHET

Asked if the plank would lead many Southern voters to desert the party in November, Ervin said he was not a prophet.

The North Carolina lawmaker indicated that he personally would stay with the convention.

Rep. Chester Bowles of Connecticut, chairman of the platform drafting group, said the plank expressed a sympathy for, and understanding of, the sit-in demonstrations at lunch counters throughout the South and other sections of the country.

Ervin said he interpreted this as an indorsement of the demonstrations, a stand opposed by the South.

On foreign issues, Bowles gave out this word: that Democrats will promise to win the cold war by making America so powerful industrially that Communism will lose its world influence.

LINKED TOGETHER

The platform will declare that it is impossible to separate foreign from domestic issues. Strength at home—in industrial output, employment, living standards, protection of individual freedom and right—is essential for strength abroad, it will say.

Bowles said the big job facing the new Administration will be to combat a growing world skepticism about the ability of the United States to meet competition of the Soviet Union and Red China in industrial, scientific and social welfare fields.

The drafting committee put the finishing touches Saturday on a foreign policy plank that declares the United States has lost stature abroad because of poor leadership by the Eisenhower Administration.

Democratic Platform Keyed to U. S. Growth

New York Herald Tribune
New York
Mon. 7-11-60

Will Promise 'Cold War' Victory By the Development of Strength

LOS ANGELES, July 10 (AP).—Democrats will promise to win the "cold war" by making America so powerful industrially that communism will lose its world influence.

That was the word given today by Rep. Chester Bowles, of Connecticut, chairman of a twenty - member committee working behind locked doors to draft a platform for the party's convention opening tomorrow.

The platform will declare that it is impossible to separate foreign issues from domestic issues. Strength at home—in industrial output, employment, living standards, protection of individual freedom and rights—is essential for strength abroad, it will say.

Rep. Bowles said the big job facing the new Administration will be to reverse what he says has been a growing world skepticism about the ability of the United States to meet, in the long run, competition of the Soviet Union and Red China in industrial, scientific and social welfare fields.

Foreign Policy

The drafting committee put the finishing touches yesterday on a foreign policy plank that declares the United States has lost stature abroad because of poor leadership by the Eisenhower administration.

Today's sessions are expected to wind up the drafting job.

Rep. Bowles put off to the last the explosive issue of civil rights. This plank is expected to be fitted into the over-all theme of making America command world respect. This would involve a promise to end racial discrimination in schooling, employment, voting, housing and other fields.

Civil Rights

The big problem for the platform writers is to make this promise in words that will not cause party rebellion in the South.

Northern advocates of civil rights have demanded that the Democrats pledge use of full powers of the Federal government to end discrimination. Southern delegates are just as insistent that the platform avoid a promise to use Federal compulsion. They contend education and understanding will bring better progress in wiping out racial conflicts than coercion.

The Southern leaders have indicated that dissatisfaction with a civil rights plank would be allowed to express itself at the polls in November and not in a walkout of delegates from the convention, as happened in 1952.

Farm Dispute

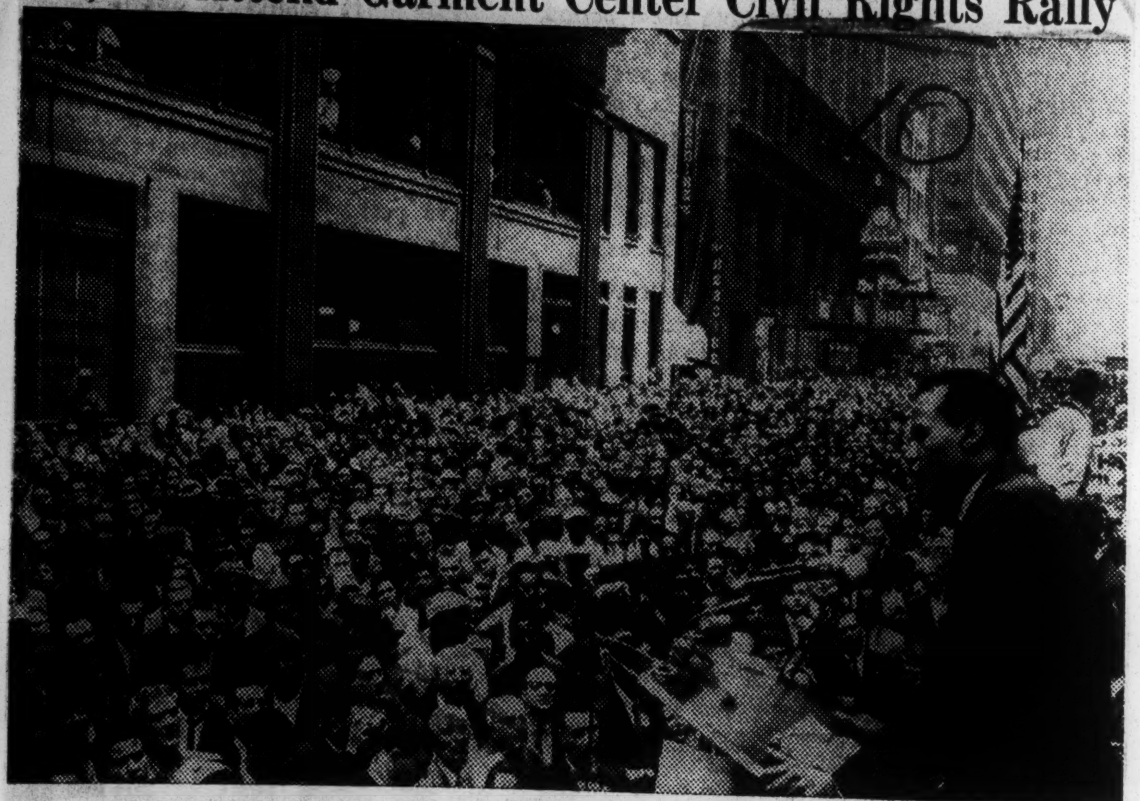
A farm plank submitted by a Democratic agricultural advisory committee would promise restoration of war-time and post-war high crop supports and production controls. But some of the platform drafters oppose this, contending that eventually withdrawal of government from the pricing and control of farm products is in the farmers' best interest. The nature of the plank to go into the platform is still to be settled.

The platform is expected to promise Federal aid to education, housing and economically depressed areas. It also is expected to criticize delay of highway construction under the Republicans and to promise speedy action in this field

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY

15,000 Attend Garment Center Civil Rights Rally



The New York Times

Harry Belafonte speaking yesterday at rally, sponsored by New York City Central Labor Council of A. F. L.-C. I. O., on Thirty-eighth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The New York Times

Militant vows of a continuing fight against racial discrimination brought applause from a crowd at a garment center street rally yesterday.

The rally, sponsored by the City Central Labor Council to mark the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision banning school segregation, was held during the noon hour on Thirty-eighth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

A prolonged ovation greeted Harry Belafonte, the singer, who arrived with Sidney Poitier, the actor, and other Negro entertainers. The police, who estimated the crowd at 15,000, had to escort the performers through the block to the speakers' stand.

Mr. Belafonte told the crowd that his group had just returned from an interfaith ceremony at the Statue of Liberty. He said that he had often been asked why he did not "just go on being an artist." He said that his answer was that he was not only an artist but also a father and that he would not "be able to sleep at night if he did not take part in the fight against segregation."

Mr. Poitier told the rally that he was present because he had three young children in school "and I wish for them the freedom that was not forthcoming when I was a child."

Other speakers included Morris Lushewitz, secretary of the Central Labor Council; Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer of District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, and David Livingston, president of District 65.

...OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REEL 178

10 1960

CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION
DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

MRS. MARJORIE McKENZIE LAWSON

Mrs. Lawson Applying Vigor to Kennedy Duties

The Evening Star Washington D.C. Thurs. 8-4-60

Mrs. Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, who heads the civil rights section of the Democratic campaign, to put Senator Kennedy in the White House, is a veteran worker for the Senator.

Ever since his campaign for re-election to the Senate in 1958, the pleasant, hard-working Washington attorney has been stumping the countryside speaking in his behalf.

She was particularly active in Senator Kennedy's campaigns in the Wisconsin and West Virginia presidential primaries. But this time her new duties will force her to limit her oratory.

"I did a lot of campaigning in the primaries but my function in this campaign is to find others to make the speeches," Mrs. Lawson said.

As head of the civil rights section, Mrs. Lawson will be directing a large staff in organizing material for the Senator to use and will assist Kennedy workers in local areas where civil rights will be a major issue. Mrs. Lawson and her staff have set up shop at 1737 L street N.W.

"We are just in the organizing stage but we will be limited in what we do only by our enthusiasm and energies," Mrs. Lawson said today.

And when she starts to talk about the Democratic civil rights program, her enthusiasm is boundless.

"I think it is an historic document and reflects Mr. Kennedy's 'New Frontiers theme," she said. "We do have to move ahead in this field; we have to have new thoughts try new ways to solve these problems, and be creative."

She added that the importance of the Democratic civil rights plank is "reflected in the Republican civil right plank."

Mrs. Lawson was born in Pittsburgh and trained as social worker at the Universit of Michigan. She worked with dependent and neglected children in the District for number of years before enrolling at Columbia University' law school.

She was admitted to the District bar in 1939, the same yea she married attorney Belfor V. Lawson, jr., and has practiced law with her husban ever since, except during Worl War II.

Mrs. Lawson has been activ in the National Council of Negro Women. She was vice presi dent of the organization fro 1952 until 1954 and at preser is general counsel for the 800, 000 member group.

The Lawson live at 8 Loga Circle N.W. They have one sor Belford, III, a student at Groton Preparatory School, Groto

MRS. MARJORIE LAWSON

10 1960

THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
(RELEASED) 433 page volume of abridged reports from 48 of its
50 STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES

State Reports Show Civil Rights National Problem

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — The Commission on Civil Rights has released a 433- page volume of abridged reports from 48 of its 50 State Advisory Committees which Commission Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said "clearly shows that the problem of civil rights is a national one."

The collected reports also include the proceedings of the National Conference of State Advisory Committee Delegates held in Washington in June 1959. Reports from Mississippi and South Carolina, where committees were not formed until after the reports had gone to press, were not included.

Norfolk, Va.

IN RELEASING the volume Mr. Tiffany said, "These reports constitute grass - roots evaluations of civil rights problems by local people who are best acquainted with local situations. They should prove a real contribution to an understanding of problems in the area of equal protection of the laws."

Sat. 4-23-60

In the foreword, the Commission cautioned that "these reports must be read for what they are: not official documents, but on the - spot findings of informed and conscientious citizens seeking to discover the extent of denials of equal justice in their respective states, and possible remedies."

FOLLOWING are some excerpts from the reports of several State committees:

CALIFORNIA — "Discrimination in employment based on race, religion, or national origin is particularly acute in California because of the large number of minority groups in the State."

DELAWARE — "Poor housing for Negroes is, perhaps, the most obvious of all racial differentials that exist between white and colored people in Delaware."

GEORGIA — "The unwillingness of white Georgians to grant such rights as the franchise, school assignment without statutory discrimination or some freedom in selecting housing depends in great measure on just where in Georgia the subject comes up. Absolute resistance will be found in some quarters; in others, perhaps no resistance."

INDIANA — "Practically all housing being built in Indiana is for racial groups, with none on an open occupancy basis."

KANSAS — ". . . the Kansas Anti - Discrimination Act has not eliminated unfair employment practices in the state in regard to discrimination."

MICHIGAN — "There seems to be real basis for charges that police and other city officials tend often to ignore rights of minority groups, behaving toward them at times with callousness and perhaps even brutality."

MONTANA — ". . . a large part of the problem lies in educating the Indian to his responsibilities and attempting to have him assume those responsibilities."

NEW YORK — "We hear daily complaints from parents of Negro children guided to nonacademic careers, discouraged in their ambitions, scorned and stereotyped, categorized as "difficult," of "low cultural background,' as 'coming from broken homes'."

NORTH CAROLINA — "As of June 30, 1959, 11,345 white persons were members of the North Carolina National Guard. There were no Negro members."

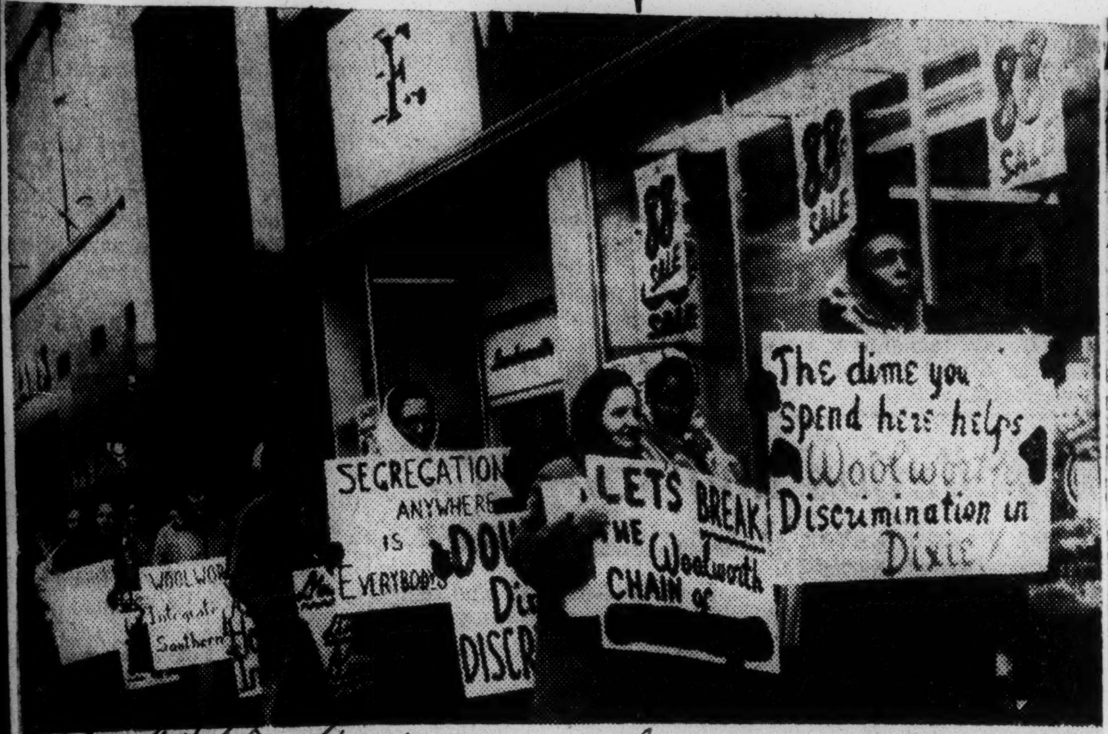
OKLAHOMA — "While Oklahoma has made real progress in the area of integration in its public school system at all levels, there are still many problems and it is the feeling of this committee that Oklahoma may be getting too much favorable publicity and some of it no doubt paints the picure brighter than it really is."

PENNSYLVANIA — "All evidence at hand indicates that housing discrimination exists glaringly in the State of Pennsylvania, and it would appear that more than voluntary efforts are necessary to erase it."

TEXAS — "It is our considered judgment that in the final analysis, this far-reaching problem can be effectively resolved only through the medium of spiritual understanding."

WEST VIRGINIA — ". . . fair and equal employment opportunities are not being offered to members of the Negro race."

These State committees, organized by the Commission, function more or less autonomously with the cooperation of, but with limited supervision from the Commission.



THE MOTHERS ALLIANCE, an organization of colored and white women dedicated to fight injustice and inequality, of Buffalo, N.Y., joined hands with the brave fighters in the South who are trying to win a little equality behind the "Cotton Curtain." The above line paraded in front of the Woolworth Five and Ten in Buffalo recently carrying signs demanding that discrimination be ended in their southern stores operated by the chain.

CITED FOR CONTEMPT—Avon Williams, second from left, who was cited for contempt by Acting Judge John I. Harris (hand showing) in Nashville city court last week as trials opened for students from colored colleges in Nashville on disorderly conduct charges in connection with lunch counter sitdown violence. Williams advised a client to refuse to answer a question. Left to right, Attorneys Z. Alexander Looby, Williams, and Coyness Ennis, Stefan Goodwin, a witness, defendant Harry Hunter and city detective, John Mullane.

Police trying force; over 200 arrested

(Other stories and pictures, pages 6, 7, 9)

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Some 78 high school and college students were arrested by week's end in South Carolina.

With the 80 arrested in Nashville, Tenn. on Friday and 60 arrested there on Wednesday, the total for the one week alone swelled to at least 218.

The latest South Carolina arrests were made early Saturday morning. Police held four Allen University men for eight hours before releasing them without charges.

The police said they were investigating a 4:30 a.m. assault by around 40 unidentified youths in the vicinity of the university. They said the youths attacked several automobiles at a white drive-in.

* * *

THE ATTACK followed the attempt of whites to ignite two fiery crosses on the Allen campus. The whites successfully ignited one cross before Higgins Hall.

Before they could put fire to the one in front of Morris Hall, they were allegedly chased away by Allen students. The whites fled to the drive-in area.

The cross - burning and subsequent attack climaxed a night of terrorism in Columbia when carloads of teen-aged whites roamed the city tossing bricks, rocks and bottles at colored pedestrians. No arrests were made.

* * *

THE WHITE groups also threw at Allen and Benedict College students. Police said the Allen students set up patrol units on the campus. It was on such unit, they say, that caught the would-be cross - burners.

* * *

ON FRIDAY, in Florence, 47 high and junior high schoolers were freed under bond of $100 each. They had been arrested and charged with conducting a street parade without a city license.

They were arrested after their second expedition to a Kress Store where they had previously been asked to leave.

Early Friday evening, 26 Morris College students at Sumter were released on $100 bond each. They were charged with disturbing the peace. They were part of a group which had sought luncheon service in four Sumter establishments that morning.

* * *

ON TUESDAY, a 19-year-old Orangeburg (South Carolina State) student and her mother were taken into custody during a mass march by S.C. State and Claflin College students.

Representatives from various South Carolina student groups met for several hours on Saturday to map strategy and plan techniques.

* * *

IN NASHVILLE, police maintained pressure on demonstrating students by re-arresting 80 on Friday and charing them with conspiring to violate the state trade and commerce law by being involved in the sitdown demonstrations.

Most of the students were colored although some were white exchange students at Fisk or students at Vanderbilt University. The Rev. James Lawson was one of the number re-arrested.

The Rev. Mr. Lawson was a divinty student at Vanderbilt but was expelled for his part in the sitdown leadership.

The cases were slated to be presented to the grand jury on Monday.

If convicted, the defendants could be fined $1,000 and sentenced to 11 months, 29 days in the workhouse. The Rev. Mr. Lawson is a 31-year-old former Christian missionary to India.

Earlier in the week, 60 students were arrested at the Nashville bus station. Some 77 others had been arrested and jailed the previous week. They chose to remain in the workhouse for over a month rather than pay fines assessed against them.

picket lines in Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth and Trenton, N.J.

More than 20 New York locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers will picket four major Woolworth stores on lunch hours beginning Tuesday.

This support has been coordinated by CORE which has sympathy protest activity going in Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Los Angeles, Berkeley, East St. Louis, Philadelphia and other northern cities.

10 1960

D.C.

~~MISS~~ Mrs. MARJORIE McKENZIE LAWSON

Kennedy Forms Rights Section

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

HYNANNIS PORT, Mass. — Miss Marjorie McKenzie Lawson, a Washington attorney and general counsel of the National Council of Negro Women, will head up a new civil rights section formed in the campaign of Democratic Presidential candidate Sen. John F. Kennedy.

Kennedy announced the appointment in saying that Negroes will be integrated into every phase of his drive for the White House. The new section, Kennedy stated, will advise him on civil rights matters and assist in preparation of "position paper" and statements determining his position on these matters.

Sat. 8/13/60

The Democratic standard bearer said "this will not be a minorities section working only on the Negro vote. Instead, Negroes will be integrated on a functional basis in all parts of the campaign."

A statement by Kennedy said the new section would work on all the problems involved in the civil rights field and would include "a representative grolp of people of all races and creeds from all sections of the country. This is a departure from previous practices."

The announcecent was issued from Kenndey's vacation headquarters here. Formcation of the section was discussed at a meeting of Kennedy and Frank Reeves, a Washington attorney and democratic national committeeman for D. C. The Negro lawyer has been named traveling campaign assistant to Kennedy

10 1960

MOCK RIGHTS COMMISSION HEARING
WASHINGTON. D.C.

The Call
Kansas City, Mo
2-12-60

Mock Rights Commission Has Hearing

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — Negro citizens denied the vote in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee, jammed Ashbury Methodist church here Sunday night to air their complaints before a volunteer civil rights commission, endorsed by 16 civic and religious groups in both the South and North.

Testimony of the witnesses was taped and will be presented to Congress with the hope it will encourage support for civil rights legislation and the naming of federal registrars to supervise Jim Crow elections in the South.

Give First-Hand Reports

At the mock hearing, these voteless Negroes gave first hand reports on how they had been denied the ballot; how threats had been made on their lives; of violence imposed on members of their families, and of duress, intimidation and economic reprisals.

Volunteer members of the commission were the Rt. Rev. George W. Baber of Philadelphia, the Rev. William Holmes Borders of Atlanta, Philip A. Camponeschi, executive secretary of the Equal Employment Opportunity commission of Baltimore; Dr. Roland P. Mackay of Chicago; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, and Bishop Eubanks Tucker of Louisville.

Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, a member of the faculty of Tuskegee institute, and Miss Fidelia JoAnne Adams, a Tuskegee student, told how they were prevented from registering in Macon county because they "flunked" the literacy test, according to their registrar.

One Voter Purged

In order to prove their eligibility they both said they were asked to write the Second Article of the Constitution of the United States, to read the First Article, to fill an application blank and to address an envelope to themselves. After weeks had passed with no word from the registrar they made an inquiry only to be told that they did not pass the test.

Prof. J. N. Blankenship of Saline, La., said he registered in 1952 and voted in two elections. But in 1956 his name was included in a group of 630 Negroes who were purged from the voting rolls.

He later made application for registration but was informed by letter that his application was "incorrect and incomplete." Blankenship, a retired school teacher, is not only a professional man but a land owner as well. He spent 34 years in the school room and has accumulated 500 acres of land.

"No 'N- - - - -s' Pay Poll Tax"

Similar stories were related by Prof. S. T. Nero of Holly Springs, Miss., and F. R. Gray of Tallahassee county, Miss. Gray said he was prohibited from paying his poll tax so that he might be qualified to vote. He said he was told by the sheriff that "No 'n- - - - -s' pay poll tax in Tallahassee county."

Mrs. Louise Lassiter of Seaboard, N. C., said that educational tests were given Negroes in her county to determine their eligibility to register. But as far as she knew no such tests were given white applicants.

Prof. Curry P. Boyd told the commission that Haywood county, Tenn., hasn't registered a single Negro since Reconstruction days. This county has a population of 26,000 of whom 18,000 are Negroes.

Holds M.A., But Can't Vote

Boyd is a graduate of Tennessee State university and holds a Master's degree from Iowa State university. He has had 11 years of teaching experience in high schools and a year of teaching experience at Iowa State university. However, he was not permitted to register in Haywood county so that he might be able to vote. When he applied for registration he was instructed to go to the county sheriff.

"I didn't go to the sheriff," he said, but he did go to the County court clerk who instructed him to go before the local election board. By the time he reached the board the three-man board had dwindled to a single member. One had died and another had resigned. The one remaining kept putting him off, until he decided to take his complaint to the state election board. Since that time he has met with all kinds of economic pressure.

He has been picked up and fined for the slightest things which he considered not violations of law. A job which had been promised him as principal of an elementary school was snatched from him with no legitimate excuse, and he was denied employment in an adjoining county.

Overcome With Emotion

A story coming from Fayette county, Tenn., was so sad that even the witness broke down with emotion in the middle of his testimony and had to leave the stand for a few moments to recover. The story was told by John McFerren, one of the few Negroes in his county who had been permitted to register. Although he had his registration card, he was prohibited from voting last August because he was told that this is a "white Democratic primary."

He said that he had been intimidated by an FBI agent who came out in the cotton field to interview him. The FBI report was turned over to the local sheriff and since that time, said he, "I've been on the hot dog stand."

Gets Threatening Messages

He said he had received threatening messages. He had been told to let that election stuff alone or he would come up with a necktie around his neck. His wife is constantly harrassed by telephone calls. His mother was run down by a truck, what left the highway and came over in her yard and struck her. She is still in the hospital and nothing has been done about the driver of the truck.

The Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the District of Columbia branch, NAACP, and Mrs. Jewell Mazique testified in behalf of voteless Washington. Attorney Belford Lawson presented the witnesses at the hearings and summarized the testimony. Recommendations for action were presented by Dr. Charles G. Gomillion of Tuskegee and approved unanimously by the body. Aubrey W. Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, gave closing remarks. Bishop Edgar A. Love presided over the meeting.

Courier Editorials

The Pittsburgh Courier

United States Enters the War

Fortified by a strengthened civil rights law, the Department of Justice has entered the war against Negro men, women and children in three Southern states.

The most dramatic drive of the Government is in Haywood and Fayette Counties in Tennessee, where suits have been brought against 27 white individuals and two white banks which have ruthlessly used economic pressure to discourage Negroes from voting.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Justice Department is also renewing its attack against Fayette County politicians with keeping Negroes from the polls, after having been promised by them that they would let Negroes vote, and did not do it.

In Georgia, Uncle Sam has enjoined voting registrars in Terrell County from further discrimination against Negro applicants.

Sat. 9-24-60

The disgraceful Louisiana legislation which has removed nearly 23,000 (mostly Negro) children from the welfare rolls on the ground of illegitimacy has brought a swift demand from the Federal Bureau of Public Assistance that the state explain its action, which implies a cut-off of Federal funds.

Louisiana, scared of losing its Federal handout, has tearfully denied that any racial discrimination is involved and begged that it continue to receive the U.S. money on the promise that it will reform soon, but this cannot possibly be done until Gov. Jimmie Davis' war on unwed mothers is repealed.

Aiding in the war, to the embarrassment of both Louisiana and the United States Government, is the airlift of food for the Negro children of New Orleans and environs from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, by a "Shame Governor Davis Campaign."

Department of Justice

Money and food are being sent to the Urban League of New Orleans.

Louisiana's State Welfare Commissioner at Baton Rouge pledges that over 50 per cent of the children cut off the relief roles will be put back by Nov. 15, which is two months hence, but nothing is said about how the other 50 per cent are going to eat in the meanwhile, nor what the 50 per cent to be put back on rations are going to eat between now and Nov. 15.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture certainly has enough surplus food in warehouses, ships and caves to win this war for the 23,000 little victims of the vicious war waged against them by Governor Davis and his captive Legislature.

Reappointed to Human Rights Commission

10

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

JUDGE GLANTON

Municipal Judge Luther T. Glanton, jr., was among three reappointed to new three-year terms on the Des Moines Commission on Human Rights and Job Discrimination by the city council Monday.

Thur 2-25-60

p. 1

Others re-appointed were Gerald E. Bush and Joseph LaCava.

[JOH]NSON ASSURES [CIV]IL-RIGHTS TEST; [A]CCUSED OF TRICK

[Ru]ssell Assails 'Lynching of Orderly Procedure' as Southerners Seek Delay

[T]EXAN FULFILLS PLEDGE

[Pl]aces Issue Before Senate by Asking Amendments to Minor School Measure

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

[WAS]HINGTON, Feb. 15 — [Senator] Lyndon B. Johnson ful[filled to]day his 1959 pledge to [bring the] civil rights issue onto [the Senate] floor for action early [in this] session of Congress.

[Southern] leaders, objecting [that the] Texan had tricked them [into "d]isorderly procedure," [promptly] opened a delaying ac[tion ai]med at postponing the [debate un]til next week.

[Senator] Richard B. Russell, [Democr]at of Georgia, said: "[Fight]ing against the South [has be]en to be almost a na[tional d]isease. We're supposed [to be sec]ond-class citizens. You [require] one standard from us, [and] those who harass the [South c]an bring in amendments [to any b]ill. This is just a [foray] into the South with all [the p]ress and political parties [behind] it."

[After] an afternoon filled with Southern attacks [on the] tactics of Mr. Johnson, [the maj]ority leader, the opening [skir]mish ended with the [certain]ty of a vote tomorrow [on a Sou]thern motion for delay. [When] the Senate recessed to[day, th]ere was still no sub[stantive civil r]ights bill before it, al[though] more than forty pro[posals w]ere being made ready.

Senator Johnson, whose support will be vital for any bill before the Senate, had still given no indication of the kind of legislation he might endorse.

Advocates Confident

Nevertheless, a parliamentary vehicle for starting work on the bill had been maneuvered to the floor. For more than eight months last year, civil rights advocates had tried futilely to get a bill to the floor from the Southern-dominated Judiciary Committee.

Now that the issue is finally before the Senate, it is expected to dominate the rest of this session. Civil rights advocates go into the battle more confident than at any time since the Reconstruction Era that Congress will pass legislation.

The prospect, however, is for a lengthy, bitter contest. Many proposals will be brought up, Senator Johnson noted, and he said: "We may be sure that they will be explored to the point of exhaustion."

Introducing the debate, he told the Senate, "No conceivable bill can satisfy everyone." The majority leader went on:

"We are going to do what is right in this matter, even though we do not satisfy the extremists on either side."

Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and leader of the Southern bloc, opened for his forces with a desk-pounding, thundering denunciation of Mr. Johnson's tactics and the motives of the civil rights advocates.

Their aim, he said, is "to harass and hell-hack the Southern people," to torment the "infernal Southern Democrats" in an election-year "political saturnalia."

Measures Bottled Up

Senator Russell charged that Mr. Johnson's method of bringing the issue to the floor amounted to "a lynching of orderly procedure in the Senate of the United States."

Since the middle of last year the problem before Mr. Johnson, as Democratic leader of the Senate, has been how to get a bil before the membership. The Southerners in the Judiciary Committee had bottled up various proposals, as they had for decades.

The House Judiciary Committee was slow to produce a bill. When it did this measure was blocked in the House Rules Committee by a coalition of Southern Democrats and conservation Republicans.

In the closing hours of the 1959 session, faced with the threat of a fight extending into the winter, Mr. Johnson and the Republican Senate leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, pledged to bring the issue to the floor in some form by Feb. 15, 1960.

As the deadline approached, Mr. Johnson still found normal parliamentary channels blocked. The House Rules Committee has still not acted on the House bill. The Senate Judiciary Committee still has all its measures bottled up.

Only a Few on Floor

In this impasse, Mr. Johnson fell back on a provision of the Senate rules that amendments to pending legislation need not be germane to a bill's subject matter.

With only a few Senators on the floor this morning, he received unanimous consent to take up a House-passed bill that would permit the Army to lease a barracks without compensation as a temporary replacement for a burned-out country school in Stella, Mo.

Mr. Johnson then announced that civil rights proposals should be offered as amendments to the Stella school bill.

"I hope all interested Senators will offer, in a spirit of constructive, responsible and nonpartisan dedication to human rights, the proposals they believe will best serve the ends of protecting the Constitutional rights of American citizens," he said.

Neither Senator Dirksen nor Senator Russell was prepared for the Stella school bill. Mr. Russell, who was prepared to fight any Johnson maneuver, opened an attack based on the argument that amendments were being invited directly to the floor without giving the Southerners an opportunity to see or review them.

Senate To Feel Rights Squeeze

Longer Hours, Saturday Sessions May Help Wear Down Southerners

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — Senate leaders signaled Friday for a tightening squeeze next week on Southern senators battling against civil rights measures.

Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) told newsmen he plans to start Saturday sessions and to keep the Senate in session somewhat longer each day. It has been averaging about eight hours daily since the debate started Monday.

Will Pass Up Holiday

He also served notice the Senate will have no Washington's birthday next Monday, that the debate will go on after the traditional reading of Washington's farewell address by Senator Frank E. Moss (D., Utah).

Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the Republican leader, said steps of this type are required if the Senate is going to overcome Southern resistance and pass a civil rights bill.

The issue was joined when Johnson brought a minor House-passed Stella, Mo., school leasing bill before the Senate and then announced civil rights measures could be offered to it as amendments.

Johnson had committed himself last August to bringing civil rights up in the Senate by Feb. 15 even if no bill had been passed by the House or recommended by a Senate committee.

New Voting Rights Bill Coming Up In House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — (UPI) — The Administration shelved its voting rights bill Friday in favor of a more detailed version aimed at meeting objections raised by Negro, church and labor groups.

The new measure spells out step-by-step procedures Federal judges and court-appointed referees would follow in protecting the voting rights of Southern Negroes. It was drafted at the Justice Department at the suggestion of key House Republicans who were concerned by protests that the original version contained possible loopholes that would make it ineffective.

Roll-Call Vote in Senate Rejecting Rights Delay

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Following is the roll-call vote by which the Senate defeated a motion today by Senator Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, to postpone to next Tuesday consideration of the Missouri school bill used as a vehicle in the civil rights debate:

FOR THE MOTION—28

Democrats—24

Byrd (Va.)	Kerr (Okla.)
Byrd (W. Va.)	Long (La.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)
Ellender (La.)	Monroney (Okla.)
Ervin (N. C.)	Morse (Ore.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Robertson (Va.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Russell (Ga.)
Hill (Ala.)	Smathers (Fla.)
Holland (Fla.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Johnston (S. C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Jordan (N. C.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Thurmond (S. C.)

Republicans—4

Butler (Md.)	Williams (Del.)
Goldwater (Ariz.)	Young (N. D.)

AGAINST THE MOTION

Democrats—34

Anderson (N. M.)	Johnson (Tex.)
Bartlett (Alaska)	Lausche (Ohio)
Cannon (Nev.)	Long (Hawaii)
Carroll (Colo)	Magnuson (Wash.)
Chavez (N. M.)	Mansfield (Mont.)
Church (Idaho)	McCarthy (Minn.)
Clark (Pa.)	McGee (Wyo.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McNamara (Mich.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Moss (Utah)
Engle (Calif.)	Muskie (Me.)
Frear (Del.)	Pastore (R. I.)
Green (R. I.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Gruening (Alaska)	Randolph (W. Va.)
Hart (Mich.)	Symington (Mo.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Williams (N. J.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans—27

Aiken (Vt.)	Hruska (Neb.)
Allott (Colo.)	Javits (N. Y.)
Beall (Md.)	Keating (N. Y.)
Bennett (Utah)	Kuchel (Calif.)
Brunsdale (N. D.)	Martin (Iowa)
Bush (Conn.)	Morton (Ky.)
Carlson (Kan.)	Morton (Ky.)
Case (N. J.)	Mundt (S. D.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Cotton (N. H.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Dirksen (Ill.)	Scott (Pa.)
Fong (Hawaii)	Mrs. Smith (Me.)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Wiley (Wis.)

Not voting nor paired but announced as against the motion: Bible (Nev.), Hennings (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Murray (Mont.), Neuberger (Ore.) and O'Mahoney (Wyo), Democrats.

SENATE CRUSHES SOUTHERN DRIVE FOR RIGHTS DELAY

Most of G.O.P. Joins 61-28 Vote Defeating Move to Shelve Debate for Week

JOHNSON OPPOSES HALT

Rejection of Russell's Plan for More Time Points Up Weakness in His Bloc

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16— The Senate easily defeated a Southern move today to force a one-week delay in further action on civil rights. The vote was 61 to 28.

Although the test was only a procedural matter, it was significant as a demonstration of the South's lack of strength for the long battle ahead.

Republicans followed the urging of their leader, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, and voted almost unanimously against the Southern bloc. Beyond the Deep South and border states, the Southerners picked up only one Democratic supporter, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Both Texans — Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic leader, and Ralph W. Yarborough — voted against the delaying ac-

only supporters were A. S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, Albert Gore of Tennessee and Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, all Democrats.

The Committee on Rules and Administration will meet tomorrow. Its chairman, Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri, has been developing a voting rights measure. It would involve use of voting referees as recommended by the Administration and voting registrars suggested by the Civil Rights Commission.

In the meantime there is still no substantive rights bill before the Senate. Before civil-rights amendments to the school bill will be in order, the Senate must act on an amendment dealing with the terms of the Missouri school lease.

The chief Southern speaker on the floor today was Senator Ervin, who spent three hours dissecting various voting-rights proposals.

tion.

Follow Johnson's Course

In effect, the Senate's decision was to press ahead without delay along the parliamentary course charted by Senator Johnson. This is to write a civil rights bill by amending a minor measure, approved by the House, which permits a Missouri school district temporary free use of an Army barracks as a schoolhouse.

The vote developed when Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia and leader of the Southern bloc, objected to use of the school bill as "disorderly procedure" and moved to delay further consideration of civil rights until next Tuesday.

The roll-call followed two days of floor debate, most of it conducted by protesting Southerners before an apparently uninterested Senate. Much of the time fewer than ten Senators were on the floor.

Senator John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, protested that there had been no more than a dozen members present at any time during the debate. This, he said, demonstrated how the quality of the Senate as an institution concerned with constitutional rights had deteriorated over the last decade.

Republican leaders, meeting with President Eisenhower at the White House this morning, discussed the Administration bill's prospects and emerged predicting a strong drive for action in both houses.

Later Senator Dirksen, at a conference with Senate Republicans urged his party to oppose the Russell motion. The only four defectors on the roll-call were John Marshall Butler of Maryland, Barry Goldwater of Arizona, John J. Williams of Delaware and Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Senator Dirksen said that the Republican leaders had told the President that a rights bill would probably be passed in the House of Representatives by the end of the month.

The Republican House leader, Representative Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, is urging Republican members of the House Rules Committee to help vote a modest rights bill to the floor, Mr. Dirksen said.

The House bill has been stalled by inaction in the Rules Committee. The committee met this morning but failed again to report the bill.

Its chairman, Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, said it was unreasonable for his group to act until the House Judiciary Committee had ended hearings on a new Administration proposal for using court-appointed deferees to insure voting rights to Negroes.

This plan is not in the bill before the Rules Committee.

Representative Clarence J. Brown of Ohio, a Republican member of the Rules Committee, urged the Judiciary Committee to act quickly on the referee plan so that a bill could be sent to the floor.

Referee Plan Opposed

The Judiciary Committee also met today and heard witnesses who opposed the plan. It then closed its hearings but left the record open for a week for further written testimony.

Meanwhile, the Rules Committee scheduled another meeting for Thursday.

On the Senate side of the Capitol this morning, the Southerners won their one small victory of the day. The scene was the Southern-dominated Senate Judiciary Committee, later described on the Senate floor as the traditional "graveyard" of civil rights legislation.

Yesterday, Senator Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of New York and a committee member, complained that he had never had a chance to move that the ccommittee report a rights bill to the Senate. Today, Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and committee chairman, gave him a chance to make the motion.

Mr. Keating made his motion and Senator Olin D. Johnston, Democrat of South Carolina, objected that it was out of order because the rules forbid the committee to transact business while the Senate is in session. Mr. Eastland upheld Senator Johnston's objection.

Mr. Keating's motion came a few minutes after the Senate had met at 11 A. M. The committee was unable to get a quorum until 10:56 A. M.

Thus, a minor rights bill pending before the committee remains blocked there.

Senator Morse, who supported Senator Russell's motion for delay because he disliked the Johnson procedure, moved tonight to discharge the Senate Judiciary of its civil rights bill and thus bring it to the floor without committee approval.

This was opposed by the leadership on both sides.

On a roll-call vote, Senator Morse was defeated, 68 to 4.

10 1960 SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Johnson Outfoxes Dixie Rights Foes

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Stage Set To Bypass Committee

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas outfoxed Southern members Monday to bring before the Senate a House-passed bill on which to hang civil rights amendments.

With only a handful of his colleagues in attendance at the time, Johnson got unanimous consent to call up a minor bill involving a Missouri school district.

The maneuver went unchallenged by Sen. B. Everett Jordan (D-NC) who had been posted as a sentinel by Southern opponents to rally them to fight against bringing up the civil rights measure.

STAKING CHANCES

Johnson, who appears to be staking his chances for the Democratic presidential nomination on his promise to get civil rights legislation passed, thus carried out a commitment he made last year to bring the issue before the Senate in mid-February.

Using his power as majority leader, Johnson stepped into the political limelight as the man who opened the way for Senate action while other Democratic presidential hopefuls were only clamoring for it.

Johnson's move involved a calculated political risk that he could attract northern support and still hang on somehow to the Southern delegations who'll be at the National Democratic Convention in July.

The Texan kept his choice of the vehicle bill so secret that even his opposite number, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, didn't know what was happening.

SOUTHERN SENATORS HUDDLE

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) second from left, huddles off the Senate floor with three other Southern senators, Russell Long (D-La), left, John Sparkman (D-Ala), second from right, and Strom Thurman (D-SC) right, after Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex), majority leader called up civil rights legislation on the Senate floor in a surprise maneuver. **—AP Wirephoto.**

UNRELATED BILL

Johnson's swift strike left the Southerners without the chance to talk at length on whether the Senate should consider picking an unrelated bill to carry civil rights legislation. But they had plenty of other opportunities for talk coming up.

When Johnson announced quietly that the Missouri school measure would be the civil rights vehicle, the storm broke.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) denounced the maneuver as opening the way "for an outpouring of every conceivable type of legislation that may be labeled civil rights."

He was surprised and chagrined the Georgia senator said, that Johnson had chosen, for his civil rights maneuver, a minor bill passed by the House last Aug. 31 and approved by Russell's Senate Armed Services Committee.

Russell said Jordan had no way of knowing what bill Johnson would choose. Therefore, he said, Jordan didn't voice the objection that could have forced the Democratic leader to make a motion to bring the measure before the Senate.

"We couldn't object to every bill he wanted to bring up," Russell said.

YEARLY RENTAL

The bill would excuse the citizens of Stella, Mo., from paying $6,200 yearly rental on quarters in Fort Crowder, Mo., to replace their burned-out country school building.

Russell told Johnson there had been a lot of talk about minority rights "but the only minority in the country not supposed to have any rights at all are the southern Democrats who are trying to protect their people."

He said the people of the South have the right to know whether "we are going to be boiled in oil, burned at the stake, fricasseed on some new kind of wheel or maybe be just bayonetted a little."

Russell announced he would file a motion to postpone action on the school bill. But even though he was supported by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore), an advocate of strong civil rights legislation, the Georgian seemed unlikely to muster a majority vote for a delay.

Morse said he thought the maneuver to hook civil rights riders on the school bill smacked of subterfuge. He said he thought civil rights should be considered in a separate measure.

HOUSE BILL

The ordinary procedure would be for the Senate's Judiciary Committee to consider civil rights legislation and, if it chose, to submit a bill to the Senate. However, this committee is headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) and civil rights bill advocates argue it would be futile to ask his committee to give them a bill.

Dirksen said he would have preferred another House bill, but defended Johnson's right to choose. Dirksen said the civil rights issue was one "with which we have to come to grips." He said it was neither surprising nor shocking, as Russell had suggested, that a House bill was made the vehicle.

If the Senate passes the measure, it could go directly to a Senate-House conference committee for agreement on the form in which it would be presented to both houses for their final approval.

LONG DELAYS

A pared down civil rights bill has run into long delays in the House Rules Committee. The timing of any House action is indefinite.

Dirksen was chagrined when he attempted to offer President Eisenhower's civil rights program as an amendment and found he couldn't. Because the Armed Services Committee had approved some amendments to the original bill, the ruling was that these would have to be considered first.

The administration's program has as its key point the proposed appointment of federal court referees to oversee registration, voting and vote counting in areas where Negroes complain of systematic discrimination by local voting officials.

SCHOOL PROCESSES

Other much stronger proposals have been prepared by individual senators, several of whom want Congress to move toward speeding up the school integration process.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SOUTHERN SENATORS, going into a strategy huddle yesterday after the unexpected calling up of civil-rights legislation, included, from left, Russell Long, Louisiana; Richard Russell, Georgia; John Sparkman, Alabama, and Strom Thurman of South Carolina. —

The Courier Journal
Louisville Ky.

Johnson Outfoxes Southerners, Clears Path For Rights Action

Tues. 2-16-60

Bill Slips Past Dixie 'Sentinel'

9, 1

By JACK BELL
Associated Press Writer

Washington, Feb. 15.—Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas outfoxed Southern members Monday to bring before the Senate a House-passed bill on which to hang civil-rights amendments.

With only a handful of his colleagues in attendance at the time, Johnson got unanimous consent to call up a minor bill involving a Missouri school district.

The maneuver went unchallenged by Senator B. Everett Jordan (D., N. C.), who had been posted as a "sentinel" by Southern opponents to rally them to fight against bringing up any civil-rights measure.

Carries Out Commitment

Johnson, who appears to be staking his chances for the Democratic presidential nomination on his promise to get civil-rights legislation passed, thus carried out a commitment he made last year to bring the issue before the Senate in mid-February.

Using his power as majority leader, Johnson stepped into the political limelight as the man who opened the way for Senate action while other Democratic presidential hopefuls were only clamoring for it.

Johnson's move involved a calculated political risk that he could attract Northern support and still hang on somehow to the Southern delegates who will be at the Democratic National Convention in July.

Secret Was Well Kept

The Texan kept his choice of the vehicle bill so secret that even his opposite number, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, didn't know what was happening.

When the majority leader announced quietly that the Missouri school measure would be the civil-rights vehicle, the storm broke.

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Jordan Is Defended

Russell said Jordan had no way of knowing what bill Johnson would choose. Therefore, he said, Jordan didn't voice the objection that could have forced the Democratic leader to make a motion to bring the measure before the Senate.

"We couldn't object to every bill he wanted to bring up," Russell said.

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'To Be Boiled In Oil?'

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Criticism From Morse

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P. 12

Would Go To Conference

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The school bill, because it involves a military fort, would go to a conference committee made up of members of the Armed Services Committees of both houses — members who don't ordinarily deal with civil-rights measures in committee.

RUSSELL DENOUNCES ACTION

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.

Sen. Johnson Outfoxes South, Slips in Bill for Civil Rights

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Civil Rights Act Forestalled Tougher Bill, Johnson Says

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mon. 5-16-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) said Sunday that if Congress had failed to act on civil rights legislation this year, "I am fearful that more extreme measures would have passed at other times."

He said he believed that, under the circumstances, the measure passed by Congress after a two months' battle in the Senate was the most reasonable and fair bill that could have been passed.

Johnson, the Senate Democratic leader, made his remarks in an interview with Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) recorded for use on television stations in Tennessee.

The new civil rights act is directed primarily at enforcement of Negro voting rights. But it also provides criminal penalties for bombings and obstruction of court orders and authorizes federal schooling for children of servicemen in areas where public schools are closed by integration disputes.

"It does not make a conquered province of the South," said Johnson, who played a major role in steering the bill to passage, as he did a civil rights measure passed three years ago.

"We hope there is nothing punitive in it," he said.

Johnson was introduced by Kefauver as "one of America's great leaders" and as the man who may the next president of the United States.

In discussing the legislative program that lies ahead, Johnson said a housing bill, a farm bill, medical care bill, and a social passed before Congress adjourns.

Johnson predicted this could be done in time for the session to end before the start of the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles on July 11.

10 1960

MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Rights Group Gets Response

The Commercial Appeal

Co-operation From Citizens Reported By Spokesman For Committee

Memphis, Tenn.

By United Press International

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9. — The Mississippi Civil Rights Advisory Committee is getting more response recently on their serveys, a spokesman said Wednesday.

"Now that the fanfare is over, we're getting a good deal of co-operation from citizens," said Mrs. Wallis Schutt of Jackson, a committee member. "Much of the response is being volunteered."

She said when the commission was formed last year, things were "difficult."

Closed Door Session

The Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission held a closed door session at a Negro lodge building. It was the first time such a meeting was not held in the United States Post Office in Jackson.

After the meeting, Mrs. Schutt said a subcommittee surveying the number of potential Negro voters in the state, the number of actual voters and the reason for difference, had received answers from people in all but 12 of the 82 counties.

This subcommittee, headed by retired Adm. Robert P. Briscoe of Liberty and assisted by Mississippi NAACP President Aaron Henry of Clarksdale will probably complete its report by the next committee meeting, said Mrs. Schutt.

This and reports by other subcommittees on the expenditure of funds on education for both races and on the number of Negro officials administering justice in the state must be sent to the commission by April.

"Only about 10 complaints" have been sent to the commission through the Mississippi committee, said Mrs. Schutt. She said the committee's job is not to initiate complaints but to receive and forward them.

To Retain Posts

The committee's newest member, the Rev. Charlemagne Payne of Meridian, a Negro said the committee members would retain their posts until at least November, 1961, when the commission expires.

"Both Democrats and Republicans were committed in their platform to continue some form of Civil Rights Commission work," said Payne. "I personally don't think this new administration will set civil rights back any."

"This committee didn't discuss anything about the new administration at this meeting," said Mrs. Schutt.

11/10/60

N. C. Statutes, On Face, Do Not Discriminate Against Non-Whites In Employment

The News

By McNEILL SMITH
Chairman, N. C. Civil Rights Advisory Committee

EDITORS NOTE: This is the last of a four-part series by the chairman of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee.

and Observer

GREENSBORO (UPI) — If, instead of employing on a merit basis, we confine Negroes and Indians by custom if not by law to menial jobs, then we neglect and drive away the skilled graduates of the schools we have built and keep the remaining ones in over-supply.

Wed 10-26-60

We pay for this waste, not only in the reduced gross product of our state, but directly in welfare and unemployment benefits, charities and dissipation of character.

In addition, our industry and commerce are deprived of a substantial market for goods and services. We rank 43rd among the state in per capita retail sales.

P9

North Carolina statutes do not, on their face, discriminate against non-whites in employment. Hiring laborers for employment out of State is subject to $500 tax per year for each county in which such hiring is carried on. If it's farm labor, the tax is $1,000 for each county, plus $500 for the State. In addition, violators may be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment, or both.

The North Carolina Supreme Court in 1914 described the origin of this statute:

"When a few years ago labor agents began carrying out of the State the Negro laborers on whom many farmers depended for the cultivation of their crops, which alone maintained the value of their lands, the legislature promptly passed Chapter 75, Laws of 1891, which made it indictable to exercise such vocation without first having paid a license fee of $1,000."

Our committee has received no complaint that today this license tax or any other State statute bars Negroes or Indians from employment, but instead we have received complaints that there is discrimination on account of race in employment practices of government agencies, private contractors holding government contracts, labor unions and public utilities.

The present pattern of government jobs in North Carolina does not necessarily prove discrimination, but it does demonstrate that our Negro citizens are not participating pro-rata. For example, in the labor force in 1950, Negroes in North Carolina were out-numbered 3-to-1 by whites. There was parity in government employment only among teachers and those in sanitation and water supply. As to other government jobs and the over-all picture, the ratio in favor of the whites was not 3-to-1 but; all federal—10 to 1; postal service —20 to 1; firemen—33 to 1; police, sheriffs, marshals—47 to 1; all state and local—99 to 1.

At the state and local level, certain agencies receive federal funds—Employment Security Commission, Medical Care Commission, Boards of Health, Boards of Public Welfare, Civil Defense and Commission for the Blind. State officials have been cooperative in answering inquiries of our committee.

For example, the Employment Security Commission employs 996 persons, of whom 51 are non-white. At the state headquarters, there are 10 Negro employes ranging from maid to janitor-messenger. In the clerical positions, there are 264 white and two non-white employes. At the managerial level, there are 681 whites and 39 non-whites. The entire budget of $5,555,960 is paid by the Federal Government.

Contracts with the Federal Government contain a promise by the private contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, religion, color or national origin.

This includes up-grading, demotion, transfer, recruitment, lay-offs, termination, rates of pay and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The private contractor also promises to insert the same provision in all his sub-contracts, except those for standard commercial supplies or raw materials.

Compliance surveys by the President's Committee on Government Contracts have been made of only two companies in North Carolina.

One, a subsidiary of a large national corporation having a number of sales offices in this state, was pursuing a non-discriminatory employment policy.

The survey indicated that the company was having difficulty in attracting Negro sales personnel, although it had established working relationships with several Negro colleges in the State, very few Negroes had responded to its recruitment efforts.

The other company has industrial plants in the principal cities in North Carolina. This company has been commended for its non-discriminatory employment policy and for pioneering in integrating its work force. It is one of the largest employers in North Carolina and has succeeded in introducing Negroes into its office and professional staff, as well as its production force without any apparent friction.

Further inquiries by our committee of government agencies and contractors are now in progress.

Strengthening of family structure is necessary for Negro youth to get the preparation and values necessary for success in our competitive society. The Negro must prepare himself so that he will be hired for his ability, neither because of nor in spite of his race.

Civil Rights Advisory Study:

The News and Observer

School Discrimination

Raleigh, N.C.

EDITORS NOTE: The following is the third of a four-part series written by the chairman of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee dealing with the group's study of discrimination.

By McNEILL SMITH.
Chairman, N. C. Civil Rights Advisory Committee.

Tues 10-25-60

GREENSBORO (UPI) — Although teacher pay has been equalized and new buildings have been built for Negro pupils, the record is clear that for a great many years there has been and still is discrimination against non-whites in the expenditure of public funds for education.

It was not always so. For example, salaries of white and Negro teachers, although low for both, were more nearly equal prior to 1900 than afterwards when compulsory segregation, not only in schools but in other activities, was extended under white direction. Negro teacher pay dropped from 94 per cent of white teacher pay in 1884 to 52 per cent in 1915 and 54 per cent in 1925. In 1920 investment per pupil in school property was 4-1 in favor of the white pupil.

Even today, the investment in school properties per white pupil is $60 above the average wheras for the Negro pupil it is $143 below the average.

That the quality of education afforded non-white pupils in segregated schools is inferior is clearly shown in the immediate rejection by white persons of any suggestion that white and non-white pupils change places, both as to buildings and teachers.

Even so, two thirds of all the pupils in North Carolina, white or non-white, attend schools that are not accredited. According to the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools, the recognized authority on school standards, only 35 per cent of the white pupils and 31 per cent of the Negro pupils in North Carolina attend accredited schools anyway. There is great disparity between rural and urban schools, and between schools in various sections of the state, quite apart from any question of race.

Today we rank 45th in the nation on the selective service mental tests given to inductees. Even Alaska and Hawaii do better than that. The test is designed merely to find out who has the equivalent of a fourth grade education. In the per cent of our total population 14 years of age and older who are able to read and write, we rank 42nd in the nation.

In many instances desegregation has been used by the local community as the occasion to raise educational standards. Tests in Louisville, Ky. and Washington, D. C. show that during the five years following desegregation, marked progress has been made in academic achievement by all students.

Not only has academic achievemetn gone up in the schools where there has been integration, but also in the remaining all-Negro schools.

This may be accounted for by the new sense of opportunity among the Negro pupils and even more so by the challenge to the Negro teachers by the realization that their achievement is being watched closely. There is more competition and determination to do well among all pupils and all teachers.

At the 1950 census, two-thirds of the dwelling units in North Carolina failed to meet the minimum housing standard for the country—hot running water, private toliet and bath, and not dilapidated. Median income was $1,500 per year for whites, $714 for Negroes.

Housing, employment and education are related. Lack of earning limits home improvement; dilapidated homes and low income prospects discourage parents and children. Children of privation are difficult to educate. Without education, there is still chance for gainful employment.

Inability to read, write and speak English is not inherited, but parents teach their children more than schools. How can a school teach a child to read or speak intelligibly, or to figure or write, when the child has none of these experiences at home?

In addition to home and school experience, high-wage production jobs require skills best gained from on-the-job experience. If any citizen is restricted to menial jobs and cut off from the production line, the gap between what he can contribute to our economy and what the rest of the work force is contributing is constantly widening.

North Carolina has had and still has a large manpower surplus, particularly untrained manpower. Out-migration helps to reduce this surplus. Better training and utilization of what is left are obviously necessary.

Governor Hodges' administration has made a strenuous effort to attract new job opportunities. What has been started holds much promise. Also the new technical training centers, such as the ones at Hickory, Jamestown, Burlington and elsewhere will raise the level of skills.

Do Negroes and Indians in North Carolina have as much opportunity and incentive for advancement, on their own merits, as white citizens do? If not, and quite apart from the disadvantages to the Negroes and Indians, how much is their under-employment costing the white people?

(Next and last: Smith discusses discrimination in the employment field in North Carolina)

10 1960

STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS DAY

Students Declare Civil Rights Day

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

PHILADELPHIA — American student leaders have designated May 17, as "Student Civil Rights Day" and have urged students in colleges and universities throughout the nation to plan special educational programs and demonstrations to bring to the campus an awareness of the human rights revolution now taking place in the South.

5-21-60

In a message released to over 375 college and university student body presidents, Donald A. Hoffman, 22-year-old president of the United States National Student Association (USNSA), said that "May 17 should be a day of rededication for those who believe in the principles of equality.

"Student Civil Rights Day" falls on the sixth anniversary of the historic Supreme Court decision which declared that "seperate educational facilities are inherenly unequal" and maintenance of segregated educational facilities violates the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In urging campuses to designate May 17 as "Student Civil Rights Day," Hoffman cited the fact that after six years many people are still disappointed with the actual amount of desegregation which has taken place and pointed out that the "sit-in" movement which has spread across the South since the beginning of February has given new significance to the 1954 decision.

"While we should mourn the tragic denial of basic rights to American citizens which still exists," said Hoffman, "this is a day of hope for our nation."

"We have already been informed that activities of support on this day will take many forms," said Hoffman.

He mentioned that both Southern student leaders and USNSA staff members have been invited to speak on campuses across the country, student governments will send letters and telegrams of continuing support to Southern students and governors of Southern states, and special fund raising campaigns will be implemented.

GOING TO WASHINGTON—Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, left, and Nicholas S. Hare, his chief trial assistant, are shown conferring on Hare's trip to Washington, D. C., next week.

B'ham Post-Herald

3 States Huddle On Rights Cases

B'ham, Ala.

BY CLARKE STALLWORTH
Post-Herald Correspondent

Thurs. 1-14-60

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 13—Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion is "co-operating very closely" with authorities in Georgia and Louisiana in connection with cases concerning the U. S. Civil Rights Commission before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Two cases concerning the Civil Rights Commission, one from Georgia and the other from Louisiana, are coming up before the Supreme Court.

Gallion said today he intends to be in Washington, or to send Nicholas S. Hare, his chief trial assistant, to listen to arguments in both cases.

Alabama also has a case concerning the Commission coming up before the Supreme Court, probably in February.

In Louisiana, a Federal judge ruled that Commission authorities could not subpena and question officials unless they were confronted with their accusers, and a specific charge against them announced.

The Justice Dept. appealed this case to the Supreme Court.

In Georgia, a Federal judge ruled that the law creating the Commission exceeded the U. S. Constitution because it said that a "person" should not violate civil rights.

The U. S. Constitution says that a "state" should not violate civil rights.

The Federal Judge in Georgia ruled that the law creating the Commission was unconstitutional, and the Justice Department appealed this case to the Supreme Court.

In Alabama, Federal Judge Frank Johnson ruled that the Federal government couldn't bring a suit against the State of Alabama, and that the Macon County registrars had resigned and were not liable to an injunction.

The Justice Dept. appealed this decision, and it was upheld by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Then it was appealed to the Supreme Court, and is due for a hearing there in February.

"We're really birddogging this thing," said Gallion, "It's one of the most important things in Alabama today."

VOLUNTEER CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. JAN. 31,1960

. . . .

The mock hearing was sponsored by 16 Southern organizations as a means of spurring action on civil rights legislation, and observes believe that it had that effect.

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, is staff director for the VCRC

Chicago Defender
Sat. 2-13-60
p.21

Witnesses describe oppression

The Afro-Am. Baltimore, Md.

By EDWARD PEEKS

Sat. Feb. 13 60

WASHINGTON

Congress received a first hand report last Monday from the voteless millions in the South asking the Federal government to provide voting means for eligible citizens "where the regular local and state machinery fails to function."

The report was presented to both House and Senate by an interracial group of Southern leaders who participated in the mocking hearing conducted by the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission before a capacity audience of more than 1,400 on Sunday at Asbury Methodist Church.

Listeners gasped and laughed at times as 10 witnesses, including farmers and professors, related their stories about "the conspiracy to keep us from voting."

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One witness choked up and had to sit down and gain his composure before resuming his account of threats against his life and members of his family, which came to a climax a month ago when his mother was struck by a truck while she was standing on the edge of his yard.

* * *

THE WITNESS was John McFerren, 35, a farmer from Fayette County, Tenn.

"I was driving my own truck into my driveway when it happened," Mr. McFerren recalled. "The other truck came racing down the road and all of a sudden struck my truck and then hit Mama.

"I don't know whether it was an accident or not," he added. "Anyway, when the state trooper came, he and the driver went up the road apiece and side - talked where I couldn't hear 'em."

No charge was placed against the white driver, but Mr. McFerren said he was later fined $13 on a moving traffic violation.

His mother, Mrs. Estelle McFerren, 70, is recovering from her injuries, he stated.

He said of his plight with the local law, "I was put on the hot dog stand."

* * *

TROUBLE BEGAN for him the way it did for fellow Tennesseeans who testified how reprisals were taken against him after he sought to register to vote and to urge other colored citizens to exercise their Constitutional right.

Curry P. Boyd of Haywood County told how he was fired as an elementary principal and subsequently denied a teaching post in nearby Fayette County.

"I was fined $37.50 about a supposedly illegal muffler on a car that the owner had been driving with the same muffler for more than a year without the police ever stopping him," Mr. Boyd said, telling of harassing tactics.

"It's part of a conspiracy to keep all of us down who want our civil rights. They have conspired all over Tennessee to have us colored people out of things, but they don't leave us out when time come to pay taxes."

* * *

MR. BOYD, 35, said there are some 18,000 colored citizens in Haywood County. "We haven't had a colored person registered in Haywood since Reconstruction."

He has 11 years of experience as a teacher including a year at Iowa State, where he earned his master's degree. He is a graduate of Tennessee State University.

His great - grandfather, Murph Currie, was a magistrate in the state during Reconstruction.

* * *

PROF. S. T. NERO of Holly Springs, Miss., now retired from his faculty post at Rust College and more recently as a local high school Latin teacher told how he and others were turned down time and again when they sought to register.

The board of registrars take turns sitting one at a time when they are available during a period of 20 days, he said. They require the applicant to read and write sections of the Constitution or anything they choose.

"I was handed a book, then the registrar took it back, saying, 'I ain't read that myself,'" Mr. Nero recalled, evoking laughter in the audience.

"You have to read and write to satisfy the registrar whether he has a third-grade education or better."

* * *

GRAFTON R. GRAY, a farmer and ex-teacher from Tallahassee County, Miss., testified, "I tried to pay my poll tax three times and was turned down.

"The sheriff told me, "We don't take poll tax from n----s.'"

The county has about 19,000 colored citizens and 11,000 whites.

Others who told of disfranchisement were Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, Tuskegee Institute; Miss Fidelia J. Adams, also of Tuskegee; Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Seaboard, N.C.; and J. N. Blankenship of Saline, La., a retired professor and land owner.

Mr. Blakenship said that more than 600 colored voters were stricken from the rolls in Bienvielle Parish, leaving merely 26.

* * *

IN ANSWER to a question from Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of the AME Zion Church, a member of the commission, Mr. Blakenship said voting restrictions were applied more in North Louisiana than in other parts of the state.

Testimony on the struggle for the ballot in the District was given by Mrs. Jewel Mazique, writer and lecturer, and the Rev. Dr. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the local NAACP.

The hearing was conducted by Belford V. Lawson Jr., staff counsel for the commission, and Bishop Edgar A. Love, general chairman.

* * *

BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM of the Methodist Church called the voting problem "incredible."

He said the civil rights issue is not a political problem, but a religious one.

"Christians must love," he said. "You don't segregate people you love."

Other members of the commission were Bishop George W. Baber of the AME Church, Philip A. Componeschi, executive secretary of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of Baltimore, and Dr. Roland P. Mackay, editor of the Year Book of Neurology.

* * *

RECOMMENDATIONS were made by Dr. Charles G. Gomission, staff director, calling for Federal protection of voting rights, continuation of the Civil Rights Commission and fair play on the part of local and state registrars.

10 1960

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINTS

49 of 50 state rights cases not prosecuted

The B'ham News
B'ham Ala.
Sun. 4-24-60

MOBILE, Ala., April 23 (AP)—The U. S. Justice Department has taken legal action in only one of 50 civil rights complaints investigated in Alabama during the last year.

The lone case in which prosecution was initiated involved white poeple and no Negroes.

A letter sgined by Josep M. F. Ryan Jr., assistant attorney general for civil rights, stated:

"During the 12-month period from April 1, 1959, through March 31, 1960, this department has investigated a total of 50 civil rights complaints in Alabama. During this same period there has been one civil rights prosecution initiated."

THE LETTER WAS in reply to a letter sent to U. S. Attorney General, William P. Rogers by the Press Register, asking for the statistics.

Ryan said the lone civil rights prosecution involved a charge that Sheriff Alvin Durwood Davis Jr. of Houston County beat up four white county prisoners in his custody after they escaped from a road gang and were caught by police.

A Federal Grand Jury indicted Davis Feb. 19, and he is scheduled for trial in June.

The information from the Justice Department came in the wake of a recent investigation by FBI agents of a riot by Negro inmates at Atmore State Prison. The probe was ordered by the Justice Department on the basis of a mailed complaint received by U. S. Judge Daniel H. Thomas in Mobile.

Findings not disclosed

THE DEPARTMENT has refused to reveal the findings of the probe, but a Federal Grand Jury recently in session in Mobile did not take up the case.

Prison officials broke up the Feb. 16 riot by using police clubs and slapjacks, and 72 prisoners later were placed in solitary confinement for 18 days.

Atmore officials said the riot stemmed from a disagreement among the prisoners themselves over a list of grievances some prisoners were trying to draw up.

10 1960

VOLUNTEER CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. JAN. 31, 1960

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion
President, Tuskegee Civic Assn. is staff director for the VCRC

Bishop Deplores 'Asking For Vote

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "It is incredible to me that in 1960 men and women must come here in a democracy and ask for the privilege of voting."

That statement by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam summed up the feeling of many of the 1,500 persons attending the first hearing of the Volunteer Civil Rights Commission here on Jan. 31.

Sat 2-13-60.

Bishop Oxnam and four other members of the V.C.R.C., had just heard the moving stories of 10 Negroes deprived of the right to register and vote in five Southern states and the District of Columbia.

P. 21

LOSS OF JOBS

The stories were told at a mock hearing conducted by the V.C.R.C. in the Asbury Methodist church. The overflow audience heard tales of harassment, economic reprisals, and loss of jobs for citizens who tried to vote in the South.

They also heard John McFerren, a cotton farmer from Fayette County, Tenn., tell how the FBI "put me on the hot-dog stand" after he tried to register and vote. At one point McFerren was so overcome that he had to stop testifying. This was just after he said:

FBI COMPLICITY

"The FBI came out in the field and investigated me. When he investigated me he brought back the report and gave the report to the sheriff. . .immediately after then my life was threatened."

Stories of long and frustrating efforts to exercise their rights as citizens were also recited by Dr. Daniel W. Wynn, chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Miss Fedilia JoAnne Adams, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Prof. J. N. Blankenship, Saline, La.; Prof. S. T. Nero, Holly Springs, Miss.; Grafton R. Gray, Tallahatchie County, Miss.; Mrs. Louise Lassiter, Seaboard, N. C.; and Curry P. Boyd, Haywood County, Tenn.

Fruitless efforts to get the vote in the District of Columbia were described by the Rev. E. Franklin Jackson, president of the Washington branch of NAACP. Economic effects of the lack of voting in the district were detailed by Mrs. Jewell Mazique, active in the Elks Civil Liberties League of Washington, D. C.

OTHER MEMBERS

Other members of the V.C.R.C. are the Rt. Rev. George W. Baber, Philadelphia, presiding bishop of the AME church; Rev. William Holmes Borders, president of the National Fraternal Council of Churches; Philip A. Camponeschi, executive secretary of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of the City of Baltimore; Dr. Roland P. Mackay, noted Chicago neurologist and editor of the Year Book of Neurology; and the Rt. Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, Louisville, presiding bishop of the AME Zion church.

The mock hearing was sponsored by 16 Southern organizations as a means of spurring action on civil rights legislation, and observers believe that it had that effect.

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, is staff director for the V.C.R.C.

10 1960

WRITE FOR RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

From The Voters Back Home

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.

"Write For Rights" Campaign Brings History's Biggest Avalanche Of Mail

With the "Write for Rights" campaign, sponsored by the American Council on Human Rights, well under way, the halls of Congress and the Senate were flooded with mail from all sections of the country this past week.

Said one Congressman: "Never before in the history of our nation have so many lawmakers heard from so many voters from back home. And the letters just keep pouring in."

An interview with Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, revealed that the response from national leaders on the letter - writing campaign had been overwhelming. Said Roy Wilkins in a letter: "At the time we journeyed to Washington" (January conferences with key legislators) "everyone was painfully conscious of the low level of public awareness of, and involvement in, the civil rights legislative effort." Since then, "a healthy encouraging response has been developed from the grass-roots. We are sparing no effort to see to it that this response continues to expand so that the pressure of public opinion will be manifest to all members of Congress until the job is properly done."

URBAN LEAGUE

Lester Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League in support of the "Write for Rights" drive said: "you may be sure that as individuals and apart from the organizations resources, our leadership will be wholeheartedly in support of the effort in which your Council is participating."

From Kappa Alpha Psi, National headquarters: "Be assured of our full cooperation to support the nation-wide letter writing campaign. We have already forwarded you a copy of a memorandum sent to several of our officers, chapters and other persons to help carry out this project. We hope that it meets every expectation." The Americans for Democratic Action write: "ADA will be happy to join with you in a mail campaign on civil rights legislation. We plan to get out a special mailing to our chapters and members outlining the essentials of civil rights legislation as you have indicated and urging them to write to their Congressmen before February 15. We will be happy to cooperate in any other way you suggest.

From Bishop Carey A. Gibbs, 9th Episcopal District, AME Church, Jacksonville, Florida — "I am interested in your Human Rights Program and while I do not have a congregation as such to direct you may contact as many of the pastors as you desire" in the 1959 Ministers Directory. Nettie Carter Jackson wired: "Please send on the campaign literature. We will do our best to help." Mrs. Jackson is Grand Daughter Ruler of the IB POE of the World. Other fraternal leaders endorsing the ACHF program are: Ercelle Harmon Moore who wrote: "Please be advised that we are wholeheartedly interested in mobilizing to "Write for Civil Rights." Wishing you success beyond your most sanguine expectations." Mrs. Moore is Imperial Commandress Daughters of Isis.

OTHER SUPPORTERS

Other grass-roots supporters who have aroused great mass-letter writing are James Turner of the United Rubber Workers who e- the issue to the Senate as they promised last fall. But he expressed concern that the tactic would be widely viewed as "a fast maneuver."

"Lets take up civil rights as civil rights," Morse said "and we won't be charged with trying to pull a fast one on the South."

In his denunciation of the Johnson tactic, Russell said: "My people are the peers of any in the country. But it has been shown clearly here today that we're supposed to be second class citizens."

"There is one standard for us," he added, "whereas those who harass the South can bring in amendments as they will. This is just a foray into the South with all the press and the political parties behind them."